XEROX

Xerox University Microfilms
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

WESTERN AMERICANA

Reproduced from the original in the collection of
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

[illegible] Congress, 1st Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Document No. [illegible]

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1896-97

BY

J. W. POWELL
DIRECTOR

IN TWO PARTS—PART 2

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
[illegible]

572
Un3
v.18² Soc

INDIAN LAND CESSIONS

IN THE

UNITED STATES

COMPILED BY

CHARLES C ROYCE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

CYRUS THOMAS

19240

CONTENTS

Page
Introduction, by Cyrus Thomas 527
  Right to the soil dependent on discovery 527
  Foreign policy toward the Indians 539
    The Spanish policy 539
    The French policy 545
    The English policy 549
  Colonial policy toward the Indians 549
    The policy in general 549
    Virginia 556
    Maryland 566
    New York 573
    New Jersey 587
    Pennsylvania 591
    Massachusetts 598
    Connecticut 611
    Rhode Island 619
    North Carolina 624
    South Carolina 630
    Georgia 634
    New Hampshire and Delaware 639
  Policy of the United States 640
  Acknowledgments 644
  Schedule of treaties and acts of Congress authorizing allotments of land in severalty 645
Schedule of land cessions 648

LIST OF MAPS

Number
PLATE CVIII. Alabama 1
CIX. Alabama (northern portion) 2
CX. Arizona 1 3
CXI. Arizona 2 4
CXII. Arkansas 1 5
CXIII. Arkansas 2 6
CXIV. California 1 7
CXV. California 2 (with inset special map) 8
CXVI. Colorado 1 9
CXVII. Colorado 2 10
CXVIII. Dakota (North and South) 1 11
CXIX. Dakota (North and South) 2 12
CXX. Dakota (North and South) 3 13
CXXI. Florida 14
CXXII. Georgia 15
CXXIII. Idaho 16
CXXIV. Illinois 1 17
CXXV. Illinois 2 18
CXXVI. Indiana 19
CXXVII. Indiana, detail 20
CXXVIII. Indian Territory and Oklahoma 1 21
CXXIX. Indian Territory and Oklahoma 2 22
CXXX. Indian Territory and Oklahoma 3 23
CXXXI. Iowa 1 24
CXXXII. Iowa 2 25
CXXXIII. Kansas 1 26
CXXXIV. Kansas 2 27
CXXXV. Louisiana 28
CXXXVI. Michigan 1 29
CXXXVII. Michigan 2 30
CXXXVIII. Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie) 31
CXXXIX. Michigan (region about Mackinaw and Detroit) 32
CXL. Minnesota 1 33
CXLI. Minnesota 2 34
CXLII. Minnesota (northern portion) 35
CXLIII. Mississippi 36
CXLIV. Missouri 1 37
CXLV. Missouri 2 38
CXLVI. Montana 1 39
CXLVII. Montana 2 40
CXLVIII. Nebraska 41
CXLIX. Nebraska (eastern portion) 42
CL. Nevada 43
CLI. New Mexico 1 44

Number
PLATE CLII. New Mexico 2 45
CLIII. New Mexico and Texas (detail) 46
CLIV. New York 47
CLV. North Carolina, portion of 48
CLVI. Ohio 49
CLVII. Ohio (detail) 50
CLVIII. Oregon 1 51
CLIX. Oregon 2 52
CLX. Pennsylvania 53
CLXI. Tennessee (with portions of bordering states) 54
CLXII. Tennessee (detail) 55
CLXIII. Tennessee and Alabama (portions of) 56
CLXIV. Texas (portion of) 57
CLXV. Utah 1 58
CLXVI. Utah 2 59
CLXVII. Washington 1 60
CLXVIII. Washington 2 61
CLXIX. Washington (along Admiralty inlet) 62
CLXX. Washington (northwestern) 63
CLXXI. Wisconsin 1 64
CLXXII. Wisconsin 2 65
CLXXIII. Wyoming 1 66
CLXXIV. Wyoming 2 67

INDIAN LAND CESSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

By Charles C Royce

INTRODUCTION

By Cyrus Thomas

RIGHT TO THE SOIL DEPENDENT ON DISCOVERY

Among the various problems forced on European nations by the discovery of America was that of determining their respective rights in regard to the territory of the newly discovered continent. The fact that the country was inhabited by and in possession of a native population does not appear to have been taken into consideration in the solution of this problem.

Each of the great nations of Europe was eager to appropriate to itself so much of the new continent as it could acquire. Its extent afforded an ample field for the ambition and enterprise of all, and the character, low culture-status, and religious beliefs of the aborigines afforded an apology for considering them a people over whom the superior genius of Europe might rightfully claim an ascendency. The sovereigns of the Old World therefore found no difficulty in convincing themselves that they made ample compensation to the natives by bestowing on them the benefits of civilization and Christianity in exchange for control over them and their country. However, as they were all in pursuit of the same object, it became necessary, in order to avoid conflicting settlements and consequent war with one another, to establish a principle which all would acknowledge as the law by which the right, as between themselves, to the acquisition of territory on this continent, should be determined. This principle was, that discovery of lands gave title thereto to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority such discovery was made, against all other European or civilized governments, which title might be consummated by possession. This is clearly shown, not only by the express declarations officially made in behalf of the different powers, but also by the wording of the various grants and charters allowed by them. However, the opinion of the United States Supreme Court[1] is so full and decisive on this point that a summary of the statements therein contained will dispense with the necessity of furnishing proof of the acknowledgment of this principle from the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent.

Although Spain obtained immense territory in the western continent, she did not rest her title solely on the grant of the Pope. On the contrary, her discussions with France, Great Britain, and the United States respecting boundaries all go to show very clearly that she based her claims on the rights given by discovery.

France also founded her title to the territories she claimed in America on discovery. Her claim to Louisiana, comprehending the immense territory watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and her claims in Canada as well, were based expressly on discovery. In the treaties made with Spain and Great Britain by the United States this title was recognized by the latter. The claims by the states of Holland to American territory were based on the same title, and the contest with them by the English was not because of a dispute of this principle, but because the latter claimed prior discovery. All the transfers of American territory from one European nation to another were based on the title by discovery; nor did any one of the European powers give more complete or more unequivocal assent to this principle than England. In 1496 her monarch commissioned the Cabots to discover countries "then unknown to all Christian people," with authority to take possession of them in the name of the King of England. To the discovery made by these navigators have the English traced the title to their possessions in North America.

In all these claims and contests between the civilized nations of Europe, the Indian title to the soil is nowhere allowed to intervene, it being conceded that the nation making the discovery had the sole right of acquiring the soil from the natives and of establishing settlements on it. This was understood to be a right with which no other European government could interfere; it was a right which each government asserted for itself and to which all others assented. Those relations which were to exist between the discoverers and the natives were to be regulated by themselves. The rights thus acquired being exclusive, no other power could interpose between them.

Nevertheless, it must not be understood that the Indians' rights were wholly disregarded by the powers in planting colonies in the territories taken possession of by them.

Continuing, the court remarks—

> In the establishment of these relations, the rights of the original inhabitants were, in no instance, entirely disregarded, but were necessarily, to a considerable extent, impaired. They were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal as well as just claim to retain possession of it [or rather so much as was necessary for their use], and to use it according to their own discretion; but their rights to

---

[1] Johnson and Graham's lessee v. McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, p. 543 et seq.

complete sovereignty, as independent nations, were necessarily diminished, and their power to dispose of the soil at their own will, to whomsoever they pleased, was denied by the original fundamental principle that discovery gave exclusive title to those who made it.

While the different nations of Europe respected the right of the natives as occupants, they asserted the ultimate dominion to be in themselves; and claimed and exercised, as a consequence of this ultimate dominion, a power to grant the soil, while yet in possession of the natives. These grants have been understood by all to convey a title to the grantees, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy.

The history of America, from its discovery to the present day, proves, we think, the universal recognition of these principles.

In these statements the court, of course, speaks only from the legal point of view or theory, for it is well known that in their practical dealings with the natives the nations of Europe, and the United States also, often failed to carry out this theory. It is also doubtful whether it can truly be said that France fully recognized the Indian title, even theoretically, to the extent indicated.

The right to take possession regardless of the occupancy of the natives was not only claimed by all the nations making discoveries, but the same principle continued to be recognized. This is shown by the following instances adduced by the court, to which many others might be added:

The charter granted to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in 1578, authorizes him to discover and take possession of such remote, heathen and barbarous lands as were not actually possessed by any Christian prince or people. This charter was afterwards renewed to Sir Walter Raleigh in nearly the same terms.

By the charter of 1606, under which the first permanent English settlement on this continent was made, James I. granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others, those territories in America lying on the sea-coast between the thirty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude, and which either belonged to that monarch, or were not then possessed by any other Christian prince or people. The grantees were divided into two companies at their own request. The first, or southern colony, was directed to settle between the thirty-fourth and forty-first degrees of north latitude; and the second, or northern colony, between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth degrees.

In 1609, after some expensive and not very successful attempts at settlement had been made, a new and more enlarged charter was given by the Crown to the first colony, in which the King granted to the "Treasurer and Company of Adventurers of the city of London for the first colony in Virginia," in absolute property, the lands extending along the sea-coast 400 miles, and into the land throughout from sea to sea. This charter, which is a part of the special verdict in this cause, was annulled, so far as respected the rights of the company, by the judgment of the Court of King's Bench on a writ of *quo warranto;* but the whole effect allowed to this judgment was to revest in the crown the powers of government, and the title to the land within its limits.

At the solicitation of those who held under the grant to the second or northern colony, a new and more enlarged charter was granted to the Duke of Lenox and others, in 1620, who were denominated the Plymouth Company, conveying to them in absolute property all the lands between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude.

Under this patent, New England has been in a great measure settled. The company conveyed to Henry Rosewell and others, in 1627, that territory which is now Massachusetts; and in 1628, a charter of incorporation, comprehending the powers of government, was granted to the purchasers.

Great part of New England was granted by this company, which at length divided their remaining lands among themselves; and, in 1635, surrendered their charter to the crown. A patent was granted to Gorges for Maine, which was allotted to him in the division of property.

All the grants made by the Plymouth Company, so far as we can learn, have been respected. In pursuance of the same principle, the King, in 1664, granted to the Duke of York the country of New England as far south as the Delaware bay. His Royal Highness transferred New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

In 1663, the Crown granted to Lord Clarendon and others, the country lying between the thirty-sixth degree of north latitude and the river St Mathes; and, in 1666, the proprietors obtained from the crown a new charter, granting to them that province in the King's dominions in North America which lies from thirty-sixth degrees thirty minutes north latitude to the twenty-ninth degree, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the South sea.

Thus has our whole country been granted by the crown while in the occupation of the Indians. These grants purport to convey the soil as well as the right of dominion to the grantees. In those governments which were denominated royal, where the right to the soil was not vested in individuals, but remained in the Crown, or was vested in the colonial government, the king claimed and exercised the right of granting lands and of dismembering the government at his will. The grants made out of the two original colonies, after the resumption of their charters by the crown, are examples of this. The governments of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and a part of Carolina, were thus created. In all of them, the soil, at the time the grants were made, was occupied by the Indians. Yet almost every title within those governments is dependent on these grants. In some instances, the soil was conveyed by the crown unaccompanied by the powers of government, as in the case of the northern neck of Virginia. It has never been objected to this, or to any other similar grant, that the title as well as possession was in the Indians when it was made, and that it passed nothing on that account.

These various patents can not be considered as nullities; nor can they be limited to a mere grant of the powers of government. A charter intended to convey political power only, would never contain words expressly granting the land, the soil and the waters. Some of them purport to convey the soil alone; and in those cases in which the powers of government, as well as the soil, are conveyed to individuals, the crown has always acknowledged itself to be bound by the grant. Though the power to dismember regal governments was asserted and exercised, the power to dismember proprietary governments was not claimed; and, in some instances, even after the powers of government were revested in the crown, the title of the proprietors to the soil was respected.

Charles II. was extremely anxious to acquire the property of Maine, but the grantees sold it to Massachusetts, and he did not venture to contest the right of that colony to the soil. The Carolinas were originally proprietary governments. In 1721 a revolution was effected by the people, who shook off their obedience to the proprietors, and declared their dependence immediately on the crown. The king, however, purchased the title of those who were disposed to sell. One of them, Lord Carteret, surrendered his interest in the government, but retained his title to the soil. That title was respected till the revolution, when it was forfeited by the laws of war.

Further proofs of the extent to which this principle has been recognized, will be found in the history of the wars, negotiations and treaties which the different nations, claiming territory in America, have carried on and held with each other. . . .

Thus, all the nations of Europe, who have acquired territory on this continent, have asserted in themselves, and have recognized in others, the exclusive right of the discoverer to appropriate the lands occupied by the Indians. Have the American States rejected or adopted this principle?

By the treaty which concluded the war of our Revolution, Great Britain relinquished all claim, not only to the government, but to the "propriety and territorial rights of the United States," whose boundaries were fixed in the second article. By this treaty, the powers of government, and the right to soil, which had previously been in Great Britain, passed definitively to these states. We had before taken possession of them, by declaring independence; but neither the declaration of independence, nor the treaty confirming it, could give us more than that which we before possessed, or to which Great Britain was before entitled. It has never been doubted, that either the United States, or the several states, had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary lines described in the treaty, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish that right was vested in that government which might constitutionally exercise it.

That this rule has been adopted also by the United States is asserted by the Supreme Court in the same opinion:

The United States, then, have unequivocally acceded to that great and broad rule by which its civilized inhabitants now hold this country. They hold, and assert in themselves, the title by which it was acquired. They maintain, as all others have maintained, that discovery gave an exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy, either by purchase or by conquest; and gave also a right to such a degree of sovereignty as the circumstances of the people would allow them to exercise.

The power now possessed by the Government of the United States to grant lands resided, while we were colonies, in the crown or its grantees. The validity of the titles given by either has never been questioned in our courts. It has been exercised uniformly over territory in possession of the Indians. The existence of this power must negative the existence of any right which may conflict with, and control it. An absolute title to lands can not exist, at the same time, in different persons, or in different governments. An absolute, must be an exclusive title, or at least a title which excludes all others not compatible with it. All our institutions recognize the absolute title of the crown, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and recognized the absolute title of the crown to extinguish that right. This is incompatible with an absolute and complete title in the Indians.

We will not enter into the controversy, whether agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers, have a right, on abstract principles, to expel hunters from the territory they possess, or to contract their limits. Conquest gives a title which the courts of the conqueror can not deny, whatever the private and speculative opinions of individuals may be, respecting the original justice of the claim which has been successfully asserted. The British government, which was then our government, and whose rights have passed to the United States, asserted a title to all the lands occupied by Indians within the chartered limits of the British colonies. It asserted also a limited sovereignty over them, and the exclusive right of extinguishing the title which occupancy gave to them. These claims have been maintained and established as far west as the river Mississippi, by the sword. The title to a vast portion of the lands we now hold, originates in them. It is not for the courts of this country to question the validity of this title or, to sustain one which is incompatible with it.

Although we do not mean to engage in the defense of those principles which Europeans have applied to Indian title, they may, we think, find some excuse, if not justification, in the character and habits of the people whose rights have been wrested from them.

The title by conquest is acquired and maintained by force. The conqueror prescribes its limits. Humanity, however, acting on public opinion, has established, as a general rule, that the conquered shall not be wantonly oppressed, and that their condition shall remain as eligible as is compatible with the objects of the conquest. Most usually they are incorporated with the victorious nation and become subjects or citizens of the government with which they are connected. The new and old members of the society mingle with each other; the distinction between them is gradually lost, and they make one people. Where this incorporation is practicable, humanity demands, and a wise policy requires, that the rights of the conquered to property should remain unimparied; that the new subjects should be governed as equitably as the old, and that confidence in their security should gradually banish the painful sense of being separated from their ancient connections, and united by force to strangers.

When the conquest is complete, and the conquered inhabitants can be blended with the conquerors, or safely governed as a distinct people, public opinion, which not even the conqueror can disregard, imposes these restraints upon him; and he can not neglect them without injury to his fame and hazard to his power.

But the tribes of Indians inhabiting this country were fierce savages, whose occupation was war, and whose subsistence was drawn chiefly from the forest. To leave them in possession of their country was to leave the country a wilderness; to govern them as a distinct people was impossible, because they were as brave and as high spirited as they were fierce, and were ready to repel by arms every attempt on their independence.

What was the inevitable consequence of this state of things? The Europeans were under the necessity either of abandoning the country, and relinquishing their pompous claims to it, or of enforcing those claims by the sword, and by the adoption of principles adapted to the condition of a people with whom it was impossible to mix, and who could not be governed as a distinct society, or of remaining in their neighborhood and exposing themselves and their families to the perpetual hazard of being massacred.

Frequent and bloody wars, in which the whites were not always the aggressors, unavoidably ensued. European policy, numbers and skill, prevailed. As the white population advanced, that of the Indians necessarily receded. The country in the immediate neighborhood of agriculturists became unfit for them. The game fled into thicker and more unbroken forests, and the Indians followed. The soil, to which the crown originally claimed title, being no longer occupied by its ancient inhabitants, was parceled out according to the will of the sovereign power, and taken possession of by persons who claimed immediately from the crown, or mediately, through its grantees or deputies.

That law which regulates, and ought to regulate in general, the relations between the conqueror and conquered, was incapable of application to a people under such circumstances. The resort to some new and different rule, better adapted to the actual state of things, was unavoidable. Every rule which can be suggested will be found to be attended with great difficulty.

However extravagant the pretension of converting the discovery of an inhabited country into conquest may appear, if the principle has been asserted in the first instance, and afterwards sustained; if a country has been acquired and held under it; if the property of the great mass of the community originates in it, it becomes the law of the land, and can not be questioned. So, too, with respect to the concomitant principle, that the Indian inhabitants are to be considered merely as occupants, to be protected, indeed, while in peace, in the possession of their lands, but to be deemed incapable of transferring the absolute title to others. However this restriction may be opposed to natural right, and to the usages of civilized nations, yet, if it be indispensable to that system under which the country has been settled, and be adapted to the actual condition of the two people, it may, perhaps, be supported by reason, and certainly can not be rejected by courts of justice. . . .

It has never been contended that the Indian title amounted to nothing. Their right of possession has never been questioned. The claim of government extends to the complete ultimate title, charged with this right of possession, and to the exclusive power of acquiring that right. The object of the crown was to settle the sea-coast of America; and when a portion of it was settled, without violating the rights of others, by persons professing their loyalty, and soliciting the royal sanction of an act, the consequences of which were ascertained to be beneficial, it would have been as unwise as ungracious to expel them from their habitations because they had obtained the Indian title otherwise than through the agency of government. The very grant of a charter is an assertion of the title of the crown, and its words convey the same idea. The country granted is said to be "our island called Rhode Island;" and the charter contains an actual grant of the soil, as well as of the powers of government.

The decision in this case is of course conclusive in regard to the nature of the Indian title to lands as held by our Government. Nevertheless, a brief reference to the history of the subject preceding the date of decision (1823) will be appropriate here before alluding to the policy adopted in regard to the extinguishment of this title.

As early as September 22, 1783, while yet operating under the Articles of Confederation, the following "proclamation" was ordered by Congress.[1]

> Whereas by the 9th of the Articles of Confederation, it is among other things declared, that "the United States in Congress assembled have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated." And whereas it is essential to the welfare of the United States, as well as necessary for the maintenance of harmony and friendship with the Indians, not members of any of the States, that all cause of quarrel or complaint between them and the United States or any of them, should be removed and prevented; therefore, the United States in Congress assembled, have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians, without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims without the express authority and direction of the United States in Congress assembled.

It is, moreover, declared that every such purchase or settlement, gift or cession, not having the authority aforesaid, is null and void, and that no right or title will accrue in consequence of any such purchase, gift, or settlement.

By the eighth section of the act of Congress of March 1, 1793, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," the same principle was enacted into law, as follows:

> *And be it further enacted*, That no purchase or grant of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indians, or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by a treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And it shall be a misdemeanor in any person, not employed under the authority of the United States in negotiating such treaty or convention, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, directly or indirectly to treat with any such Indians, nation or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed: *Provided, nevertheless*, That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State, who may be present at any treaty held with the Indians, under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of, the Commissioner or Commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with, the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claims to lands within such State, which shall be extinguished by the treaty.[2]

---

[1] Old Journals, vol. IV (1783), p. 275, as copied in "Laws, etc., respecting the Public Lands," Washington, Gales & Seaton, 1828; pp. 338–339.

[2] Op. cit., pp. 414–415.

This is repeated in section 12 of the act of May 19, 1796, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier;" also in section 12 of the act of March 30, 1802. By section 15 of the act of March 26, 1804, "erecting Louisiana into two Territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," it is ordered that—

> The President of the United States is hereby authorized to stipulate with any Indian tribes owning lands on the East side of the Mississippi, and residing thereon, for an exchange of lands the property of the United States, on the West side of the Mississippi, in case the said tribe shall remove and settle thereon; but, in such stipulation, the said tribes shall acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and shall agree that they will not hold any treaty with any foreign Power, individual State, or with the individuals of any State or Power; and that they will not sell or dispose of the said lands, or any part thereof, to any sovereign Power, except the United States, nor to the subjects or citizens of any other sovereign Power, nor to the citizens of the United States. And in order to maintain peace and tranquillity with the Indian tribes who reside within the limits of Louisiana, as ceded by France to the United States, the act of Congress, passed on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," is hereby extended to the Territories erected and established by this act; and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated by law, is hereby appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to effect the object expressed in this section.[1]

As this law was not to take effect until October 1, 1804, it was provided that until this date the act passed October 31, 1803, entitled "An act to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States . . . and for the temporary government thereof," was to remain in force. All rights of the Indians within the limits of Louisiana which existed under the French control remained, therefore, under United States authority until October, 1804.

To complete the chain we note the fact that, by article 6 of the treaty of April 30, 1803, by which France ceded Louisiana to the United States, the latter promised "to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until, by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon."

These acts and treaties indicate, and in fact form, steps in the policy of the United States in its dealings with the Indians in reference to their lands, and will be noticed in this connection hereafter. The object at present in referring to them is only to show the theory of the Government in regard to the Indian title.

It is clear, therefore, that although the United States has always conceded to the Indians the usufruct or right of occupancy to such lands as they were in possession of, yet they have always held the theory of the European powers, and claimed that the absolute right to the soil was in the Government.

---

[1] Op. cit., p. 509.

However, as will be seen when allusion is made to the policy of the nations in their dealings with the Indians, there was some difference in regard to the extent of their right or title. This was limited by some of the governments to the territory occupied, while by others, as the United States, it was usual to allow it to extend to the territory claimed, where the boundaries between the different tribes were understood and agreed on. It would seem, in fact, that the United States proceeded on the theory that *all* the land was held by natives. A single instance occurs to the writer at present where land was taken possession of as waste or without an owner. This is mentioned by Mr Royce in his remarks under schedule number 432.

The right of occupancy in the Indians, until voluntarily relinquished or extinguished by justifiable conquest, being conceded, it became necessary on the part of the Government to adopt some policy to extinguish their right to such territory as was not necessary for their actual use.

As a natural corollary of this theory arose the question, With whom shall the Government treat? The Indians having no general government or regular political organization, but consisting of numerous independent tribes in a state of savagery, the usual policy of civilized nations in a case of conquest could not be adopted. As their claims were those of tribes or communities, and not individuals in severalty, it followed as a matter of necessity that the only policy which the Government could adopt was to recognize them as quasi and dependent, distinct political communities, or nations, or half sovereign states, and treat them as such.

It has been said that the method of regarding them as distinct peoples or nations and treating with them as such is a "legal fiction." Nevertheless, if we study carefully all the circumstances which surround the case, and the pressing necessities of the Republic in its early days, we are likely to be convinced that it was not the part of wisdom then to hamper the struggles for national life with theoretic lines or legal technicalities, which stood in the way of practical progress. Humanity is an element which should attend every step of governmental as well as of individual progress, but political theories must be broadened, restricted, or varied in accordance with new and imperative necessities which arise.

It is doubtless true that the recognition of the Indian tribes as distinct nationalities, with which the Government could enter into solemn treaties, was a legal fiction which should be superseded by a more correct policy when possible. But necessity often makes laws, and in this instance forced the Government to what was, in its early days, probably the best possible policy in this respect, consistent with humanity, which it could have adopted.

A doubt has also been expressed as to whether the United States or any European power could, with perfect honesty and integrity, purchase lands of the natives under their care and protection. Bozman,[1] who expresses this doubt, bases it on the following considerations:

> First, it is not a clear proposition that savages can, for any consideration, enter into a contract obligatory upon them. They stand by the laws of nations, when trafficking with the civilized part of mankind, in the situation of infants, incapable of entering into contracts, especially for the sale of their country. Should this be denied, it may then be asserted that no monarch of a nation (that is, no sachem, chief, or headmen, or assemblage of sachems, etc.) has a power to transfer by sale the country, that is, the soil of the nation, over which they rule.

That the Indians of the United States have been and are still considered wards of the Government must be conceded. It also must be admitted that, as a general rule of law, wards can not divest themselves of their title to land except through the decree of court or some properly authorized power. But in the case of the Indians the Government is both guardian and court, and as there is no higher authority to which application can be made, its decision must be final, otherwise no transfer of title would be possible, however advantageous it might be to the wards.

Bozman's theory seems to overlook the fact that Indians, except perhaps in a few isolated cases, never claimed individual or exclusive personal titles in fee to given and designated portions of the soil. What, therefore, is held in common may, it would seem, by the joint action of those interested, be transferred or alienated.

However, it is not our object at present to theorize as to what should or might have been done, but to state what was done in this respect, and thus to show on what policy the various territorial cessions and reservations mentioned in the present work are based.

The correct theory on this subject appears to be so clearly set forth by John Quincy Adams in his oration at the anniversary of the Sons of the Pilgrims, December 22, 1802, that his words are quoted, as follows:

> There are moralists who have questioned the right of Europeans to intrude upon the possessions of the aborigines in any case and under any limitations whatsoever. But have they maturely considered the whole subject? The Indian right of possession itself stands, with regard to the greatest part of the country, upon a questionable foundation. Their cultivated fields, their constructed habitations, a space of ample sufficiency for their subsistence, and whatever they had annexed to themselves by personal labor, was undoubtedly by the laws of nature theirs. But what is the right of a huntsman to the forest of a thousand miles over which he has accidentally ranged in quest of prey? Shall the liberal bounties of Providence to the race of man be monopolized by one of ten thousand for whom they were created? Shall the exuberant bosom of the common mother, amply adequate to the nourishment of millions, be claimed exclusively by a few hundreds of her offspring? Shall the lordly savage not only disdain the virtues and enjoyments of civilization himself, but shall he control the civilization of a world? Shall he forbid the wilderness to blossom like the rose? Shall he forbid the oaks of the forest to fall before the ax of industry and rise again transformed into the habitations of ease and elegance? Shall he doom an immense region of the globe to perpetual desolation, and to hear

---

[1] History of Maryland, p. 569.

> the howlings of the tiger and the wolf silence forever the voice of human gladness? Shall the fields and the valleys which a beneficent God has framed to teem with the life of innumerable multitudes be condemned to everlasting barrenness? Shall the mighty rivers, poured out by the hands of nature as channels of communication between numerous nations, roll their waters in sullen silence and eternal solitude to the deep? Have hundreds of commodious harbors, a thousand leagues of coast, and a boundless ocean been spread in the front of this land, and shall every purpose of utility to which they could apply be prohibited by the tenant of the woods? No, generous philanthropists! Heaven has not been thus inconsistent in the works of its hands. Heaven has not thus placed at irreconcilable strife its moral laws with its physical creation.[1]

In order to show the correctness of the views expressed by Adams in the above quotation, and the absurdity of admitting the Indians' claim to the absolute right of the soil of the whole country, some comparisons are here introduced. These are simple comparisons between the Indian population and the extent of territory claimed by them.

Perhaps the best estimate of the Indian population of the United States (exclusive of Alaska), at different periods up to 1876, are those given by Honorable John Eaton.[2] His summary is as follows:

1820.	Report of Morse on Indian Affairs	471,036
1825.	Report of Secretary of War	129,366
1829.	Report of Secretary of War	312,930
1834.	Report of Secretary of War	312,610
1836.	Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs	253,464
1837.	Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs	302,498
1850.	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	388,229
1853.	Report of United States Census, 1850	400,764
1855.	Report of Indian Office	314,622
1857.	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	379,264
1860.	Report of Indian Office	254,300
1865.	Report of Indian Office	294,574
1870.	Report of United States Census	313,712
1870.	Report of Indian Office	313,371
1875.	Report of Indian Office	305,068
1876.	Report of Indian Office	291,882

Examining these estimates at the different dates, we see that the average, in round numbers, is 315,000. Now, assuming this to be a correct estimate, and allowing five persons to a family, this would give 63,000 as the whole number of Indian families in the United States. Assuming the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, to be 3,025,000 square miles, this would give to each Indian family a manor of 48 square miles, or 30,720 acres. Now, supposing, for further illustration, that the families were distributed uniformly over the whole territory, the state of Rhode Island, which now supports a population of 345,506 persons, or 69,101 families (allowing five persons to a family), would be apportioned among 26 Indian families; the state of Delaware would be allotted to but 43, and the whole state of New York, which now supports more than a million families, would be assigned to 1,025 lordly savages.

---

[1] Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1867, p. 143.

[2] Ibid., for 1877.

It is apparent, therefore, that the requirements of the human race and the march of civilization could not permit such an apportionment of the soil of the American continent as this, even were the estimates trebled. It is true that practically no such equal distribution of the lands as that mentioned would be possible. Moreover, it is also true that some portions are unsuitable for the ordinary purposes of life; but the supposition given will be understood as an illustration of the theory of the Indian claim, and is correct in principle. That a population whose territorial needs would be amply supplied by the area embraced in the single state of Illinois should, on the score of being the first occupants of the country, be allowed the exclusive use of the whole territory of the United States is inconsistent with any true theory of natural rights. Moreover, it is not required by humanity, religion, nor any principle of human rights. This must be conceded. But what is the necessary consequence of such concession?

There were few, if any, areas in the United States which the Indians did not claim. If this claim could not be admitted in its entirety as a just and valid one; if it could not be admitted as a just bar to any settlements by other peoples; if civilization could not consent to such a claim, where should the restriction begin? How should it be accomplished? Who should fix the metes and bounds and who decide the proper apportionment? This brings us back precisely to the point which the European settlers on the continent were forced to meet, and where the governments to which they pertained were forced to act, whether they did so in accordance with a settled theory and policy or not.

FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS

In the preceding section attention is called to the principle maintained by the United States and by other civilized governments in regard to the rights of the Indians to the soil. As theory and practice are not necessarily identical and are sometimes quite variant from each other, reference will now be made to the policy and methods adopted in putting into practical operation this theory. However, to cover the range of acquisitions from the Indians of land within the bounds of the United States, it will be necessary to refer not only to the policy of the Government since the adoption of its constitution, but also to that of the colonies and of the other powers from which territory has been obtained by the United States.

It will perhaps be best to begin with the policy of the powers from which territory has been obtained by the United States since the adoption of the constitution. By so doing the policy adopted by the colonies can be connected with that of the United States without being interrupted by reference to that of other governments.

THE SPANISH POLICY

Although the cruelty of the Spaniards in their treatment of the Indians during the conquest of Mexico and Central America is proverbial, yet an examination of the laws of Spain and ordinances of the King show that these acts were not only not warranted thereby, but in direct conflict therewith. So early as 1529, in the commission constituting Cortes captain-general of New Spain, he was directed to give his principal care to the conversion of the Indians; that he should see that no Indians be given to the Spaniards to serve them; that they paid such tribute to His Majesty as they might easily afford, and that there should be a good correspondence maintained between the Spaniards and the Indians and no wrong offered to the latter either in their goods, families, or persons. Bishop Don Sebastian Ramirez, who was acting governor under Cortes subsequent to his commission, earnestly endeavored, be it said to his honor, to put into practice these humane orders. We are informed by Antonio de Herrera[1] that he not only abrogated the enslavement of any Indians whatsoever, but also took care that none of them should be made to carry burdens about the country, "looking upon it as a labor fit only for beasts." He was no less exact in the execution of all the ordinances sent by the Council of Spain for the ease, improvement, and conversion of the natives. "By that means," adds the old historian, "the Country was much improv'd and all Things carried on with Equity, to the general Satisfaction of all good Men."

The laws enacted for the government of the "Kingdoms of the Indies" were still more pointed in the same direction, and fully recognized the rights of the Indians to their landed possessions. However, as will become apparent from an examination of these, no claim by the natives to unoccupied lands or uninhabited territory appears to have been recognized. Such territory was designated "waste lands," and formed part of the royal domain. As evidence of this the following brief extracts from the *Recopilacion de las Leyes de los Reynos de las Indias* are presented:[2]

> We decree and command, that the laws and good customs anciently in force in the Indies, for their good government and police, and the usages and customs observed and retained from the introduction of Christianity among them, which are not repugnant to our sacred religion, or to the laws contained in this book, and to those which have been framed anew, be observed and fulfilled; and it having become expedient to do so, we hereby approve and confirm them, reserving to ourselves the power of adding thereto whatever we shall think fit and will appear to us necessary for the service of God our Lord, and our own, and for the protection of, and Christian police among, the natives of those Provinces, without prejudice to established usages among them, or to their good and wholesome customs and statutes.—*Lib. II, tit. 1, law 4, vol. I, p. 218.*
>
> It being our wish that the Indians be protected and well treated, and that they be

---

[1] Historia General, dec. III, bk. 7, chap. 8 (Stevens' translation).

[2] From Laws, U. S. Treaties. etc., Respecting Public Lands, vol. II, 1836.

not molested nor injured in their person or property; We command that in all cases, and on all occasions, when it shall be proposed to institute an inquiry, whether any injury is to accrue to any person in consequence of any grant of land, whether for tillage, pasture, or other purposes, the Viceroys, Presidents, and Judges shall cause summonses to be directed to all persons whom it may really concern, and to the Attorneys of our Royal Audiences, wherever Indians may be interested, in order that all and every person may take such measures as may be expedient to protect his rights against all injuries which might result therefrom.—*Lib. II, tit. 18, law 36, vol. I, p. 412.*

Whereas some grazing farms, owned by Spaniards for the use of their cattle, have been productive of injury to the Indians, by being located upon their lands, or very near their fields and settlements, whereby said cattle eat and destroy their produce and do them other damage: We command that the Judges who shall examine the lands, make it their duty to visit such farms, without previous request to do so, and ascertain whether any injury accrues therefrom to the Indians or their property; and, if so, that, after due notice to the parties interested, they forthwith, and by summary or legal process, according as they may think most fit, remove them to some other place without damage or prejudice to any third person.—*Lib. II, tit. 31, law 13, vol. I, p. 484.*

Should the natives attempt to oppose the settlement [of a colony], they shall be given to understand that the intention in forming it, is to teach them to know God and His holy law, by which they are to be saved; to preserve friendship with them, and teach them to live in a civilized state, and not to do them any harm or take from them their settlements. They shall be convinced of this by mild means, through the interference of religion and priests, and of other persons appointed by the Governor, by means of interpreters, and by endeavoring by all possible good means, that the settlement may be made in peace and with their consent; and if, notwithstanding, they do withhold their consent, the settlers, after having notified them pursuant to Law 9, Tit. 4, Lib. 3, shall proceed to make their settlement without taking any thing that may belong to the Indians, and without doing them any greater damage than shall be necessary for the protection of the settlers and to remove obstacles to the settlement.—*Lib. IV, tit. 7, law 23, vol. II, p. 24.*

We command that the farms and lands which may be granted to Spaniards, be so granted without prejudice to the Indians; and that such as may have been granted to their prejudice and injury be restored to whoever they of right shall belong.—*Lib. IV, tit. 12, law 9, vol. II, p. 41.*

In order to avoid the inconveniences and damages resulting from the sale or gift to Spaniards of *caballerias* or *peonias*, and other tracts of land, to the prejudice of the Indians, upon the suspicious testimony of witnesses, we order and command, that all sales or gifts shall be made before the Attorneys of our Royal Audiencias, to be summoned for that purpose, who shall be bound to examine, with due care and diligence, the character and depositions of witnesses; and the Presidents and Audiences, where they shall administer the government, shall give or grant such lands by the advice of the Board of Treasury, where it shall appear that they belong to us, at auction, to the highest bidder, as other estates of ours, and always with an eye to the benefit of the Indians. And where the grant or sale shall be made by the Viceroys, it is our will that none of the officers above mentioned shall interfere. Upon the letters which shall be granted to the parties interested, they shall sue out confirmations within the usual time prescribed in cases of grants of Indians [*encomiendas de Indios*].—*Lib. IV, tit. 12, law 16, vol. II, p. 43.*

In order more effectually to favor the Indians, and to prevent their receiving any injury, we command that no composition shall be admitted of lands which Spaniards shall have acquired from Indians, in violation of our royal letters and ordinances, and which shall be held upon illegal titles: it being our will that the Attorneys-Protectors should proceed according to right and justice, as required by letters and ordinances, in procuring such illegal contracts to be annulled. And we command the Viceroys, Presidents, and Audiences to grant them their assistance for its entire execution.—*Lib. IV, tit. 12, law 17, vol. II, p. 43.*

We command that the sale, grant, and composition of lands be executed with such attention, that the Indians shall be left in possession of the full amount of lands belonging to them, either singly or in communities, together with their rivers and waters; and the lands which they shall have drained or otherwise improved, whereby they may, by their own industry, have rendered them fertile, are reserved in the first place, and can in no case be sold or aliened. And the Judges who shall have been sent thither, shall specify what Indians they may have found on the land, and what lands they shall have left in possession of each of the elders of tribes, caciques, governors, or communities.—*Lib. IV. tit. 12, law 17 [18], vol. II, p. 44.*

No one shall be admitted to make composition of lands who shall not have been in possession thereof for the term of ten years, although he should state that he is in possession at the time; for such circumstance by itself is not sufficient; and communities of Indians shall be admitted to make such compositions in preference to other private individuals, giving them all facilities for that purpose.—*Lib. IV, tit. 12, law 19, vol. II, p.* 44.

Whereas the Indians would sooner and more willingly be reduced into settlements, if they were allowed to retain the lands and improvements which they may possess in the districts from which they shall remove; we command that no alteration be made therein, and that the same be left to them to be owned as before, in order that they may continue to cultivate them and to dispose of their produce.—*Lib. VI, tit. 3, law 9, vol. II, p. 209.*

According to the royal ordinance given at San Lorenzo el Real, October 15, 1754, it was decreed that, "The Judges and Officers, to whom jurisdiction for the sale and composition of the royal lands [*realengos*] may be sub-delegated, shall proceed with mildness, gentleness, and moderation, with verbal and not judicial proceedings, in the case of those lands which the Indians shall have possessed, and of others when required, especially for their labor, tillage, and tending of cattle."

It appears, however, that the Spanish government never accepted the idea that the Indians had a possessory right to the whole territory, but only to so much as they actually occupied, or that was necessary for their use. This policy toward the natives seems to be indicated by the following extract:

Whereas we have fully inherited the dominion of the Indies; and whereas the waste lands and soil which were not granted by the Kings, our predecessors, or by ourselves, in our name, belong to our patrimony and royal crown, it is expedient that all the land which is held without just and true titles be restored, as belonging to us, in order that we may retain, before all things all the lands which may appear to us and to our Viceroys, Audiences, and Governors, to be necessary for public squares, liberties, [*exidos*,] reservations, [*propios*,] pastures, and commons, to be granted to the villages and councils already settled, with due regard as well to their present condition as to their future state, and to the increase they may receive, and after distributing among the Indians whatever they may justly want to cultivate, sow, and raise cattle, confirming to them what they now hold, and granting what they may want besides—all the remaining land may be reserved to us, clear of any incumbrance, for the purpose of being given as rewards, or disposed of according to our pleasure.—*Lib. IV, tit. 12, law 14, vol. II, p. 42.*

The same idea appears to be embraced in law 18, lib. 4, tit. 12, given above; also in the following sections in the "Regulations of intendant Morales regarding grants of land:"

> 24. As it is impossible, considering all the local circumstances of these provinces, that all the vacant lands belonging to the domain should be sold at auction, as it is ordained by the law 15th, title 12th, book 4th of the collection of the laws of these Kingdoms, the sale shall be made according as it shall be demanded, with the intervention of the King's Attorney for the Board of Finances, for the price they shall be taxed, to those who wish to purchase; understanding, if the purchasers have not ready money to pay, it shall be lawful for them to purchase the said lands at redeemable quit-rent, during which they shall pay the five per cent. yearly.
>
> 31. Indians who possess lands within the limits of the Government shall not, in any manner, be disturbed; on the contrary, they shall be protected and supported; and to this, the Commandants, Syndics, and Surveyors, ought to pay the greatest attention, to conduct themselves in consequence.
>
> 32. The granting or sale of any lands shall not be proceeded in without formal information having been previously received that they are vacant; and, to avoid injurious mistakes, we premise that, beside the signature of the Commandant or Syndic of the District, this information ought to be joined by that of the Surveyor, and of two of the neighbors, well understanding. If, notwithstanding this necessary precaution, it shall be found that the land has another owner besides the claimant, and that there is sufficient reason to restore it to him, the Commandant, or Syndic, Surveyor, and the neighbors, who have signed the information, shall indemnify him for the losses he has suffered.[1]

In 1776 one Maurice Conway, who had made a purchase on New Orleans island from the Houma Indians, which purchase had been approved, asked of the Spanish authorities an additional grant by which he might obtain some timber land adjoining thereto. This was granted by Onzaga with the following restrictions: "Provided it be vacant, and that no injury is thereby done to any of the adjoining inhabitants; to which effect he shall establish his boundaries and limits; and of the whole proceedings he shall make a process verbal, of which he shall make a return to us, signed by himself and the parties, in order to issue the complete title, in due form, to the claimant."

In carrying out the orders to mark off this grant the Houma chief was taken upon the ground in order that he might see that the lands of his tribe were not encroached on.

It does not appear that the Spanish government at any time adopted the policy of purchasing the Indian title, though clearly and distinctly recognizing it, to the lands they occupied. It, however, seems to have been a rule that the Indians should be compensated for their village sites and lands in actual use which were taken from them. This, however, was done usually by granting them other lands. Grantees were usually the purchasers of the Indian title where it was deemed necessary that this should be extinguished.

The foregoing laws and ordinances applying generally to the Spanish possessions known as "New Spain" were, of course, equally applicable to Louisiana and Florida and other portions of territory acquired by the United States, directly or indirectly, from Spain. However, as West Florida was a dependency of Louisiana, which most of the time had its own government, and East Florida was attached to the intendency of Cuba, there were some differences in the local administration of the laws and in the customs adopted in dealing with the Indians.

---

[1] Laws Relating to Public Lands, 1828, pp. 984-985.

Some two or three commissions were authorized by Congress to examine into and decide in regard to land claims in Florida derived from Spanish grants. Little or nothing can be derived from their reports in regard to the method of extinguishing the Indians' claim. Two members of the first commission were so clearly personally interested in several of these grants that the third member (Alexander Hamilton) felt himself compelled to resign and to protest against the conclusions reached. The only fact brought out by them bearing on the question before us is that grants were, during the closing years of Spanish rule, made in a most reckless manner and apparently with little or no attention to the rights of the Indians, the designation "vacant lands" being considered a sufficient ground for making a grant. The official surveyor in many cases did not even run around the boundary of a grant, nor pretend to ascertain whether it was on Indian territory. This, however, was not in accordance with the law and royal policy, as appears from the statement of Juan José de Estrada, governor pro tempore of Florida (July 29, 1811).[1] Writing to the Marques de Someruelos, in regard to a request of one Don Cristoval Gios for a large grant along the southwest coast of Florida for planting a colony, he remarks:

> But the greatest objection to the project of Don Cristoval Gios [who proposed planting a colony] remaines to be examined, and it is, that the lands he asks the cession of are not public; they are the property of the Indians, who look with much interest to any usurpation of them, however small it may be. The preservation of their lands is one of the bases of our friendship with them; and in all the harangues pronounced by the Governors of this Province, they have been always promised the same treatment and privileges they had under the British Government. That Government ruled the land as a sovereign, but left the Indians the property of the soil, except those places which they had acquired from the aborigines by purchase, or by a solemn treaty made with the Chiefs. The Anglo-Americans follow this same rule with the Indians who are under their dominion, and it is certain that the same rule has been religiously observed in the two Floridas, no white man being permitted to purchase land from the Indians without the intervention of the Government to prevent frauds, and prohibiting strictly that any person should establish himself in the territory known as theirs.

He further adds:

> In virtue of this, I am of opinion that, unless Don Cristoval Gios obliges himself to purchase from the Indians the lands he pretends to, and that said purchase is made with the knowledge and in the presence of this Government, and interpreters appointed by it, his project is rather directed to compromise the tranquility of this province, and, therefore, that perpetual silence on the subject should be imposed upon him.

---

[1] Laws etc., Relating to Public Lands, vol. II (1836), appendix, pp. 233-234.

It would appear from this that when the law was complied with, those desiring lands which were in possession of the Indians were required to purchase them from the tribe. This was to be done in the presence of the surveyor or some one authorized to act for the governor of the province, and it was required that there should be an interpreter approved by the governor. It was also requisite that the deed of purchase should be approved. Whether official permission to make the purchase was necessary does not appear. That the governor, or one exercising authority in the name of the King, had the power to refuse approval of such purchase is certain, although this seems to have been doubted by some of the commissioners appointed by the United States to examine into the Spanish claims.

The custom in Louisiana was substantially that described by Estrada in the above-quoted letter.

According to the report of the commissioners on the "Opelousas claims," the Spanish functionaries seem to have made a distinction between Indians who had partaken of the rite of baptism and other Indians. The former appear to have been considered capable of holding and enjoying lands in as full and complete a manner as any other subjects of the Crown of Spain. Sales by these Indians were generally for small tracts, such as an Indian and his family might be supposed capable of cultivating, and being passed before the proper Spanish officer and filed for record, were considered valid by the usages of the Spanish government without ratification being necessary. But purchases from other Indians, as those from a tribe or chief, were not complete until they had been ratified by the governor of the province, the Indian sale transferring the Indian title and the ratification by the governor being a relinquishment of the right of the Crown.

The testimony of Mr Charles L. Trudeau, many years surveyor-general of the province of Louisiana under the Spanish government, in regard to the custom in this respect, which appears to have been relied on by the commissioners, is as follows:

> The deponent knows of no ordinances or regulations under any Governor of Louisiana, except O'Reilly, by which the Indians, inhabiting lands in the province, were limited in their possessions to one league square about their villages, but this regulation has not been adhered to by any of his successors. The deponent knows that the custom was, that when a tribe of Indians settled a village by the consent of the Government, that the chief fixed the boundaries, and where there were one or more neighboring villages, the respective chiefs of those villages agreed upon and fixed the boundaries between themselves, and when any tribe sold out its village, the commandant uniformly made the conveyance according to the limits pointed out by the chief. The lands claimed by the Indians around their villages, were always considered as their own, and they were always protected in the unmolested enjoyment of it by the Government against all the world, and has always passed from one generation to another so long as it was possessed by them as their own property. The Indians always sell their land with the consent of the Government, and if, after selling their village and the lands around it, they should, by the permission of the Government establish themselves elsewhere, they might again sell, having first obtained the permission of the Government, and so on, as often as such permission was obtained, and

> no instance is known where such permission has ever been refused or withheld. These sales were passed before the Commandant of the District, and were always good and valid, without any order from the Commandant.[1]

It appears that Governor O'Reilly ordained that no grant for land in Opelousas, Attacapas, or Natchitoches could exceed one league square. It seems that this ordinance was to have a retroactive effect. Hence, purchases which had been made from Indians were reduced to this amount, but the surplusage, instead of reverting to the Indians, became a part of the royal domain.

Finally, we quote the following from the commissioners' report, as bearing on the point now under discussion:

> If it should be asked, what evidence exists of the law of prescription operating to the extinction of the Indian title to lands in Louisiana, it might be replied, that the evidence is to be found in the various acts of the Spanish Government, in relation to the Indians, evincing that the Government recognized no title in them, independently of that derived from the crown, a mere right of occupancy at the will of the Government; else why was the sanction of the Government necessary to all sales passed by Indians, which may be clearly established by a recurrence to written documents, and the testimony of Messrs. Trudeau, De Blanc, and Laypard? and why was it not necessary to have such sanction of the sales made by other subjects of the Spanish Government? The force and effect of prescription, in abolishing the Indian title to lands in Louisiana, is further established by the Indians permitting themselves to be removed from place to place by Governmental authority. By their condescending, in some cases, to ask permission of the Government to sell their lands, and, when that permission was not solicited, assenting to the insertion of a clause in the deeds of sale, expressly admitting that their sales could be of no validity without the ratification of the Government.[2]

THE FRENCH POLICY

A somewhat thorough examination of the documents and histories relating to French dominion in Canada and Louisiana fails to reveal any settled or regularly defined policy in regard to the extinguishment of the Indian title to land. Nevertheless, it is fair to assume that there was some policy in their proceedings in this respect, but it does not appear to have been set forth by legal enactments or clearly made known by ordinances. It seems, in truth, to have been a question kept in the background in their dealings with Indians, and brought to the front only in their contests with other powers in regard to territory. It would seem, although not clearly announced as a theory or policy, that it was assumed, when a nation or tribe agreed to come under French dominion, that this agreement carried with it the title to their lands.

In the letters patent given by Louis XV to the "Western Company" in August 1717, the following rights and privileges are granted:[3]

> SEC. V. With a view to give the said Western Company the means of forming a firm establishment, and enable her to execute all the speculations she may undertake, we have given, granted, and conceded, do give, grant, and concede to her, by

---

[1] Laws, U. S. Treaties, etc., respecting Public Lands, vol. II (1836), app., p. 222*.

[2] Ibid., p. 224*.

[3] B. F. French, Historical Collections of Louisiana, pt. 3, 1851, pp. 50, 51.

> these present letters and forever, all the lands, coasts, ports, havens, and islands which compose our province of Louisiana, in the same way and extent as we have granted them to M. Crozat by our letters patent of 14th September 1712, to enjoy the same in full property, seigniory, and jurisdiction, keeping to ourselves no other rights or duties than the fealty and liege homage the said company shall be bound to pay us and to the kings our successors at every new reign, with a golden crown of the weight of thirty marks.
>
> SEC. VI. The said company shall be free, in the said granted lands, to negotiate and make alliance in our name with all the nations of the land, except those which are dependent on the other powers of Europe; she may agree with them on such conditions as she may think fit, to settle among them, and trade freely with them, and in case they insult her she may declare war against them, attack them or defend herself by means of arms, and negotiate with them for peace or for a truce.

By section 8 authority is given to the company "to sell and give away the lands granted to her for whatever quit or ground rent she may think fit, and even to grant them in freehold, without jurisdiction or seigniory."

In section 53 it is declared:

> Whereas in the settlement of the lands granted to the said company by these present letters we have chiefly in view the glory of God by procuring the salvation of the Indian savage and negro inhabitants whom we wish to be instructed in the true religion, the said company shall be bound to build churches at her expense in the places of her settlements, as likewise to maintain there as many approved clergymen as may be necessary.

Substantially the same privileges, powers, and requirements were provided for in the grant made ninety years before (April, 1627), through Cardinal Richelieu's influence, to the Company of One Hundred Associates, while France was struggling, through the leadership of Champlain, to obtain a permanent settlement on the St Lawrence.[1]

Although these are the strongest passages having any bearing on the point indicated which have been found in the early grants, it must be admitted that reference to the Indian title is only to be inferred. The policy both in Louisiana and Canada seems to have been to take possession, at first, of those points at which they desired to make settlements by peaceable measures if possible, though without any pretense of purchase, thus obtaining a foothold. Either preceding or following such settlement, a treaty was made with the tribe, obtaining their consent to come under the dominion of the King of France and acknowledging him as the only rightful ruler over themselves and their territory.

As an illustration of this statement, attention is called to the following paragraph:[2]

> What is more authentic in this matter is the entry into possession of all those Countries made by Mr. Talon, Intendant of New France, who in 1671, sent Sieur de St. Lusson, his Subdelegate, into the country of the Stauas, who invited the Deputies of all the tribes within a circumference of more than a hundred leagues to meet

---

[1] J. G. Shea, Charlevoix's Hist. New France, vol. II, p. 39.

[2] Denonville, Memoir on the French Limits in North America, New York Colonial Documents, vol. IX, p. 383.

> at S^t. Mary of the Sault. On the 4^th of June, of the same year, fourteen tribes by their ambassadors repaired thither, and in their presence and that of a number of Frenchmen, Sieur de S^t. Lusson erected there a post to which he affixed the King's arms, and declared to all those people that he had convoked them in order to receive them into the King's protection, and in his name to take possession of all their lands, so that henceforth ours and theirs should be but one; which all those tribes very readily accepted. The commission of said Subdelegate contained these very words, viz^t That he was sent to take possession of the countries lying between the East and West, from Montreal to the South Sea, as much and as far as was in his power. This entry into possession was made with all those formalities, as is to be seen in the Relation of 1671, and more expressly in the record of the entry into possession, drawn up by the said Subdelegate.

Although this is used by Denonville in this place as an evidence of the title of France as against that of England, yet it shows the French custom of taking possession of new countries. Although not differing materially from the method adopted in similar cases by other governments, yet it would seem from their dealings with the Indians that the French considered this ceremony, where the Indians were persuaded to join in it, as absolutely passing to the Crown their possessory right.

The commission to Marquis de Tracy (November 19, 1663), bestowing on him the government of Canada, contains the following passage,[1] which indicates reliance on the power of arms rather than in peaceful measures:

> These and other considerations Us moving, We have constituted, ordained and established, and by these Presents signed by our hands, do constitute, ordain and establish the said Sieur de Prouville Tracy Our Lieutenant General in the entire extent of territory under Our obedience situate in South and North America, the continent and islands, rivers, ports, harbors and coasts discovered and to be discovered by Our subjects, for, and in the absence of, said Count D'Estrades, Viceroy, to have command over all the Governors, Lieutenant Generals by Us established, in all the said Islands, Continent of Canada, Acadie, Newfoundland, the Antilles etc. likewise, over all the Officers and Sovereign Councils established in all the said Islands and over the French Vessels which will sail to the said Country, whether of War to Us belonging, or of Merchants, to tender a new oath of fidelity as well to the Governors and Sovereign Councils as to the three orders of the said Islands; enjoining said Governors, Officers and Sovereign Councils and others to recognize the said Sieur de Prouville Tracy and to obey him in all that he shall order them; to assemble the commonalty when necessary; cause them to take up arms; to take cognizance of, settle and arrange all differences which have arisen or may arise in the said Country, either between Seigniors and their Superiors, or between private inhabitants; to besiege and capture places and castles according to the necessity of the case; to cause pieces of artillery to be dispatched and discharged against them; to establish garrisons where the importance of the place shall demand them; to conclude peace or truces according to circumstances either with other Nations of Europe established in said Country, or with the barbarians; to invade either the continent or the Islands for the purpose of seizing New Countries or establishing New Colonies, and for this purpose to give battle and make use of other means he shall deem proper for such undertaking; to command the people of said Country as well as all our other Subjects, Ecclesiastics, Nobles, Military and others of what condition soever there residing; to cause our boundaries and our name to be extended as far as he can, with full power to establish our authority there, to subdue, subject and

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. IX, p. 18.

> exact obedience from all the people of said Countries, inviting them by all the most lenient means possible to the knowledge of God, and the light of the Faith and of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Religion, and to establish its exercise to the exclusion of all others; to defend the said Countries with all his power; to maintain and preserve the said people in peace, repose and tranquility, and to command both on sea and land; to order and cause to be executed all that he, or those he will appoint, shall judge fit and proper to be done, to extend and preserve said places under Our authority and obedience.

It will be seen from this that the King's reliance in accomplishing the end he had in view was on force rather than on fair dealing with the natives. Nowhere in this commission or in any of the grants is there any direct recognition of the Indians' possessory title, or an expressed desire that they be secured in possession of the lands they occupy, or that are necessary for their use. It is well known to all who are familiar with the history of French dominion in Louisiana and Canada, that resort was often made to the policy of secretly fomenting quarrels between Indian tribes, and thus, by wars between themselves, so weaken them as to render it less difficult to bring them under control.

That no idea of purchasing or pretending to purchase the possessory right of the natives had been entertained by the French up to 1686, is evident from a passage in the letter of M. de Denonville to M. de Seignelay, May 8, 1686,[1] where he states: "The mode observed by the English with the Iroquois, when desirous to form an establishment in their neighborhood, has been, to make them presents for the purchase of the fee and property of the land they would occupy. What I consider most certain is, that whether we do so, or have war or peace with them, they will not suffer, except most unwillingly, the construction of a fort at Niagara." That the war policy was the course adopted is a matter of history.

How, then, are we to account for the fact that the relations of the French with the Indians under their control were, as a general rule, more intimate and satisfactory to both parties than those of other nations? Parkman has remarked that "The power of the priest established, that of the temporal ruler was secure. . . . Spanish civilization crushed the Indian; English civilization scorned and neglected him; French civilization embraced and cherished him." Although this can not be accepted as strictly correct in every respect, yet it is true that intimate, friendly relations existed between the French and their Indian subjects, which did not exist between the Spanish or English and the native population. However, this can not be attributed to the legal enactments or defined policy of the French, but rather to their practical methods.

Instead of holding the natives at arm's length and treating them only as distinct and inferior people and quasi independent nations, the French policy was to make them one with their own people, at least in Canada. This is expressly declared in the following extracts:

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. IX, p. 289.

Colbert, writing to Talon, April 6, 1666, says:

> In order to strengthen the Colony in the manner you propose, by bringing the isolated settlements into parishes, it appears to me, without waiting to depend on the new colonists who may be sent from France, nothing would contribute more to it than to endeavor to civilize the Algonquins, the Hurons and other Indians who have embraced Christianity, and to induce them to come and settle in common with the French, to live with them and raise their children according to our manners and customs.[1]

In his reply, some seven months later, M. Talon informs Colbert that he has endeavored to put his suggestions into practical operation under police regulations.

In another letter, dated April 6, 1667, Colbert writes to Talon[2] as follows:

> Recommendation to mould the Indians, settled near us, after our manners and language.
>
> I confess that I agreed with you that very little regard has been paid, up to the present time, in New France, to the police and civilization of the Algonquins and Hurons (who were a long time ago subjected to the King's domination,) through our neglect to detach them from their savage customs and to oblige them to adopt ours, especially to become acquainted with our language. On the contrary, to carry on some traffic with them, our French have been necessitated to attract those people, especially such as have embraced Christianity, to the vicinity of our settlements, if possible to mingle there with them, in order that through course of time, having only but one law and one master, they might likewise constitute only one people and one race.

That this was the policy favored by the King is expressly stated by Du Chesneau in his letter to M. de Seignelay, November 10, 1679. "I communicated," he says, "to the Religious communities, both male and female, and even to private persons, the King's and your intentions regarding the Frenchification of the Indians. They all promised me to use their best efforts to execute them, and I hope to let you have some news thereof next year. I shall begin by setting the example, and will take some young Indians to have them instructed."[3]

In another letter to the same person, dated November 13, 1681, he says: "Amidst all the plans presented to me to attract the Indians among us and to accustom them to our manners, that from which most success may be anticipated, without fearing the inconveniences common to all the others, is to establish Villages of those people in our midst."[4]

That the same policy was in vogue as late as 1704 is shown by the fact that at this time the Abnaki were taken under French protection and placed, as the records say, "In the center of the colony."

THE ENGLISH POLICY

In attempting to determine from history and the records the British policy in dealing with the Indians in regard to their possessory rights, the investigator is somewhat surprised to find (except so far as they relate to the Dominion of Canada and near the close of the government rule over the colonies) the data are not only meager but mostly of a negative character. It must be understood, however, that this statement refers to the policy of the English government as distinct from the methods and policy of the different colonies, which will later be noticed.

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. IX, p. 43.

[2] Ibid., p. 59.

[3] Ibid., p. 136.

[4] Ibid., p. 150.

The result of this investigation, so far as it relates to the possessions formerly held by Great Britain within the present limits of the United States, would seem to justify Parkman's statement that "English civilization scorned and neglected the Indian," at least so far as it relates to his possessory right. It is a significant fact that the Indian was entirely overlooked and ignored in most, if not all, of the original grants of territory to companies and colonists. Most of these grants and charters are as completely void of allusion to the native population as though the grantors believed the lands to be absolutely waste and uninhabited.

For example, the letters patent of James I to Sir Thomas Gage and others for "two several colonies," dated April 10, 1606, although granting away two vast areas of territory greater than England, inhabited by thousands of Indians, a fact of which the King had knowledge both officially and unofficially, do not contain therein the slightest allusion to them.

Was this a mere oversight? More than a hundred years had elapsed since the Cabots had visited the coast; Raleigh's attempted colonization twenty years before was well known, and the history of the discovery and conquest of Mexico had been proclaimed to all the civilized world. Still the omission might be considered a mere oversight but for the fact that his second charter (May 23, 1609), to "The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the Colony of Virginia," and that of March 12, 1611-12, are equally silent on this important subject. It may be said, and no doubt truly, that the Crown merely granted away its title in the lands, its public domain, leaving the grantees to deal with the inhabitants as they might find most advantageous. Nevertheless this view will not afford an adequate excuse for the total disregard of the native occupants. The grants were to subjects, and the rights of sovereignty were retained.

The so-called "Great Patent of New England," granted "absolutely" to the "said council called the council established at Plymouth, etc.," the "aforesaid part of America, lying and being in breadth from forty degrees of northerly latitude from the equinoctial line, to forty-eight degrees of said northerly latitude inclusively, and in length of and within all the breadth aforesaid throughout the main land from sea to sea, together also with all the firm land, soils, grounds, havens, ports, rivers, waters, fishings, mines, and minerals," yet there is not the slightest intimation that any portion of this territory was occupied by natives. There is, however, a proviso that the grant is not to include any lands "actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian prince or state," but the Indians are wholly ignored.

That the Indians were not wholly forgotten when the charter of Charles I, granting Maryland to Lord Baltimore, was penned, is evident from some two or three statements therein. But none of these, nor anything contained in the charter, has any reference to the rights of these natives, or show any solicitude for their welfare or proper treatment. The first of these is a mere recognition of the fact that the territory is partly occupied by them: "A certain region, hereinafter described, in a country hitherto uncultivated, in the parts of America, and partly occupied by savages having no knowledge of the Divine Being." The next is that mentioning as the payment required "two Indian arrows of those parts to be delivered at the said castle of Windsor, every year on Tuesday in Easter week." The third is a mere mention of "savages" as among the enemies the colonists may have to encounter. The fourth and last allusion to the natives is in the twelfth section, which authorizes Lord Baltimore to collect troops and wage war on the "barbarians" and other enemies who may make incursion into the settlements, and "to pursue them even beyond the limits of their province," and "if God shall grant it, to vanquish and captivate them; and the captives to put to death, or according to their discretion, to save." The only allusion to the natives in William Penn's charter is the same as the latter in substance and almost the same in words.

Other charters might be cited to the same effect, but those mentioned will suffice to show that as a rule the English sovereigns wholly ignored the Indians' rights in granting charters for lands in North America; that they gave no expression therein of a solicitude for the civilization or welfare of the natives. Although the problem of dealing with these native occupants was thus shifted on the grantees and colonists, yet there were occasions where the government was forced to meet the question and take some action. Actual contact with the difficulty, of course, made it necessary to develop some policy or adopt some rule of action. This led to the recognition of the Indians' right of occupancy and the obligation on the government to extinguish this right by purchase or other proper means consistent with national honor.

Soon after Charles II ascended the throne he sent (1664) commissioners to America to examine into the condition of the colonies and to determine all complaints and appeals which might be brought before them. Their purpose was thwarted largely by the opposition of Massachusetts, and, although deciding on some claims based on purchases from Indians, no policy in this respect was developed.

As treaties, etc, concerning lands, which may be considered as made directly with the English government and not with the colonies, the following may be mentioned as the most important.

A "Deed from the Five Nations to the King, of their Beaver Hunting Ground," made at Albany, New York, July 19, 1701. This, which is somewhat peculiar, is as follows:[1]

To all Christian & Indian people in this parte of the world and in Europe over the great salt waters, to whom the presents shall come—Wee the Sachims Chief men, Capt^{ns} and representatives of the Five nations or Cantons of Indians called the Maquase Oneydes Onnandages and Sinnekes living in the Government of New Yorke in America, to the north west of Albany on this side the Lake Cadarachqui sendeth greeting—Bee it known unto you that our ancestors to our certain knowledge have had, time out of mind a fierce and bloody warr with seaven nations of Indians called the Aragaritkas[2] whose Chief cômand was called successively Chohahise—The land is scituate lyeing and being northwest and by west from Albany beginning on the south west[3] side of Cadarachqui lake and includes all that waste Tract of Land lyeing between the great lake off Ottowawa[4] and the lake called by the natives Sahiquage and by the Christians the lake of Swege[5] and runns till it butts upon the Twichtwichs and is bounded on the right hand by a place called Quadoge[6] conteigning in length about eight hundred miles and in bredth four hundred miles including the country where the bevers the deers, Elks and such beasts keep and the place called Tieugsachrondio, alias Fort de Tret or Wawyachtenok and so runs round the lake of Swege till you come to place called Oniadarondaquat which is about twenty miles from the Sinnekes Castles which said seaven nations our predecessors did four score years agoe totally conquer and subdue and drove them out of that country and had peaceable and quiet possession of the same to hunt beavers (which was the motive caused us to war for the same) for three score years it being the only chief place for hunting in this parte of the world that ever wee heard of and after that wee had been sixty years sole masters and owners of the said land enjoying peaceable hunting without any internegation, a remnant of one of the seaven nations called Tionondade whom wee had expelled and drove away came and settled there twenty years agoe disturbed our beaver hunting against which nation wee have warred ever since and would have subdued them long ere now had not they been assisted and succoured by the French of Canada, and whereas the Governour of Canada aforesaid hath lately sent a considerable force to a place called Tjeughsaghronde the principall passe that commands said land to build a Forte there without our leave and consent, by which means they will possess themselves of that excellent country where there is not only a very good soile but great plenty of all maner of wild beasts in such quantities that there is no maner of trouble in killing of them and also will be sole masters of the Boar[7] hunting whereby wee shall be deprived of our livelyhood and subsistance and brought to perpetual bondage and slavery, and wee having subjected ourselves and lands on this side of Cadarachqui lake wholy to the Crown of England wee the said Sachims chief men Capt^{ns} and representatives of the Five nations after mature deliberation out of a deep sence of the many Royall favours extended to us by the present great Monarch of England King William the third, and in consideration also that wee have lived peaceably and quietly with the people of albany our fellow subjects above eighty years when wee first made a firm league and covenant chain with these Christians that first came to settle Albany on this river which covenant chain hath been yearly renewed and kept bright and clear by all the Governours successively and many neighbouring Govern-m^{ts} of English and nations of Indians have since upon their request been admitted into the same. Wee say upon these and many other good motives us hereunto moveing have freely and voluntary surrendered delivered up and for ever quit claimed, and by these presents doe for us our heires and successors absolutely surrender, deliver up and for ever quit claime unto our great Lord and Master the King of England called by us Corachkoo and by the Christians William the third and to his heires and successors Kings and Queens of England for ever all the right title and interest and all the claime and demand whatsoever which wee the said five nations of Indians called the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes now have or which wee ever had or that our heirs or successors at any time hereafter may or ought to have of, in or to all that vast Tract of land or Colony called Canagariarchio beginning on the northwest side of Cadarachqui lake and includes all that vast tract of land lyeing between the great lake of Ottawawa and the lake called by the natives Cahiquage and by the Christians the lake of Swege and runns till it butts upon the Twichtwichs and is bounded on the westward by the Twichtwichs by a place called Quadoge conteining in length about eight hundred miles and in breath four hundred miles including the Country where Beavers and all sorts of wild game keeps and the place called Tjeughsaghrondie alias Fort de tret or Wawyachtenock and so runns round the lake of Swege till you come to a place called Oniadarundaquat which is about twenty miles from the Sinnekes castles including likewise the great falls Oakinagaro, all which [was] formerly posest by seaven nations of Indians called the Aragaritka whom by a fair warr wee subdued and drove from thence four score years agoe bringing many of them captives to our country and soe became to be the true owners of the same by conquest which said land is scituate lyeing and being as is above expressed with the whole soyle the lakes the rivers and all things pertaining to the said tract of land or colony with power to erect Forts and castles there, soe that wee the said Five nations nor our heires nor any other person or persons for us by any ways or meanes hereafter have claime challenge and demand of in or to the premises or any parte thereof alwayes provided and it is hereby expected that wee are to have free hunting for us and the heires and descendants from us the Five nations for ever and that free of all disturbances expecting to be protected therein by the Crown of England but from all the action right title interest and demand of in or to the premises or every of them shall and will be uterly excluded and debarred for ever by these presents and wee the said Sachims of the Five Nations of Indians called the Maquase, Oneydes, Onnandages, Cayouges and Sinnekes and our heires the said tract of land or Colony, lakes and rivers and premises and every part and parcell thereof with their and every of their appurtenances unto our souveraigne Lord the King William the third & his heires and successors Kings of England to his and their proper use and uses against us our heires and all and every other person lawfully claiming by from or under us the said Five nations shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents—In Witness whereof wee the Sachims of the Five nations above mentioned in behalf of ourselves and the Five nations have signed and sealed this present Instrument and delivered the same as an Act and deed to the Hon^{ble} John Nanfan Esq^{r} Lieu^{t} Gov^{r} to our Great King in this province whom wee call Corlaer in the presence of all the Magistrates officers and other inhabitants of Albany praying our Brother Corlaer to send it over to Carachkoo our dread souveraigne Lord and that he would be graciously pleased to accept of the same Actum in Albany in the middle of the high street this nineteenth day of July in the thirteenth year of His Maj$^{ty's}$ reign Annoque Domini 1701.

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. IV, p. 908.

[2] Hurons.

[3] Northwest. See next page, line 12.

[4] Lake Huron.

[5] Lake Erie.

[6] At the head of Lake Michigan. *Mitchell's Map of North America*, 1755. Now, Chicago, according to *Map of the British Dominions in North America*, 1763, prefixed to *Charlevoix's Voyages*, 8°, Dublin, 1766.

[7] *Sic.* Query—Beaver?

This was confirmed twenty-five years later by a substantial renewal of the deed, but limited in extent and made in the form of a trust, the granting clause being as follows:[1]

We . . . Do hereby Ratify Confirm Submit and Grant and by these Presents do (for our Selves our heirs and Successors and in behalf of the whole nations of

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. v, p. 800.

> Sinnekes Cayouges & onnondages) Ratify Confirme Submit and Grant unto Our Most Sovereign Lord George by the grace of God King of Great Brittain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith & his heirs and Successors for Ever. all the Said Land and Beaver hunting to be Protected & Defended by his Said Majesty his heirs & Successors to and for the use of us our heirs & Successors and the said Three nations. And we Do allso of our own Accord free and Voluntary will Give Render Submit and Grant and by these presents do for our Selves our heirs & Successors Give Render Submit and Grant unto Our Said Sovereign Lord King George his heirs and Successors for Ever all that Land Lying and being Sixty miles distance taken Directly from the water into the Country Beginning from a Creek Call'd Canahogue on the Lake Osweego, all along the said lake and all along the narrow passage from the said Lake to the Falls of Oniagara Called Cahaquaraghe and all along the River of Oniagara and all along the Lake Cadarackquis to the Creek Called Sodoms belonging to the Senekes and from Sodoms to the hill Called Tegerhunkserode Belonging to the Cayouges, and from Tegerhunckseroda to the Creek Called Cayhunghage Belonging to the Onnondages all the Said Land being of the Breadth of Sixty English miles as aforesaid all the way from the aforesaid Lakes or Rivers Directly into the Country and thereby Including all the Castles of the aforesaid Three nations with all the Rivers Creeks and Lakes within the Said Limits to be protected & Defended by his said Majesty his heirs and Successors for Ever To and for Our USE our heirs & Sucessors and the Said Three Nations In Testimony whereof We have hereunto sett our Marks and Affixed our Seales in the city of Albany this fourteenth Day of September in The thirteenth year of his Majestys Reign Annoq^{e} Domini 1726

Although these concessions were made by the Indians solely for the purpose of placing themselves under the sovereignty and protection of the English government, attempts were afterward made to construe them as an absolute transfer of the Indian title, and grants were made by the authorities for tracts in said territory. This claim, however, was abandoned, although it does not appear that the individual grants were surrendered, notwithstanding this course was urged by Sir William Johnson. This, as might have been foreseen, resulted in serious trouble.

It appears by a report of the Lords of Trade, read before the Council at the Court of Saint James, November 23, 1761, and approved, the King being present, that the government had at last been aroused to the necessity of paying regard to the Indians' rights, as shown by the following quotation therefrom:[1]

> That it is as unnecessary as it would be tedious to enter into a Detail of all the Causes of Complaint which, our Indian Allies had against us at the commencement of the troubles in America, and which not only induced them thô reluctantly to take up the Hatchet against us and desolate the Settlement on the Frontiers but encouraged our enemies to pursue those Measures which have involved us in a dangerous and critical war, it will be sufficient for the present purpose to observe that the primary cause of that discontent which produced these fatal Effects was the Cruelty and Injustice with which they had been treated with respect to their hunting grounds, in open violation of those solemn compacts by which they had yielded to us the Dominion, but not the property of those Lands. It was happy for us that we were early awakened to a proper sense of the Injustice and bad Policy of such a Conduct towards the Indians, and no sooner were those measures pursued which

---

[1] Colonial documents, number five, vol. VII, p. 473.

> indicated a Disposition to do them all possible justice upon this head of Complaint than those hostilities which had produced such horrid scenes of devastation ceased, and the Six Nations and their Dependents became at once from the most inveterate Enemies our fast and faithfull Friends.
>
> That their steady and intrepid Conduct upon the Expedition under General Amherst for the Reduction of Canada is a striking example of this truth, and they now, trusting to our good Faith, impatiently wait for that event which by putting an End to the War shall not only ascertain the British Empire in America but enable Your Majesty to renew those Compacts by which their property in their Lands shall be ascertained and such a system of Reformation introduced with respect to our Interests and Commerce with them as shall at the same time that it redresses their Complaints and establishes their Rights give equal Security and Stability to the rights and Interests of all Your Majesty's American Subjects.
>
> That under these Circumstances and in this scituation the granting Lands hitherto unsettled and establishing Colonies upon the Frontiers before the claims of the Indians are ascertained appears to be a measure of the most dangerous tendency, and is more particularly so in the present case, as these settlements now proposed to be made, especially those upon the Mohawk River are in that part of the Country of the Possession of which the Indians are the most jealous having at different times expressed in the strongest terms their Resolution to oppose all settlements thereon as a manifest violation of their Rights.

This condition of affairs was no doubt due largely to the lack of any settled and well-defined policy on the part of the government in its dealings with the Indians in regard to their lands. This subject, as hitherto stated, seems to have been relegated, at least to a large extent, to the colonists or grantees of the royal charters; and although complaints from the Indians, or from others in their behalf, were frequently made directly to governmental authorities, it does not appear that the latter were aroused thereby to the necessity of adopting some policy on this subject. It was not until the war with France and the expedition against Canada that the government felt compelled to deal directly with this subject.

We find the Lords of Trade, in 1756, inquiring through Mr Pownalls of Governor Hardy what should be the proper and general system for the management of Indian affairs.

The reply of this official was to the effect that, with respect to the Six Nations, the governor of the province should have the chief direction of their affairs and that no steps should be taken with them without consulting him, as he had always directed the transactions with them; but he suggested that "some proper person under this direction should have the management and conduct of Indian affairs." He recommended for this purpose Sir William Johnson, who had previously been commissioned for the same purpose by General Braddock.

This suggestion was adopted, though Sir William Johnson refused to accept a new commission, preferring to act under that received from General Braddock, which was broader in its scope, and referred to tribes other than the Six Nations. This was permitted.

On December 2, 1761, the Lords of Trade submitted to the King a draft of instructions to the governors of the colonies, which were approved by him. As these indicate a reform in the system which had prevailed, they are given here:

Draft of an Instruction for the Governors of Nova Scotia, New Hampshire, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia forbidding them to Grant Lands or make Settlements which may interfere with the Indians bordering on those Colonies.

Whereas the peace and security of Our Colonies and Plantations upon the Continent of North America does greatly depend upon the Amity and Alliance of the several Nations or Tribes of Indians bordering upon the said Colonies and upon a just and faithfull Observance of those Treaties and Compacts which have been heretofore solemnly entered into with the said Indians by Our Royall Predecessors Kings & Queens of this Realm. And whereas notwithstanding the repeated Instructions which have been from time to time given by Our Royal Grandfather to the Governors of Our several Colonies upon this head the said Indians have made and do still continue to make great complaints that Settlements have been made and possession taken of Lands, the property of which they have by Treaties reserved to themselves by persons claiming the said lands under pretence of deeds of Sale and Conveyance illegally fraudulently and surreptitiously obtained of the said Indians; And Whereas it has likewise been represented unto Us that some of Our Governors or other Chief Officers of Our said Colonies regardless of the Duty they owe to Us and of the Welfare and Security of our Colonies have countenanced such unjust claims and pretensions by passing Grants of the Lands so pretended to have been purchased of the Indians We therefor taking this matter into Our Royal Consideration, as also the fatal Effects which would attend a discontent amongst the Indians in the present situation of affairs, and being determined upon all occasions to support and protect the said Indians in their just Rights and Possessions and to keep inviolable the Treaties and Compacts which have been entered into with them, Do hereby strictly enjoyn & command that neither yourself nor any Lieutenant Governor, President of the Council or Commander in Chief of Our said Colony province of do upon any pretence whatever upon pain of Our highest Displeasure and of being forthwith removed from your or his office, pass any Grant or Grants to any persons whatever of any lands within or adjacent to the Territories possessed or occupied by the said Indians or the Property Possession of which has at any time been reserved to or claimed by them. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do publish a proclamation in Our Name strictly enjoining and requiring all persons whatever who may either wilfully or inadvertently have seated themselves on any Lands so reserved to or claimed by the said Indians without any lawfull Authority for so doing forthwith to remove therefrom And in case you shall find upon strict enquiry to be made for that purpose that any person or persons do claim to hold or possess any lands within Our said Province Colony upon pretence of purchases made of the said Indians without a proper licence first had and obtained either from Us or any of Our Royal Predecessors or any person acting under Our or their Authority you are forthwith to cause a prosecution to be carried on against such person or persons who shall have made such fraudulent purchases to the end that the land may be recovered by due Course of Law And whereas the wholsome Laws that have at different times been passed in several of Our said Colonies and the instructions which have been given by Our Royal Predecessors for restraining persons from purchasing lands of the Indians without a Licence for that purpose and for regulating the proceedings upon such purchases have not been duly observed, It is therefore Our express Will and Pleasure that when any application shall be made to you for licence to purchase lands of the Indians you do forbear to grant such licence untill you shall have first transmitted to Us by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations the particulars of such applications as well as in respect to the situation as the extent of the lands so proposed to be purchased and shall have

> received Our further directions therein; And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you do forthwith cause this Our Instruction to you to be made Publick not only within all parts of your said Province Colony inhabited by Our Subjects, but also amongst the several Tribes of Indians living within the same to the end that Our Royal Will and Pleasure in the Premises may be known and that the Indians may be apprized of Our determin'd Resolution to support them in their just Rights, and inviolably to observe Our Engagements with them.[1]

It was not surprising that the condition complained of should have resulted from a wavering and undefined policy and double-headed system. First, a total ignoring of the Indians' rights, turning over the problem to the colonies; then appointing an agent of Indian affairs on behalf of the government, yet subject in most respects to the control of the colonial governors, who might, and did in more than one case, grant away tracts of the very lands reserved by this agent to the natives. Such a system, or rather lack of system. was likely to result in confusion and trouble.

Two agents were appointed, one for the northern district—that is to say, for certain of the northern colonies and the territory not embraced in the colonial limits—and another for the southern district.

Lord Egremont, writing on May 5, 1763, to the Lords of Trade in regard to questions relating to North America, remarks, among other things, as follows:

> The second question which relates to the security of North America, seems to include two objects to be provided for; The first is the security of the whole against any European Power; The next is the preservation of the internal peace & tranquility of the Country against any Indian disturbances. Of these two objects the latter appears to call more immediately for such Regulations and Precautions as your Lordships shall think proper to suggest &ca.
>
> Thô in order to succeed effectually in this point it may become necessary to erect some Forts in the Indian Country with their consent, yet his Majesty's Justice and Moderation inclines him to adopt the more eligible Method of conciliating the minds of the Indians by the mildness of His Government, by protecting their persons and property, & securing to them all the possessions rights and Privileges they have hitherto enjoyed & are entitled to most cautiously guarded against any Invasion or Occupation of their hunting Lands, the possession of which is to be acquired by fair purchase only, and it has been thought so highly expedient to give the earliest and most convincing proofs of his Majesty's gracious and friendly Intentions on this head, that I have already received and transmitted the King's commands to this purpose to the Governors of Virginia, the two Carolinas & Georgia, & to the Agent for Indian Affairs in the Southern Department, as your Lordships will see fully in the inclosed copy of my circular letter to them on this subject.[2]

In August of the same year the Lords of Trade informed Sir William Johnson that they had "proposed to His Majesty that a proclamation should be issued declaratory of His Majesty's final determination to permit no grants of lands nor any settlement to be made within certain fixed bounds under pretence of purchase, or any pretext whatever, leaving all the territory within these bounds free for the hunting grounds of the Indian Nations, and for the free trade of all his subjects."

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. VII, pp. 478-479.

[2] Ibid., pp. 520-521.

That the management of Indian affairs was at last taken out of the hands of at least the governor of New York appears from a letter of Lieutenant-Governor Colden to the Earl of Halifax, December 8, 1763.

As the territories of Quebec, East Florida, and West Florida had, by virtue of the treaty with France, February 10, 1763, come under the control of Great Britain, a proclamation for their government was issued October 7, 1763. The following clauses relating to the policy to be pursued with the Indians in these colonies, and some other sections mentioned, are inserted here:[1]

> And whereas, it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds; we do, therefore, with the advice of our privy council, declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, that no Governor or commander in chief, in any of our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments, as described in their commissions; as, also, that no Governor or commander in chief of our other colonies or plantations in America, do presume for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic ocean from the West or Northwest; or upon any lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by, us, as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians or any of them.
>
> And we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the land and territories not included within the limits of our said three new Governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company; as also all the lands and territories lying to the Westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the West and Northwest as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained.
>
> And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands, which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by, us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.
>
> And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order, therefore, to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, we do, with the advice of our privy council, strictly enjoin and require that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians, of any lands reserved to the said Indians, within those parts of our colonies where we have thought proper to allow settlement; but that, if, at any time, any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose, by the Governor or commander-in-chief of our colony, respectively, within which they shall lie: and in case they shall lie within the limits of any proprietaries,

---

[1] Laws, etc, relating to Public Lands (1828), pp. 86-88.

> conformable to such directions and instructions as we or they shall think proper to give for that purpose.

Although primarily relating to the colonies of Quebec, East Florida, and West Florida, it is evident from the distinct statements therein that it was intended, as regards the points referred to in the quotation, to be of general application. The policy set forth in this proclamation is just and honorable, and appears to have been followed, as a general rule, by Great Britain in its subsequent dealings with the Indians, which, after 1776, were limited to its northern possessions.

In April, 1764, Sir William Johnson, as "Sole agent and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Northern parts of North America," concluded articles of peace with the Seneca Indians in which they ceded to the King the following lands:

> From the Fort of Niagara, extending easterly along Lake Ontario, about four miles, comprehending the Petit Marais, or landing place, and running from thence southerly, about fourteen miles to the Creek above the Fort Schlosser or Little Niagara, and down the same to the River, or Strait and across the same, at the great Cataract; thence Northerly to the Banks of Lake Ontario, at a Creek or small Lake about two miles west of the Fort, thence easterly along the Banks of the Lake Ontario, and across the River or Strait to Niagara, comprehending the whole carrying place, with the Lands on both sides the Strait, and containing a Tract of ab^{t} fourteen miles in length and four in breadth.[1]

As the articles make no mention of payment it is presumed the grant was made by the Seneca to purchase peace with the English.

Most of the foregoing facts relate, it is true, to the lands and Indians of New York, and might very properly be considered in referring to the policy of that colony; however, as they give some insight into the English policy in the latter days of British rule over the colonies, they are presented here. It must be admitted, however, as before stated, that they indicate an ill-defined system resulting apparently from a neglect to take the subject into consideration at the outset. Had some provision for the proper treatment of the Indians in regard to their possessory rights been made in the original charters, and the lords proprietary and governors of the colonies been required to observe these provisions, much of the trouble with the natives experienced by the government and the colonies would, in all probability, have been avoided.

It is unnecessary to allude to the transactions of the English authorities in the southern colonies, as these, so far as they relate to purchases and grants of lands by the Indians, will be referred to under the respective colonies. However, there are two or three treaties in regard to lands in the south, outside of the colonies, which should be mentioned, as the boundaries fixed therein are referred to in one or two of the treaties in the accompanying schedule.

The first of these is "a treaty between Great Britain and the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians," made at Mobile, March 26, 1765. Article 5 is as follows:

> And to prevent all disputes on account of encroachments, or supposed encroachments, committed by the English inhabitants of this or any other of His Majesty's

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. VII, p. 621.

Provinces, on the lands or hunting grounds reserved and claimed by the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, and that no mistakes, doubts, or disputes, may, for the future, arise thereupon, in consideration of the great marks of friendship, benevolence, and clemency, extended to us, the said Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, by His Majesty King George the Third, we, the chiefs and head warriors, distinguished by great and small medals, and gorgets, and bearing His Majesty's commissions as Chiefs and leaders of our respective nations, by virtue and in pursuance of the full right and power which we now have and are possessed of, have agreed, and we do hereby agree, that, for the future, the boundary be settled by a line extended from Gross Point, in the island of Mount Louis, by the course of the western coast of Mobile Bay, to the mouth of the Eastern branch of Tombecbee river, and north by the course of the said river, to the confluence of Alebamont and Tombecbee rivers, and afterwards along the western bank of Alebamont river to the mouth of Chickasaw river, and from the confluence of Chickasaw and Alebamont rivers, a straight line to the confluence of Bance and Tombecbee rivers; from thence, by a line along the western bank of Bance river, till its confluence with the Tallotkpe river; from thence, by a straight line, to Tombecbee river, opposite to Alchalickpe; and from Alchalickpe, by a straight line, to the most northerly part of Buckatanne river, and down the course of Buckatanne river to its confluence to the river Pascagoula, and down by the course of the river Pascagoula, within twelve leagues of the sea coast; and thence, by a due west line, as far as the Choctaw nation have a right to grant.

And the said chiefs, for themselves and their nations, give and confirm the property of all the lands contained between the above described lines and the sea to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his successors, reserving to themselves full right and property in all the lands to the northward of said lines now possessed by them; and none of His Majesty's white subjects shall be permitted to settle on Tombechee river to the northward of the rivulet called Centebonck.[1]

The second is "a treaty between Great Britain and the Upper and Lower Creek Indians," signed at Pensacola, Florida, May 28, 1765. Article 5 is as follows:

And to prevent all disputes on account of encroachments, or supposed encroachments, committed by the English inhabitants of this or any other of his Majesty's provinces, on the lands or hunting grounds reserved and claimed by the Upper and Lower Creek nations of Indians, and that no mistakes, doubts, or disputes, may, for the future, arise thereupon, in consideration of the great marks of friendship, benevolence, and clemency, extended to us, the said Indians of the Upper and Lower Creek nations, by His Majesty King George the Third, we, the said chiefs and head warriors, leaders of our respective nations, by virtue and in pursuance of the full rights and power we have and are possessed of, have agreed, and we do hereby agree, that, for the future, the boundary be at the dividing paths going to the nation and Mobile, where is a creek; that it shall run along the side of that creek until its confluence with the river which falls into the bay; then to run around the bay and take in all the plantations which formerly belonged to the Yanmasee Indians; that no notice is to be taken of such cattle or horses as shall pass the line; that, from the said dividing paths towards the west, the boundary is to run along the path leading to Mobile, to the creek, called Cassaba; and from thence, still in a straight line, to another creek or great branch, within forty miles of the ferry, and so to go up to the head of that creek; and from thence turn round towards the river so as to include all the old French settlements at Tassa; the eastern line to be determined by the flowing of the sea in the bays, as was settled at Augusta. And we do hereby grant and confirm unto His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, all the lands contained between the said lines and the sea coast.[2]

---

[1] Laws, U. S., etc, respecting Public Lands, vol. II, 1838, app., p. 275.

[2] Ibid., p. 276.

The third is a treaty between the same parties as the last, made at Picolata, Florida, November 18, 1765. The fifth article is as follows:

> To prevent all disputes on account of encroachments, or supposed encroachments, made by the English inhabitants of his Majesty's said province, on the lands or hunting grounds reserved and claimed by the Upper and Lower nations of Creek Indians, and that no doubts, mistakes, or disputes, may, for the future, arise; in consideration of the great marks of friendship, benevolence, and clemency, generosity, and protection, extended to us, the said Indians of the Upper and Lower Creek nations, by His Majesty King George the Third, we, the chiefs, head warriors, and leaders, of our respective nations, by virtue and in pursuance of the full rights and power which we now have, and are possessed of, have agreed, and we do hereby agree, that, for the future, the boundary line of His Majesty's said province of East Florida shall be, all the sea coast as far as the tide flows, in the manner settled with the English by the Great Tomachiches, with all the country to the eastward of St. John's river, forming nearly an island from its source to its entrance into the sea, and to the westward of St. John's river by a line drawn from the entrance of the creek Ocklawagh into said river above the great lake, and near to Spalding's upper trading storehouse, to the forks of Black creek at Colville's plantation; and from thence to that part of St. Mary's river which shall be intersected by the continuation of the line to the entrance of Turkey creek into the river Altamaha. That no notice is to be taken of such horses or cattle as shall pass the line. And we do hereby accordingly grant and confirm unto His Majesty, his heirs and successors, all the said lands within the said lines.[1]

But little need be said in regard to the English policy in the Canadian provinces from their acquisition in 1762. The system outlined in the proclamation of October 7, 1763, appears to have been followed from that time up to the present day, and it may truly be said that, as a general rule, it has been one of justice and humanity creditable to the Canadian authorities. Mr Joseph Howe, in retiring from his position as superintendent of Indian affairs in 1872, makes the following statement: "Up to the present time the results are encouraging, and although I regret that the state of my health will soon compel me to relinquish the oversight of the work, I trust it will not be neglected by those who may come after me, and who ought never to forget that the crowning glory of Canadian policy in all times past, and under all administrations, has been the treatment of the Indians." Though this statement is perhaps too broad, yet the course pursued under English control, with some exceptions relative to the seaboard provinces, has been an honorable one.

One precaution which the commissioners adopted and have generally followed was to require the assembled Indians to name the chiefs, or persons of their tribes, who were authorized by them to make the treaty and sign the grant. This fact and the names of the persons so selected were inserted in the deed or grant.

---

[1] Laws, U. S., etc, respecting Public Lands, vol. II, 1836, app., p. 276*.

COLONIAL POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS

THE POLICY IN GENERAL

In treating of the policy and methods adopted by the different colonies in their dealings with the Indians in regard to their lands, one object constantly kept in view will be to limit the investigation strictly to this subject. No attempt, therefore, will be made to enter into the general Indian history of colonial days, nor to discuss the rights or wrongs of settlers or Indians. As heretofore stated, the scope of the present work does not embrace the moral element in the numerous transactions referred to, nor the policy adopted; it is limited as strictly as possible to the facts seen from the legal point of view and to the usual custom of the nation or colony.

As the policy of the different colonies in the respect now treated of was seldom, if ever, expressed at the outset, it must, to a large extent, be ascertained from their practical dealings with the natives in regard to their lands and their titles thereto. Reference will be made, therefore, to some of the more important purchases, cessions, grants, etc, by which possession of the lands of the different colonies was obtained and to the laws enacted; but no attempt to give a systematic list of the various cessions to or by the colonies, or of all the laws relating to the subject, will be made. The only object in view in presenting such as will be given is to furnish data by which to judge of the method of treating with the Indians and the policy adopted. Even where historians have clearly defined the policy of a colony in this respect, the data are still furnished that the reader may be enabled to form his own opinion, for historians are often more or less influenced by the point of view from which they write.

It may be remarked here in regard to the lands purchased of the natives in the early days, that in many cases the bounds mentioned in the deeds are so indefinite that it is impossible to define them on a map. In some instances the limits actually adopted have been preserved by tradition, but in many others they were so indefinite that one purchase overlapped or duplicated or even triplicated, in part, another. As examples of this class, the purchases by the settlers of Connecticut may be referred to. This uncertainty hangs about almost every one of the earlier colonial purchases. Even those by William Penn, so lauded in history as examples of sturdy Quaker honesty, must be included in this category, as their bounds and extent are poorly defined and in some instances depend entirely on tradition. The extent, in some cases, was decided by a day's travel on foot or horseback, while some of the grants overlapped one another.

A loose custom prevailed in some of the colonies of allowing individuals to purchase from the Indians without sufficient strictness as to the authoritative acknowledgment or recording of such deeds of purchase. Many of these are known only traditionally, others only through law-suits which arose out of these claims. It is next to impossible at this day to ascertain all these individual purchases; moreover, it is not apparent that it would serve any good purpose in this connection to give them were it possible to do so.

It has been stated repeatedly that the policy of the colonies was the same as that afterward adopted by the United States. While this may be true in a broad sense, there were differences in method which had important bearings on the history of the different provinces. In fact, the theory in regard to the Indian tenure was not precisely the same throughout, as will become evident from a perusal of what is presented. It will also be seen that the idea on which the authorities based their proceedings was not always the same, those of one colony looking chiefly to meeting the claims of the Indians, while the main object in other cases was to obtain as much land as possible, thus differing, though dealing fairly.

VIRGINIA

Although the letters patent of James I to Sir Thomas Gage and others for "two several colonies," dated April 10, 1606, and his second charter, May 23, 1609, to "the Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony of Virginia," granted full and complete right in the land, "in free and common socage," yet neither contains any allusion to the rights or title of the natives. The third charter, granted the last-named company March 12, 1611-12, also fails to make any allusion to the title of the Indians or to the mode of dealing with them.

The "instructions" given by the council of the London Virginia Company to the first adventurers (1606) contains the following very slight indication of the policy to be adopted in dealing with the Indians: "In all your passages you must have great care not to offend the naturals, if you can eschew it; and employ some few of your company to trade with them for corn and all other lasting victuals if you (*they?*) have any: and this you must do before that they perceive you mean to plant among them."[1]

Burk,[2] speaking of the London Company and the nature of its government, summarizes its dealings with the Indians as follows:

> At the coming of the English, the Indians naturally enjoyed the best and most convenient stations for fishing, and the most fertile lands: But in proportion as new settlers came in, they rapidly lost those advantages. In some cases the colonists claimed by the right of conquest, and the imaginary title conferred by the king's charter. In general however, they acted on better principles, and purchased from the heads of tribes, the right of soil, in a fair and (as far as was practicable) in a legal manner. In the treaty entered into between sir G. Yeardley and Opechancanough, we find a sweeping clause, granting to the English permission to reside and inhabit at such places on the banks of certain rivers, which were not already occupied by

---

[1] E. D. Neill, History of the London Virginia Company, p. 8; Smith's Works, Arber's edition, The English Scholar's Library, No. 16, p. xxxv.

[2] History of Virginia (1804), vol., I, p. 312, appendix.

> the natives. 'Tis true, the circumstances of the parties admitted not a fair and legal purchase; and after the massacre, the Indians were stripped of their inheritance without the shadow of justice.

The special items, however, upon which this verdict appears to have been founded are brief and unsatisfactory. It is only after the dissolution of the company in 1624 and the records of the general assembly are reached, that the policy of Virginia in regard to the Indian title is clearly set forth.

According to Stith,[1] Powhatan's "hereditary countries were only Powhatan, Arrohatock, about twelve miles down, which hath since been corrupted to Haddihaddocks, Appamatock, Youghtanund, Pamunkey, and Mattapony, to which may be added, Werowocomoco and Kiskiack, or as it hath since been called Cheesecake, between Williamsburg and York. All the rest were his Conquests; and they were bounded on the South by James river, with all its Branches, from the Mouth to the Falls, and so across the Country, nearly as high as the Falls of all the great Rivers over Patowmack even to Patuxen in Maryland. And some Nations also on the Eastern Shore owned Subjection to him."

In 1609 Smith purchased of Powhatan the place called Powhatan, which had formerly been this chief's residence. The conditions of this agreement, as given by Stith (page 104), were as follows: "That the English should defend him against the Manakins; that he [Powhatan] should resign to them the fort and the houses, with all that country, for a proportion of copper," etc. The extent of territory included under "all that country" is unknown.

It also appears from Stith (page 140) that in 1616 the Indians, being much straitened for food, applied, through their chief, to Sir Thomas Dale, then governor of the English colony, for corn.

> Sir Thomas Dale, among the many Praises, justly due to his Administration, had been particularly careful of the Supplies of Life; and had, accordingly, always caused so much Corn to be planted, that the Colony lived in great Plenty and Abundance. Nay, whereas they had formerly been constrained, to buy Corn of the Indians Yearly, which exposed them to much Scorn and Difficulty, the Case was so much altered under his Management, that the Indians sometimes applied to the English, and would sell the very Skins from their Shoulders for Corn. And to some of their petty Kings, Sir Thomas lent four or five hundred Bushels; for Repayment whereof the next Year, he took a Mortgage of their whole countries.

Whether the Indians' claim that this was repaid was conceded, or was true, is not known. Nothing further than an application for corn by Mr Yeardly and a refusal by the Indians to furnish it is recorded.

In 1618 a party of Chickahominy killed a number of persons, and complaint was made to Opechancanough, who was their chief. In reply he sent a basket of earth to the governor as an evidence that the town of the aggressors was given to the English.

It appears incidentally from Burk's History that a treaty was concluded with the Indians in 1636, fixing their boundary line, but no particulars are given nor does he say anything more in regard to it. In 1639-40 the Indians became restless and dissatisfied because of the encroachments made upon their lands by the vast and indiscriminate grants made by Hervey. These encroachments were on the lands secured to the Indians by the treaty of 1636, and led to a war with Opechancanough.[1] However, it seems that at some time between 1640 and 1642 peace was concluded through the general assembly. In this case, according to Burk, it was made separately with the heads of the tribes and in a spirit of humanity. It was attained "by mutual capitulations and articles agreed and concluded on in writing." But these do not appear in any of the published records, therefore it is impossible to state what reference was made to lands or boundaries.

---

[1] History of Virginia, Sabin's reprint. pp. 53-54.

By an act of the "Grand Assembly," October 10, 1649, it was ordered as follows:[2]

> Act. 1. Art. 2. That it shall be free for the said Necotowance ["King" of the Indians] and his people, to inhabit and hunt on the north side of Yorke River, without any interruption from the English. Provided that if hereafter, It shall be thought fitt by the Governor and Council to permitt any English to inhabitt from Poropotanke downewards, that first Necotowance be acquainted therewith.
>
> Art. 3. That Necotowance and his people leave free that tract of land between Yorke river and James river, from the falls of both the rivers to Kequotan, to the English to inhabitt on, and that neither he the said Necotowance nor any Indians do repaire to or make any abode vpon the said tract of land, vpon pain of death.

An act was passed July 5, 1653, securing such lands on York river as he should make choice of to Totopotomoy, the successor of Opechancanough, as follows:

> The order of the last Assembly in the busines relateing to land in York River desired by Tottopottomoy, as information by some perticular members of this Assembly is now represented, is ordered to be and remaine in force as formerly, Provided he lives on the same; but if he leaves it then to devolve to Coll. William Clayborne, according to former orders which gave him libertie to make his choice, whether he would have Ramomak, or the land where now he is seated, and that he appear in person before the Governor and Council to make his choice the next quarter courte which of the two seates he will hold, and Capt. John West, and Mr. William Hockaday are enabled to give a safe conduct to the said Tottopottomoy and his Indians for their coming to towne, and his returne home. And the commissioners of York are required that such persons as are seated vpon the land of Pamunkey or Chickahominy Indians be removed according to a late act of Assembly made to that purpose, And Coll. John Fludd to go to Tottopottomoy to examine the proceedings of business and to deliver it vpon his oath.[3]

At the same time the commissioners of Gloster (the statute says Gloster but Burk says York) and Lancaster counties were directed "to proportion the Indians inhabiting the said counties their several tracts of land . . . and to set and assign them such places and bounds to hunt in as may be convenient both for the inhabitants and Indians."

By act 4 of the same assembly the commissioners of Northampton county were empowered "to take acknowledgment of the Indians in their county for sale of their lands." But this was to be done only on condition that a majority of the Indians desired it, and that the terms were just. This policy of granting to county commissioners the right to purchase Indian lands was soon found to lead to fraud and injustice, hence the passage of the following laws relating to the sales by Indians.[1]

---

[1] Burk, History of Virginia, vol. III, p. 53.

[2] Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. I (1823), pp. 323-324.

[3] Ibid., p. 380.

The first declaration of general policy in respect to Indian lands is found in the act of March 10, 1655, which is as follows:

> Act. 1. What lands the Indians shall be possessed of by order of this or other ensueing Assemblyes, such land shall not be alienable by them the Indians to any man de futuro, for this will putt vs to a continuall necessity of allotting them new lands and possessions and they will be allwaies in feare of what they hold not being able to distinquish between our desires to buy or inforcement to have, in case their grants and sales be desired; Therefore be it enacted, that for the future no such alienations or bargaines and sales be valid without the assent of Assembly. This act not to prejudice any Christian who hath land allready granted by pattent.[2]

The following acts of the same general tenor are extracted from Hening's Statutes, and need no comment:

> [March 13th, 1657-8. Act. 51. *Enacted:*] That there be no grants of land to any Englishman whatsoever (de futuro) vntil the Indians be first served with the proportion of fiftie acres of land for each bowman; and the proportion for each perticular towne to lie together, and to be surveyed as well woodland as cleered ground, and to be layd out before pattented, with libertie of all waste and vnfenced land for hunting for the Indians. *Further enacted,* that where the land of any Indian or Indians bee found to be included in any pattent allreadie granted for land at Rappahannock or the parts adjacent, such pattentee shall either purchase the said land of the Indians or relinquish the same, and be therefore allowed satisfaction by the English inhabitants of the said places.[3]
>
> [Act 72, same assembly:] All the Indians of this collonie shall and may hold and keep those seates of land which they now have, and that no person or persons whatsoever be suffered to entrench or plant vpon such places as the said Indians claime or desire vntil full leave from the Governour and Councill or com'rs. for the place; Yet this act not to be extended to prejudice those English which are now seated with the Indians' former consent vnles vpon further examination before the Grand Assemblie cause shall be found for so doeing . . . *Further enacted.* That the Indians as either now or hereafter shall want seates to live on, or shall desire to remove to any places void or vntaken vp, they shall be assisted therein, and order granted them, for confirmation thereof, And no Indians to sell their lands but at quarter courtes, And that those English which are lately gone to seate neare the Pamunkies and the Chichominyes on the north side of Pamunkie river shall be recalled and such English to choose other seates else where, and that the Indians as by a former act was granted them, shall have free liberty of hunting in the woods without the English fenced plantations, these places excepted between Yorke river and James river and between the Black water and the Manakin towne and James river, and noe pattent shall be adjudged valid which hath lately passed or shall pass contrary to the sense of this act, Nor none to be of force which shall intrench vppon the Indians' lands to their discontent without expresse order for the same.[4]

The act of March 13, 1658, same assembly, ratifies the grant of the "Wiccacomoco Indians" of certain lands belonging to them in Northumberland county to the "honourable Samuel Mathewes," governor.

---

[1] Burk, History of Virginia, vol. II, p. 102.

[2] Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. I, p. 396.

[3] Ibid., p. 456-457.

[4] Ibid., p. 467.

The act of October 11, 1660, authorizes the governor to have surveyed and laid off for the "Accomacke" Indians, on the east side of the bay, "such a proportion of land as shall be sufficient for their maintenance, with hunting and fishing excluded." This land was to be secured to the Indians, but they were to have no power to alienate it to the English.

An act passed March 23, 1661, brings to view the difficulty sometimes encountered by private purchases which were made before the passage of the act of March 10, 1655, or in disregard of it. It is as follows:

> Upon the petition of Harquip the Mangai of the Chickahomini Indians to have all the lands from Mr. Malorys bounds to the head of Mattaponi river & into the woods to the Pamaunkes *It is accordingly ordered* that the said land be confirmed to the said Indians by pattent, and that no Englishman shall upon any pretence disturbe them in their said bounds nor purchase it of them unles the major part of the great men shall freely and voluntarily declare their consent in the quarter court or assembly.
>
> *Whereas* a certaine grant hath been made to the Chickahomini Indians of certaine lands in which tract Major Gennerall Manwaring Hamond claimeth a devident of 2,000 acres granted him by pattent, It is ordered, that the same Major Gennerall Hamond be desired to purchase the same of the Indians or to procure their consent for the preservation of the countreys honour and reputation.[1]

Numerous disputes having arisen between the English and the Indians in regard to land purchases, and frequent complaints having been made by the latter of encroachments upon their territory, the following act was passed in 1660:

> Act 138. Whereas the mutuall discontents, complaints, jealousies and ffeares of English and Indians proceed chiefly from the violent intrusions of diverse English made into their lands, The governor, councell and burgesses . . . enact, ordaine and confirme that for the future noe Indian king or other shall upon any pretence alien and sell, nor noe English for any cause or consideration whatsoever purchase or buy any tract or parcell of land now justly claymed or actually possest by any Indian or Indians whatsoever; all such bargaines and sales hereafter made or pretended to be made being hereby declared to be invalid, voyd and null, any acknowledgement, surrender, law or custome formerly used to the contrary notwithstanding.[2]

This is probably the act referred to by Charles Campbell[3] where he makes the following statement:

> The numerous acts relating to the Indians were reduced into one; prohibiting the English from purchasing Indian lands; securing their persons and property; preventing encroachments on their territory; ordering the English seated near to assist them in fencing their corn-fields; licensing them to oyster, fish, hunt and gather the natural fruits of the country; prohibiting trade with them without license, or imprisonment of an Indian king without special warrant; bounds to be annually defined; badges of silver and copper plate to be furnished to Indian kings; no Indian to enter the English confines without a badge, under penalty of imprisonment, till ransomed by one hundred arms length of roanoke (Indian shell money); Indian kings, tributary to the English, to give alarm of approach of hostile Indians; Indians not to be sold as slaves, &c.

---

[1] Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. II, p. 34.

[2] Ibid., p. 138.

[3] History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia (1847), p. 77

By the act of October 10, 1665, the bounds of the Indians on the south side of James river were fixed as follows: "From the heads of the southern branches of the blackwater to the Appomatuck Indians, and thence to the Manokin Town." This boundary was more accurately fixed in 1691, as will later be shown.

After the death of Opechancanough, no chief of sufficient prestige and authority to hold the Indians in confederation having arisen, a long peace followed. Several of the tribes retired westward and those which remained, reduced in numbers and wanting concert, lingered on the frontiers, and exchanged with the settlers their superfluous products at stated marts. This peace, however, was broken in 1675. The Indians at the head of Chesapeake bay and tribes farther south made sudden and furious inroads upon the frontier settlements "marked by devastation and blood."[1] On the 6th of June, 1676, during the war which ensued, the following act was passed:

> Act 3. Whereas this country is now engaged in a warr against the Indians, and will thereby inevitably be at great cost and charges in prosecuting the same, and whereas at or about the last conclusion of peace with the Indians, certain great quantities of land was assigned and sett apart, for them, which lands were they sold for the use of the country would in some measure help to defray the publique charge aforesaid, . . . Therefore enacted and ordained by governour, council and burgesses of this grand assembly, and by the authority of the same, that all lands whatsoever sett apart for Indians in the last conclusion of peace with them and other Indian lands as now are, or hereafter shall be by them deserted, bee not granted away by pattent to any perticuler person or persons, but that the same be reserved, and by due forme of law vested on the country, and dispose to the use of the publique towards defraying the charge of this warr. Provided alwaies that this act nor any thing therein contained shall prejudice any legall grants heretofore made to any person or persons whatsoever of any part or parcell of the said lands, and all such Indian lands as have bin pattented since the peace aforesaid, and before such desertion shall be held and deemed to be illegally pattented.[2]

The act of April 16, 1691, above referred to as determining the boundary of the Indian territory south of James river, is as follows:

> Forasmuch as by a clause of the 8th act of assembly made at James Citty October the tenth, 1665, it is enacted that the bounds of the Indians on the south side James river, be from the heads of the Southern branches of the Black water to the Appomatuck Indians, and thence to the Manokin Town, for the better explaining and ascertaining the bounds betwixt the English and Indians on the south side of James River, *Be it enacted* . . . That a line from the head of the cheife or principal branch of the black water, to the upper part of the old Appamattocks Indian Town feild, and thence to the upper end of Manokin Town be judged, deemed, held and taken, to be the said bounds, and that the right honourable the lieutenant governour, with the advice of the councell bee requested to appoint some surveyor or surveyors to lay out, ascertain and plainly marke the said lines, and that all pattents or other grants of any lands laying without the said bounds be, and hereby are declared void and null to all intents and purposes as if the same had never been granted.[3]

In 1722 Governor Spotswood concluded a treaty with the Six Nations by which they agreed never to appear to the east of the Blue ridge nor south of the Potomac. But this boundary line was not sufficient to arrest the westward progress of English settlement, for it was not long before hardy pioneers had located themselves west of the dividing ridge. This, as a natural consequence, angered the Indians, and collisions ensued.

---

[1] Burk, History of Virginia, vol. II, pp. 155-157.

[2] Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. II, p. 351.

[3] Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. III, p. 84.

However, on July 31, 1743, a treaty of peace was concluded at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, between Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania on the one hand and the Six Nations on the other, in which, among other agreements, was one by which these Indians, for the consideration of four hundred pounds, reluctantly relinquished the country lying westward from the frontier of Virginia to Ohio river.

MARYLAND

The charter granted June 20, 1632, by Charles II to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, contains no reference to the Indians. By section 18, however, full and absolute power is given to the Baron of Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, to—

> . . . assign, alien, grant, demise or enfeoff such and proportionate parts and parcels of the premises, to any person or persons willing to purchase the same as they shall think convenient, to have and to hold to the same person or persons willing to take or purchase the same, and his and their heirs and assigns in fee simple, or fee-tail, or for term of life, lives or years; to hold of the aforesaid now Baron of Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, by so many, such and so great services, customs and rents of this kind, as to the same now Baron of Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, shall seem fit and agreeable, and not immediately of us our heirs or successors.

The King's right of granting lands in the province being thereby fully and completely transferred to Lord Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, without any reservation or exception in regard to the natives, gave him full authority to deal with them in his own way in reference to their title to and possession of the lands.

The policy to be pursued was made evident first by action, several years having elapsed after the first settlement before it was announced in an official manner or enacted into a law.

The first settlers under Leonard Calvert, brother of the Baron, as leader and governor, landed on the 27th of March, 1634, on the north bank of the Potomac and planted themselves in the Indian town of *Yoamaco* (probably Wicomoco), which they named St Mary's. This was done, however, with the consent of and by agreement with the Indians. In order to pave the way to a peaceable admission into the country, the governor presented to the chief and principal men of the Yoamacoes "some English cloth, axes, hoes, and knives," which they accepted with pleasure. They also agreed to leave the whole town to the English as soon as their corn was gathered, which agreement was faithfully carried out. It is supposed that this agreement was facilitated by an anticipated attack by the Susquehanocks, whom they feared.

That this was considered a purchase is asserted by Chalmers,[1] who says that Calvert "purchased the rights of the aborigines for a consideration which seems to have given them satisfaction . . . and lived with them on terms of perfect amity till it was interrupted by Clayborne." It does not appear, however, that the extent of territory was indicated or that any metes and bounds were designated.

---

[1] Annals, p. 207.

It will perhaps not be considered out of place to insert here the somewhat strong defense of Maryland's justice and humanity in dealing with the Indians, presented by her historian, Bozman.[1] It is given partly because of its bearing on a question which will be alluded to in speaking of the Pennsylvania policy:

> As philanthropists have been excessively clamorous in the praises of William Penn for his ostentatious purchase of the lands of the aborigines, particularly at the time of his supposed treaty with the Indians under the great elm at Shackamaxon, (so brilliantly illustrated by the pencil of his Britannic majesty's historical painter,) it is here thought, that the conduct of Leonard Calvert, on a similar occasion will not shrink from a comparison with that of William Penn. It will not be fully admitted, that William Penn, or any other European colonist, or even the United States at this day, can with perfect honesty and integrity *purchase* the lands of the aboriginal natives of America; for several reasons;—first, it is not a clear proposition, that *savages* can, for *any consideration*, enter into a contract obligatory upon them. They stand by the laws of nations, when trafficking with the civilized part of mankind, in the situation of *infants*, incapable of entering into contracts, especially *for the sale of their country.* Should this be denied, it may be then asserted, that no *monarch* of a nation, (that is no *sachem*, chief, or headmen, or assemblage of sachems, &c.) has a power to transfer by sale the country, that is, the soil, of the nation over which they rule. But neither did William Penn, make, nor has any other European since made, a purchase of lands from any tribe or nation of Indians through the agency of any others than their sachems or headmen; who certainly could have no more right to sell their country, than any European monarch has to sell theirs. But should it be contended, that savages are capable of entering into contracts, and that their sachems have a power to transfer by sale the country of the people over whom they rule, it may be safely asked,—what could William Penn, or at least what did he give, which could be considered, in any point of view, as a consideration or compensation to those poor ignorant aborigines for their lands? If we are to follow Mr. West's *imagination*, (in his celebrated picture of "Penn's treaty with the Indians;") for, history recognizes no such treaty, and the late biographer of William Penn, (Clarkson,) fairly acknowledges, that "in no historian could he find any account of it;" but from "traditions in Quaker families," and "relations in Indian speeches," it might be inferred, that there was such a treaty; if then, the pencil of the artist is correctly warranted by "tradition," William Penn gave nothing more than some English *broad cloth*, or perhaps some beads or other trinkets, which might have been contained in the trunk displayed in the fore ground of the picture, for all the lands, on which he built his city, including also a large portion of his province; and this he seems to have been induced to do, not from his own original perception of the justice of the thing, but, as he acknowledges in his letter to the lords of the council composing the committee of Plantations, dated August 14th, 1683, "that he might exactly follow the *bishop of London's* counsel, by buying, and not taking away, the native's land." (See this letter at length in Chalmers's Annals, ch. XXI. note 38.) Now, the presents of Leonard Calvert really seem to have been of greater value; for, besides *broad cloth*, history says, that he gave them "axes and hoes;" thereby endeavoring to introduce among them, as it were the first rudiments of civilization—the implements of agriculture. With this, it seems, they were as well satisfied to give

---

[1] History of Maryland (1837), vol. II, pp. 569-70.

> up the lands of St. Mary's, as the Indians of Shackamaxon were to give up those where Philadelphia stands.
>
> The foregoing remarks would, perhaps, not have been made, had they not been drawn forth by a part of a speech, which the before-mentioned biographer of William Penn has dressed up for him, on the occasion of this celebrated treaty, entirely from "tradition," as he acknowledges, in which he makes him to say to the Indians;—"that he would not do as the *Marylanders* did, that is, call them children or brothers only; for, often parents were apt to whip their children too severely, and brothers sometimes would differ: but he should consider them as the same flesh and blood with the Christians, and the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts."

By section 3 of the act of March 19, 1638,[1] it was decreed that—

> No subject of his majesty's the king of England, or of any other foreign prince or state shall obtain, procure, or accept of any land within this province from any foreign prince or state, or from any person whatsoever, (the natives owners of the land excepted,) other than from the lord proprietary or his heirs or some person claiming under him or them.—Neither shall he obtain, procure, or accept of any land within this province from any Indian to his own or the use of any other than of "the lord proprietary or his heirs, nor shall hold or possess any land within this province by virtue of such grant, upon pain that every person offending to the contrary hereof shall forfeit and lose to the lord proprietary and his heirs all such lands so accepted or held without grant of the lord proprietary or under him."

It is probable that this law was enacted at this time because of the fact that Lord Baltimore's title to some of the lands of the province was disputed by William Clayborne and those who claimed under him. This claim was based upon a royal license he had obtained to trade with the Indians and an alleged purchase from the Indians (Susquehanocks?) of the Island of Kent. As it does not appear that the Indian title to this island was subsequently purchased or extinguished by the Maryland government, the inference is that, although the lords commissioners of the plantations decided the dispute in Lord Baltimore's favor, the purchase by Clayborne was accepted as an extinguishment of the Indian title. This is confirmed by the fact that in the treaty with the Susquehanocks in 1652 (mentioned below) it is expressly stated that "the Isle of Kent and Palmer's Island belong to Captain Clayborne."

On April 21, 1649, an act entitled "An act concerning purchasing lands from the Indians" was passed, which Bozman says was, as to principle, a law of general utility even up to his day. The substance of this law as given in Bacon's Collection (unpaged) is as follows:

> Whereas divers Persons have heretofore purchased or accepted of lands, &c. from the *Indians*, and made use of and possesed the same, without any lawful Title and Authority derived from the Lord Proprietary, neglecting also to take out Grants from his Lordship, under the Great Seal, for such Lands as have been due to them by virtue of his Lordship's Conditions of Plantations, or other Warrant from his Lordship, which Proceedings are not only very great Contempts and Prejudice to his Lordship's Dignity and Rights, but also of such dangerous Consequence, if not timely prevented, that they may hereafter bring a great Confusion in the Government and public Peace of this Province. *Be it therefore Enacted* etc.

---

[1] Bozman, History of Maryland (1837), vol. II, pp. 112-113.

(1) All Purchases or Acquisitions whatsoever, of any Lands, &c. within this Province, made or to be made, from any Person whatsoever, not deriving at the same Time a lawful Title thereto, by, from, or under, his Lordship or his Heirs, under the Great Seal, shall be void and null.

(2) It shall be lawful for his Lordship to enter upon, seize, possess and dispose of, any such Lands, &c. so purchased or acquired from, any *Indian* or other, at his Will and Pleasure, unless such Purchaser, at the Time of such Purchase or Acquisition, have some lawful right or Title to such Lands, &c. by some Grant from his Lordship, &c. under the Great Seal.

(Confirmed among the perpetual Laws, 1676, ch. 2.)

In regard to this law the author above mentioned remarks, in addition to what has been noted, that "The principle upon which it was founded seems to have been adopted by the United States in the disposition of all the territories conquered or purchased by them from the Indians."

It is worthy of notice that the lords commissioners for plantations, in the decision between Clayborne and Lord Baltimore, declared that the principle enacted in the above law held good even against the King. "Their lordships having resolved and declared as abovesaid the right and title to the Isle of Kent and other places in question to be absolutely belonging to the said Lord Baltimore; and that no plantation or trade with the Indians ought to be within the precincts of his patent without license from him; did therefore think fit and declare that no grant from His Majesty should pass to the said Clayborne or any others, of the said Isle of Kent or other places within the said patent."[1]

On the 5th of July, 1652, a treaty was made with the Susquehanocks, the first article of which contained the following cession of land to the English:

First, that the English nation shall have, hould, and enjoy to them their heires and assigns for ever, all the land lying from Patuxent river unto Palmer's island on the westerne side of the baye of Chesepiake, and from Choptank river to the north east branch which lyes to the northward of Elke river on the eastern side of the said bay with all the islands, rivers, creeks, . . . fish, fowle, deer, elke, and whatsoever else to the same belonging, excepting the isle of Kent and Palmer's island which belongs to captain Clayborne, But nevertheless it shall be lawful for the aforesaid English or Indians to build a howse or ffort for trade or any such like use or occasion at any tyme upon Palmer's island.[2]

Bozman thinks that Patuxent river, the southern (or southwestern) limit, on the west side of the bay, of territory assigned by this treaty, was the extent of the Susquehanock's claim in this direction, as Powhatan claimed from James river to the Patuxent. It does not appear, however, how far west the granted territory extended.

As nothing appears after this date to show that other cessions were obtained from Indians in this part of the state, it was probably assumed that this grant covered all the territory on the eastern side of the bay north of Dorchester county, and on the western side all east and north of Patuxent river. It is also probable that it was assumed that the purchase from the Yoamacoes embraced all the territory west of Patuxent river and north of the Potomac as far westward as no other claim intervened. There is nothing on record, so far as the writer has been able to find, showing any purchase of land from the Indians, or any treaty with them in regard to any lands west of Monocacy river.

---

[1] Bozman, History of Maryland, vol. II, pp. 584-585; Hazard, Collections, vol. I, p. 130; Chalmers, Annals, ch. IX, note 25.

[2] Bozman, ibid., p. 682.

That such was the construction in reference to the latter purchase seems to be indicated by the following fact:

By 1651 the white population in that part of Maryland comprehending St Mary's county and part of Charles county, had increased to such a degree as to expel most of the aborigines thereof from their lands. These Indians were driven out and forced to find homes in the more interior portions of the province. They consisted of the following tribes: The Mattapanians, the Wicomocons, Patuxents, Lamasconsons, Highawixons, and the Chapticons, probably divisions or bands of the Piscataway or Conoy. Lord Baltimore, being informed of their distress and their willingness to form a settlement by themselves under his protection and government, directed his lieutenant-governor to cause a grant to be made to them under his great seal "of a certain tract of land in the head of Wicomoco river, called Chaptico" (in Charles county), containing about 8,000 or 10,000 acres. He further ordered that the land so granted should be erected into a manor, to be called the Calverton Manor, and that a thousand acres thereof should be set apart as the demesnes thereof, to be reserved for his own use, as was usual in his grants of other manors. He also appointed Robert Clark to be the steward of said manor—

> ". . . and in his name to keep court baron and court leet, as occasion should require, in and for the said manor; and on his behalf to grant, by copy or copies of court roll, copyhold estates, for one, two, or three lives, of any part of the said manor, except the *demesnes* thereof, to any Indian or Indians that should desire the same, and as he the said steward, with the approbation of the governor, should think fit; provided, that no one copyhold exceed fifty acres, unless it be to the Werowance or chief head of every of the said six nations respectively; and not to any of them above two hundred acres a piece; and that upon every copy so to be granted there be reserved a rent of one shilling sterling, or the value thereof, to be paid yearly to Lord Baltimore and his heirs for every fifty acres of land respectively to be granted as aforesaid, and so proportionally for a lesser or a greater quantity of land."[1]

As the acts of the assembly contain all the subsequent history of the state relating to Indian lands of any importance in this connection, and within the scope of this work, the substance of these acts is given here as found in Bacon and Kilty's (unpaged) Collections.

The first of these, after those already given, following the date, is the act of May 8, 1669—"An act for the continuation of peace with and protection of our neighbors and confederates, Indians on Choptank river."

This act, because of the fidelity of the Choptank Indians in delivering up certain murderers, etc, settles upon them and their heirs forever "All that land on the south side of Choptank river, bounded westerly by the free-hold now in possession of William Darrington, and easterly with Secretary Sewall's creek for breadth, and for length three miles into the woods. To be held of his Lordship under the yearly rent of six Beaver-skins."

---

[1] Bozman, ibid., p. 422.

This is confirmed among the perpetual laws by the act of 1676 (ch. 2). By the act of 1721 (ch. 12) commissioners were appointed for ascertaining the bounds of these lands, and the same lands are confirmed to them by the act of 1723 (ch. 18).

The next in order of date is an act passed November 12, 1698, "for ascertaining the bounds of a certain tract of land set apart to the use of the Nanticoke Indians, so long as they shall occupy and live upon the same." This act falls under the general repeal of 1704 (ch. 77), and a new act in the very same words (the enacting clause excepted) was made in 1704; and by the act of 1723 the bounds ascertained in this act (which are the same verbatim with those described in the aforesaid act of 1704, ch. 58) are confirmed.

October 3, 1704. This is the act above referred to under that of November 12, 1698. The bounds of the Nanticoke tract as set forth in it are as follows:

> That all the Land, lying and being in *Dorchester* County, and on the North Side of *Nanticoke* River, butted and bounded as followeth; (beginning at the Mouth of *Chickawan* Creek, and running up the said Creek, bounded therewith to the Head of the main Branch of the same, and from the Head of the said main Branch, with a Line drawn to the Head of a Branch issuing out of the North West Fork of *Nanticoke*, known by the name of *Francis Anderton's* Branch, and from the Head of the said Branch, down the said *Anderton's* Branch, bounded therewith, to the Mouth of the same, where it falls into the said North West Fork: And from thence down the aforesaid North West Fork, bounded therewith, to the main River: And so down the main River to the Mouth of the aforesaid *Chickawan* Creek;) shall be confirmed and assured, and, by virtue of this Act, is confirmed and assured unto *Panquash* and *Annotoughquan*, and the People under their Government, or Charge, and their Heirs and Successors for ever; any Law, Usage, Custom, or Grant, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: To be held of the Lord Proprietary, and his Heirs, Lord Proprietary or Lords Proprietaries of this Province, under the yearly rent of one Beaver Skin, to be paid to his said Lordship and his Heirs, as other Rents in this Province by the English used to be paid.[1]

By an act passed November 3, 1711, commissioners were appointed to set aside 3,000 acres on Broad creek, Somerset county, where the Nanticokes were then residing, for their use so long as they should occupy the same. The rights acquired by white settlers on these lands were purchased by the province. Instead of vesting the title in the Indians, it was conveyed by this act to certain trustees for their use, with the proviso that when abandoned by these Indians it should revert to the province.

By the act of October 26, 1723, "for quieting the possessions of the Indians inhabiting on Nanticoke and Choptank rivers," their right to the lands heretofore granted them was reaffirmed as follows: "That the Nanticoke Indians and their descendants shall have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy a free, peaceable, and uninterrupted possession of all that tract or parcel of land lying between the northwest fork of Nanticoke river and Chicucone creek, for and during such space of time as they or any of them shall think fit to use, and shall not wholly and totally desert and quit claim to the same, according as the same is butted and bounded." To the Choptank Indians, with the same provisions, was granted "that tract of land lying in Dorchester county, on Choptank river, according to the metes and bounds thereof" as surveyed by the commissioners.

---

[1] Bacon's Laws of Maryland, 1765, chap. 58, under October 3, 1704.

The act of June 22, 1768, authorized the payment of $666⅔ to the Nanticokes for "three certain tracts of land and also 3,000 acres lying on Broad creek, all in the county of Summerset," which the said Indians agreed to accept as full payment therefor.

By section 4 of the act of March 12, 1786, authority was given to the governor to purchase the Indian lands in Dorchester county. As this was an important act, and specifies somewhat particularly the steps to be adopted in dealing with the Indians in this instance, a copy of the section is given here.

> SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That the governor and the council be authorized and requested to appoint some fit and proper person to treat with the Indians entitled, under any act of assembly, to any lands in Dorchester County, for the purchasing the said lands, or any part thereof, on behalf of this state, and to agree with them on the terms of said purchase for a certain annual sum to be paid to the said Indians as long as any of them shall remain, and to take a deed to the state expressing the conditions, which said deed shall be acknowledged before the general court of the eastern shore, or the court of Dorchester county, in open court, at the election of the said Indians; and if such purchase be made, the person so appointed shall sell the same, at auction, for current money, in such lots or parcels as will probably bring the best price, on a credit of one third of the purchase money annually until the whole is paid, with interest annually on the several sums, or the governor and the council may, in their discretion, direct a sale of the said lands for state or continental government securities, and eight weeks notice shall be given previous to the sale in the Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York papers.[1]

A similar act, providing for the purchase of a part of the lands of the Choptank Indians and for limiting their reservation, was passed January 18, 1799. The reservation was limited to one hundred acres to be laid off so as to include their settlements.

NEW YORK

The discussion of the policy of New York while a colony must of necessity begin with the Dutch settlement at the mouth of the Hudson known as New Netherland. The exact date of the first white settlement of the area now embraced by New York city does not appear to be known. It is stated by the "Report of the Board of Accounts on New Netherland," made in 1644, that "In the years 1622 and 1623, the West India Company took possession, by virtue of their charter, of the said country, and conveyed thither, in their ship, the New Netherland, divers Colonists under the direction of Cornelis Jacobsz. Mey, and Adriaen Jorissz. Tienpoint, which Directors, in the year 1624, built Fort Orange on the North River, and Fort Nassau on the South River, and after that, in 1626, Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattes."[1] However, it appears to have been subsequent to 1623 and previous to June, 1626. On November 5, 1626, Pieter J. Schagen, deputy of the West India Company, reported to the States general of Holland as follows: "Yesterday, arrived here the Ship the Arms of Amsterdam, which sailed from New Netherland, out of the River Mauritius, on the 23rd September. They report that our people are in good heart and live in peace there; the Women also have borne some children there. They have purchased the Island Manhattes from the Indians for the value of 60 guilders; 'tis 11,000 morgens in size. They had all their grain sowed by the middle of May, and reaped by the middle of August," etc.[2] The West India Company had instructed Peter Minuet to treat with the Indians for their hunting grounds before he took any steps toward the erection of buildings. According to Martha J. Lamb[3] the purchase was made the 6th of May, 1626. The price paid, it is true, was very small (but little more than one dollar for a thousand acres), yet we are told the simple natives accepted the terms with unfeigned delight.

---

[1] William Kilty, Laws of Maryland (unpaged).

The patent issued to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, August 13, 1630, was based on a purchase from the Indians, acknowledged before the director and council by them at the time it was issued:

> We, the Director and Council of New Netherlands, residing on the Island Manhatas and in Fort Amsterdam, under the authority of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and the Incorporated West India Company, Chamber at Amsterdam, do hereby acknowledge and declare, that on this day, the date under written, before us appeared and presented themselves in their proper persons: Kottomack, Nawanemit, Albantzeene, Sagiskwa and Kanaomack, owners and proprietors of their respective parcels of land, extending up the River, South and North, from said Fort unto a little south of Moeneminnes Castle, to the aforesaid proprietors, belonging jointly and in common, and the aforesaid Nawanemit's particular land called Semesseerse, lying on the East Bank opposite Castle Island off unto the abovementioned Fort; Item, from Petanock, the Millstream, away North to Negagonse, in extent about three miles,[4] and declared freely and advisedly for and on account of certain parcels of Cargoes, which they acknowledge to have received in their hands and power before the execution hereof, and, by virtue and bill of sale, to hereby transport, convey and make over to the Mr. Kiliaen van Rensselaer, absent, and for whom We, ex officio and with due stipulation, accept the same; namely: the respective parcels of land hereinbefore specified, with the timber, appendencies and dependencies thereof, together with all the action, right and jurisdiction to them the grantors conjointly or severally belonging, constituting and surrogating the said Mr. Rensselaer in their stead, state and right, real and actual possession thereof, and at the same time giving him full, absolute and irrevocable power, authority and special command to hold, in quiet possession, cultivation, occupancy and use, tanquam actor et procurator in rem suam ac propriam, the land aforesaid, acquired by said Mr. Van Rensselaer, or those who may hereafter acquire his interest; also, to dispose of, do with and alienate it, as he or others should

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. I, p. 149.

[2] Ibid., p. 37.

[3] History of the City of New York, p. 53.

[4] Three Dutch miles equal 12 English miles.

> or might do with his other and own Lands and domains acquired by good and lawful title, without the grantors therein retaining, reserving or holding any, the smallest part, right, action or authority whether of property, command or jurisdiction, but rather, hereby, desisting, retiring and renouncing therefrom forever, for the behoof aforesaid.[1]

In the undated "New Project of Freedoms and Exemptions,"[2] but probably drawn up in 1629, the patroons are required by article 27 to purchase the lands from the Indians: "The Patroons of New Netherland, shall be bound to purchase from the Lords Sachems in New Netherland, the soil where they propose to plant their colonies, and shall acquire such right thereunto as they will agree for with the said Sachems." By article 33 "All private and poor [unauthorized] people (*onvermogen personen*) are excluded from these Exemptions Privileges and Freedoms, and are not allowed to purchase any lands or grounds from the Sachems or Indians in New Netherland, but must repair under the jurisdiction of the respective Lords Patroons." This, however, was modified in 1640 so that "In the selections of lands, those who shall have first notified and presented themselves to the Company, whether Patroons or private colonists, shall be preferred to others who may follow."[3]

It would seem from these facts that the colony commenced its dealings with the Indians on the just policy of purchasing from them the land they wished to settle. It was the boast of one of the early governors, in his correspondence with the New England authorities, that the Dutch had not planted a colony with a desire to seize the land of the natives or grasp their territory unjustly, but that whatever land they obtained was and would be fairly and honorably purchased to the satisfaction of both parties. Nor does this boast appear to have been without justification. Their dealings with and treatment of the Indians in other respects may have been in some, possibly many, instances far from proper or honorable, yet their method of extinguishing the Indian title to lands appears, as a rule, to have been just.

In their attempts to plant colonies on the banks of Connecticut river and on Delaware bay they purchased the desired sites from the Indians.

The patroons, in their communication to the States General, refer more than once to the fact that they obtained their lands from the Indians by purchase. For example, in that of June, 1634, they say, "The Patroons proceeding on daily, notwithstanding, bought and paid for, not only the grounds belonging to the chiefs and natives of the lands in New Netherland, but also their rights of sovereignty and such others as they exercised within the limits of the Patroons' purchased territories." And again, October 25, 1634, that they have purchased not only lands on "the said river" but likewise on "the South river and others lying to the east of the aforesaid North river." And again, in 1651, it is asserted that "Immediately after obtaining the Charter, the Hon^{ble}. Directors sent divers ships to New Netherland with people and cattle, which people, being for the most part servants of the aforesaid Company, purchased many and various lands; among others, on the North (alias Maurice) river, Staten island, Pavonia, Hoboocken, Nut Island and the Island of Manhattans with many other lands thereabouts. . . . A very extensive tract of country was also purchased from the Natives, being Mahikanders, 36 leagues up the North river, where Fort Orange was founded."

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. I, p. 44. [2] Ibid., vol. II, pp. 96-100. [3] Ibid., p. 119.

It is stated by James Macauley[1] that—

> Both the English and the Dutch on Long Island, respected the rights of the Indians, and no land was taken up by the several towns, or by individuals, until it had been fairly purchased of the chiefs, of the tribe who claimed it. The consideration given for the land was inconsiderable in value, and usually consisted of different articles of clothing, implements of hunting and fishing, domestic utensils, and personal ornaments; but appears to have been such in all cases, as was deemed satisfactory by the Indians.

The same author also remarks[2] that—

> In the Dutch towns it seems that the lands were generally purchased by the governor, and were by him granted to individuals. In the English towns in the Dutch territory, the lands were generally purchased of the natives by the settlers, with the consent of the Dutch governor; and in the towns under the English, the lands were purchased of the natives by the settlers, originally with the consent of the agent of the Earl of Sterling; and, after his death, the purchases of the Indians were made by the people of the several towns for their common benefit.

It will be observed from this that the method of obtaining the Indian title was not uniform and systematic, nor kept as strictly under control of the chief colonial authority as it should have been. The practice of permitting individuals, or companies other than municipal authorities acting on behalf of towns, etc, to purchase lands of the natives, even with the consent of the governor or other proper officer, was calculated to, and did afterward, become the cause of much discontent and dispute in New York.

The first action of the English on this question after coming into possession is shown by permits to purchase granted by Colonel Richard Nicolls. The following are a few examples, though the lands are not all embraced in the present bounds of the state of New York:[3]

License to purchase Indian Lands at the Nevesinks.

Upon the request of Wm. Goldinge, James Grover and John Browne, in behalf of themselves and their associates, I do hereby authorize them to treate and conclude with the several Sachims of the Nevisans or any others concerned, about the purchase of a parcel of lands lyeing and being on the maine extending from Chawgoranissa near the mouth of the Raritans River unto Pontopecke for the doeing whereof this shall be their warrant. Given under my hand at fort James in New Yorke on Manhattans island this 17th day of October 1664.

R. NICOLLS.

---

[1] History of the State of New York (1829), vol. II, p. 260.
[2] Ibid., vol. II, p. 320.
[3] Colonial Documents of New York, vol. XIII, pp. 385 et seq.

Upon the Petition of Philipp Pietersen Schuyler That hee may have Liberty to Purchase a certaine Parcell of Land of the Natives, lying and being near ffort Albany, as in the said Petition is exprest; I do hereby grant Liberty unto the said Philips Pietersen Schuyler so to do of which when hee shall bring a due Certificate unto mee, hee shall have a Patent for the said Lands by Authority from his Royale Highnesse the Duke of Yorke for the farther Confirmation thereof. Given under my hand at ffort James in New Yorke on Manhatans Island this 30th day of March 1665.

Rich. Nicolls.

Upon the petiçon of Johannes Clute and Jan Hendrick Bruyns, That they may have leave and Liberty to Purchase of the Indyans, a certaine parcell of Land lying and being on the west side of ye North River and against Clave Rack near ffort Albany, as in their Petiçon is exprest and that they may likewise Plant the same, I do hereby Grant leave and Liberty unto the said Johannes Clute and Jan Hendrick Bruyns to make Purchase, thereof and to Plant it Accordingly, as is desired, of which, when they shall bring unto mee a due certificate, They shall have a patent for the said Lands by Authority from his Royall Highnesse the Duke of Yorke for their farther Confirmaçon therein. Given under my hand at ffort James in New Yorke this 1st day of April 1665.

Richd. Nicolls.

Whereas Jan Cloet, Jan Hendricksen Bruyn and Jurian Teunissen have produced before the Court of Albany the consent given to their petition, of his Honour the Governour of New York, to purchase from the Indians a certain parcel of land situate on the west side of the North river opposite to the Claverrack near Fort Albany.

Therefore appeared before me, the undersigned Secretary of Albany, five savages, named Sachamoes, Mawinata, also called Schermerhoorn, Keesie Wey, Papenua, Maweha, owners and proprietors of the said land, representing the other co-owners, who declared in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, that they have sold, ceded and transferred, as they herewith cede and transfer the same to the real and actual possession of and for the benefit of the aforesaid Jan Cloet and Jan Hendricksen Bruyn, to wit, the land called Caniskek, which stretches along the river from the land of Pieter Bronk down to the valley, lying near the point of the main land behind the Baeren Island, called Machawameck, and runs into the woods both at the North and South ends to the Katskil road. The price for it is a certain sum to be paid in merchandise, which they, the sellers, acknowledge to have received from the purchasers to their full satisfaction; they therefore renounce their former claims and declare Jan Cloet and Jan Hendricksen Bruyn to be the lawful owners of the land, promising, etc.

Thus done at Albany in the presence of Harmen Bastiansen and Hendrick Gerritsen, called in as witnesses, the 20th of April 1665 Old Style.

In another case Colonel Nicolls, acting as "Governor under his Royall Highnesse the Duke of York," purchased a tract of the "Sachems and people called the Sapes Indyans."

It is perhaps proper to notice a statement by Macauley[1] alluding to an earlier transaction not relating directly to the colony, which, however, shows the disposition of the Dutch to purchase such lands as they wished to settle or occupy: "Between the years 1616 and 1620, about twenty persons belonging to the [Dutch East India] Company went from the fort on Dunn's island, below Albany, to Ohnowalagantle, now Schenectady, where they entered into a compact with the Mohawks, from whom they bought some land on which they erected a trading house."

---

[1] Op. cit., p. 284.

There is but little on record by which to judge of the policy adopted in relation to the dealings of New York with the Indians in reference to their lands, from the close of Dutch control up to the middle of the eighteenth century. A few items noticed are presented here as having some bearing upon the question.

By the instructions to the Earl of Bellomont, August 31, 1697, he is directed to call before him the Five Nations, and upon their renewing their submission to His Majesty's government he is to assure them that he will protect them as subjects against the French King; and when an opportunity offered for purchasing "great tracts of land for His Maj^{ty} from the Indians for small sums," he was to use his discretion therein as he judged for the convenience of or advantage to His Majesty. This was a clear recognition of the Indians' possessory right and an indication of an intention not to disregard it. However, it appears that under the preceding governor (Fletcher) large grants had been made to individuals with little regard to the Indians' rights, or unauthorized or pretended purchases from the Indians. For example, a considerable portion of the Mohawks' land was obtained by fraudulent and unauthorized purchases, and the grants, notwithstanding the protests of the Indians, were confirmed by Governor Fletcher.[1]

One of these grants was to Colonel Nicholas Bayard, a member of the council, for a tract on both sides of Schoharie creek, some 24 to 30 miles in length. Another to Godfrey Dellius, 70 miles in length from Battenkill, Washington county, to Vergennes, in Vermont. One to Colonel Henry Beckman, for 16 miles square in Dutchess county; and another on Hudson river, 20 miles in length by 8 in width. One to William Smith, a member of the council, on the island of Nassau, containing about 50 square miles. One to Captain Evans, 40 miles in length by 20 in width, embracing parts of Ulster, Orange, and Rockland counties, etc.

However, it should be remarked that Governor Fletcher, in his reply to the charges made against him, stated that one of the instructions received from the King was "that when any opportunity should offer for purchasing great tracts of land for him from the Indians for small sums he was to use his discretion therein, as he should judge for the convenience or advantage which might arise to His Majesty by the same," and that the parties to whom the grants were made had presented evidence of their purchases from the Indians. It will be observed, however, that these purchases do not appear to have been made for or on behalf of the King, but solely for the individuals named.

On July 19, 1701, the deed presented above, under the section relating to the English policy, by the Five Nations to their "Beaver Hunting Ground" was executed. As this has already been referred to, it is unnecessary to add anything concerning it, except to say that it had no lasting effect nor formed the basis of land claims save in regard to some two or three grants made by the governor of New York under an erroneous construction. It was, in fact, a step on the part of the Iroquois tribes in the effort to bring themselves more directly under the sovereignty and protection of the English and induce them to take more active measures against the French.

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. IV, pp. 345, 346.

In regard to this effort Sir William Johnson remarks as follows:

> In this Situation therefore the 5 Nations, who were at the head of a Confederacy of almost all the Northern Nations, and in whom all their interests were united, did in 1701, resolve upon a measure the most wise and prudent with regard to their own interests, and the most advantageous with regard to Ours, that could have been framed; they delineated upon paper in the most precise manner the Limits of what they called their hunting grounds, comprehending the great Lakes of Ontario and Erie, and all the circumjacent Lands for the distance of Sixty miles around them, The sole and absolute property of this Country they desired might be secured to them; and as a proof of perpetual Alliance, and to support Our Rights against any Claims which the French might make, founded on the vague and uncertain pretence of unlimited Grants or accidental local discovery, they declared themselves willing to yield to Great Britain, the Sovereignty and absolute dominion of it, to be secured and protected by Forts to be erected whenever it should be thought proper.
>
> A Treaty was accordingly entered into and concluded upon these terms by Mr Nanfan then Lieut Governor of New York; and a Deed of surrender of the Lands, expressing the Terms and Conditions, executed by the Indians.
>
> The advantages of such a concession on the part of the Indians were greater than our most sanguine hopes could have expected; and had the Judgment, Zeal and Integrity of those, whose Duty it was faithfully to execute the Conditions of the Engagement, been equal to those of him who made it, the Indians might have been forever secured in Our Interest and all disputes with France about American Territory prevented; but by neglect of Government on one hand, and the enormous abuses of Individuals in the purchase of Lands on the other hand, all the solid advantages of this Treaty and concession were lost, and with them the memory even of the Transaction itself; The Indians were disobliged and disgusted, and many of them joined with the Enemy in the War which followed this Treaty, and disturbed our Settlements, whilst the French, to whom this Transaction pointed out what their plan should be, took every measure to get possession of the Country by Forts and Military Establishments; and altho' they were compelled at the Treaty of Utrecht to acknowledge in express terms our Sovereignty over the Six Nations, yet finding We took no Steps to avail Ourselves of such a favourable declaration either by a renewal of Our Engagement with the Indians, or taking measures to support Our sovereignty by forts erected in proper parts of the Country, they ceased not to pursue that Plan, in which they had already made so considerable a progress, and it was not 'till the year 1725, when they had by their Establishment at Niagara, secured to themselves the possession of Lake Ontario, that We saw too late our Error in neglecting the advantages which might have been derived from the Treaty of 1701.[1]

As referring to the same subject, and as being confirmatory of what is said above in regard to the want of a settled policy, the following remark from the same authority is added:

> The Experience We had had of the mischiefs, which followed from a want of a proper regard and attention to our engagement in 1701, increased by the danger which now threatened Our Colonies from the daily and enormous encroachments of

---

[1] Documentary History of New York, vol. II, p. 778.

> the French, ought to have been a Lesson to Us to have been now more carefull of Our Interests, but Yet the same avidity after Possession of Indian Lands, aggravated by many other Abuses, still remain'd unchecked and uncontroll'd by any permanent Plan.[1]

The change of policy about the middle of the eighteenth century, by which the control of Indian affairs was brought more immediately under the English government, has been referred to in the section relating to the English policy, and need not be repeated here. One additional item, however, may be cited, as it mentions some of the special grants which were the cause of much complaint on the part of the Indians, and served to induce the government to introduce this change.

In a communication from the Lords of Trade to Justice De Lancey, March 19, 1756, is the following statement:

> We have lately had under our consideration the present State of Indian Affairs, and as it appears clearly to us, that the Patents of Lands commonly called the Kayoderosseras, Conojohary and that at the Oneida carrying place, which have been made at different times, upon pretence of purchases from the Indians, is one of the principal causes of the decline of our Interest amongst them, and that they can never be induced heartily and zealously to join in the just and necessary measures, His Majesty has been compelled to take, for the recovery of his undoubted Rights, until full satisfaction is given them with respect to these grievances, they have so long and so justly complained of; We have thought it our duty, to recommend this matter to Sir Cha^s Hardy's serious attention, and to desire he will lay it fully before the Council and Assembly to the end that proper measures may be taken for vacating and annulling these exorbitant grants, as were done upon a former occasion of the like kind in 1699.—The many difficulties which will attend the doing this by a legal proces in the Courts are so many and so great, as leave us little room to hope for success from such a measure; and we see no remedy to this great evil, but from the interposition of the Legislature by passing a Law for this purpose, which we have directed the Gov^r, earnestly to recommend to them, as a measure which will be for His Maj$^{ty's}$ service, for their honour and Interest, and for the advantage, security and welfare of their constituents in general.[2]

Numerous protests against the Kayoderosseras purchase were presented by the Indians, and the matter was a subject of controversy for a number of years. This is described as "beginning at the half Moon and so up along Hudson's river to the third Fall and thence to the Cacknawaga or Canada creek which is 4 or 5 miles above the Mohawks." A more exact description has doubtless been published, but is not at present at hand; but it is not essential for the present purpose. The tract was a large one, and the regularity of the purchase was disputed by the Indians. However, in 1768 the patentees produced the original Indian deed, and having had the boundaries surveyed, the Indians, on receiving "a handsome sum of money were at length prevailed on to yeild their Claim to the Patentees."

It was about the time of the above-mentioned communication that Governor Morris stated to the Five Nations that "he found by woeful experience that making purchases of lands was the cause of much blood being shed; he was determined, therefore, to buy no more."

---

[1] Documentary History of New York, vol. II, p. 780.

[2] New York Colonial Documents, vol. VII, p. 78.

In a "Review of the trade and affairs of the Indians in the northern district of America," written about this period by Sir William Johnson, he remarks as follows on the subject of Indian lands:

> Whilst the Indian Trade was in this State at the Posts and Frontiers, the inhabitants were not idle; the reduction of Canada raised the value of Lands, and those who thought they had not enough (who may be presumed to amount to a very large number), now took every step & employed every low Agent, who understood a little of the Indian language to obtain Tracts for them;—on this head I need not be particular, having so oftain explained their conduct and pointed out its consequences; however their avidity in pursuit of grants, and these in the most alarming places, the irregular steps which they took to obtain them, the removal [renewal?] of dormant titles, and the several greater strides, which were taken as herein before is mentioned, concerned the Indians so nearly, that a general uneasiness took place and spread itself throughout them all.[1]

Although Johnson speaks more than once in this review of the improper methods—"though forbade by the royal proclamation and express interposition of the Government"—to obtain grants from the Indians, yet he does not inform us how these were perfected. However, as the power of granting lands to individuals remained in the governor of the state, they must have been perfected, so far as this was accomplished, through him. It is proper to add, however, that Cadwallader Colden, writing to the Lords of Trade in 1764, seems to differ somewhat from Johnson:

> As to that part of the plan, which respects the purchasing of Land from the Indians, I think it necessary to observe, that the regulations which have been established, and constantly followed in this province, for upwards of twenty years, appears to have been effectual and convenient, no complaints having been made by Indians, or others, on any purchases made by authority of this Gov^{nt} since that time. By these regulations all lands purchased of the Indians, are previously to be surveyed by the King's surveyor General of Lands, or his Deputy, in the presence of some Indians deputed for that purpose, by the Nation from whom the purchase is made. Of late years the Deputy Surveyors are not only sworn, but give Bonds, to the Surveyor General, for the due and faithful execution of their work. By this means the employing of persons, who have not sufficient skill, or of whose integrity one can not be so well assured, is prevented, and the Surveyor Gen^{l} is enabled, to compleat a general Map of the Province and to locate the several grants precisely, which cannot be done, if Surveyors, not under the Direction of the Surveyor General, be employed. The Surveyor General in this Province, makes a return of the Survey, upon every Indian purchase, into the Secretaries Office.[2]

This relates apparently to the officially authorized purchases, and not to those which Johnson alludes to as obtained by fraud. However, as the evidence shows, and as a remedy was applied, it is presumable that Johnson's statement is correct.

A close of this ill-advised and unfortunate course was at last at hand. Orders, proclamations, and instructions, as already shown, had been promulgated by the English government for the purpose of remedying this, but a practical and satisfactory method of solution was not reached until 1765. It was then proposed that a fixed and well-defined boundary or dividing line between the whites and the Indians should be marked out, and that the whites should be absolutely prohibited from settling beyond it under any pretense. This agreement was perfected at the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768. The line agreed upon at this treaty with the Six Nations was as follows:

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. VII, p. 961.

[2] Ibid., p. 670.

> We the said Indians HAVE for us and our Heirs and Successors granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents do Grant bargain sell release and confirm unto our said Sovereign Lord King George the third, All that Tract of Land situate in North America at the Back of the British Settlements bounded by a Line which we have now agreed upon and do hereby establish as the Boundary between us and the British Colonies in America beginning at the Mouth of Cherokee or Hogohege River where it emptys into the River Ohio and running from thence upwards along the South side of said River to Kittaning which is above Fort Pitt from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the west branch of Susquehanna thence through the Allegany Mountains along the South side of the said West Branch untill it comes opposite to the mouth of a Creek callek (*sic*) Tiadaghton thence across the West Branch and along the South Side of that Creek and along the North Side of Burnetts Hills to a Creek called Awandäe thence down the same to the East Branch of Susquehanna and across the same and up the East side of that River to Oswegy from thence East to Delawar River and up that River to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna thence to Tianaderha and up the West side of its West Branch to the head thereof and thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek where it emptys into the wood Creek at the West of the Carrying Place beyond Fort Stanwix and extending Eastward from every part of the said Line as far as the Lands formerly purchased so as to comprehend the whole of the Lands between the said Line and the purchased Lands or settlements, except what is within the Province of Pensilvania.[1]

But it was provided "that the lands occupied by the Mohocks around their villages, as well as by any other nation affected by this cession, may effectually remain to them and to their posterity."

As the Indian titles subsequent to this date were obtained by treaties on the part of the state government or the United States, it is unnecessary to allude to them, especially as most of them are mentioned by Mr Royce in the Schedule. The policy pursued by the United States had now been fully adopted, and the Indian titles, with some minor reserves, were finally extinguished in accordance therewith.

This policy was incorporated in the state constitution of 1777, as shown by the following clause:

> And whereas, it is of great importance to the safety of this State, that peace and amity with the Indians within the same be at all times supported and maintained: And whereas, the frauds too often practised towards the said Indians, in contracts made for their lands, have in divers instances, been productive of dangerous discontents and animosities:
>
> *Be it ordained,* That no purchase or contracts for the sale of lands made since the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which may hereafter be made with any of the said Indians, within the limits of this State, shall be binding on the said Indians, or deemed valid, unless made under the authority, and with the consent, of the Legislature of this State.[2]

---

[1] New York Colonial Documents, vol. VIII, p. 136.

[2] Laws of Colonial and State Governments in Regard to Indian Affairs, 1832, p. 61.

It will be observed that the state acknowledged, in the most solemn manner possible, the frauds practiced on the Indians in regard to their lands.

Numerous acts were subsequently passed by the legislature in regard to Indian lands, but one only of these, which is general in its scope, is here noticed. This act, which was passed in 1788, is as follows:

AN ACT to punish infractions of that article of the Constitution of this State, prohibiting purchases of lands from the Indians, without the authority and consent of the Legislature, and more effectually to provide against intrusions on the unappropriated lands of this State.

Whereas, by the thirty-seventh section of the Constitution of this State, reciting that it is of great importance to the safety of this State, that peace and amity with the Indians within the same be at all times supported and maintained; and that the frauds too often practiced towards the said Indians, in contracts made for their lands, have, in divers instances, been productive of dangerous discontents and animosities; it is ordained, that no purchases or contracts for the sale of lands, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, or which might thereafter be made with, or of the said Indians within the limits of this State, shall be binding on the said Indians, or deemed valid, unless made under the authority, and with the consent of the Legislature of this State. In order, therefore, more effectually to provide against infractions of the Constitution in this respect,

1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if any person shall hereafter, unless under the authority, and with the consent of the Legislature of this State, in any manner or form, or any terms whatsoever, purchase any lands within the limits of this State, or make contracts for the sale of lands within the limits of this State, with any Indian or Indians residing within the limits of this State, every person so purchasing, or so making a contract, shall be deemed to have offended against the people of this State, and shall, on conviction, forfeit one hundred pounds to the people of this State, and shall be further punished by fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every person who shall hereafter give, convey, sell, demise, or otherwise dispose of or offer to give, convey, sell, demise, or otherwise dispose of any lands within the limits of this State, or any right, interest, part or share, of or in any lands within the limits of this State, to intrude, or enter on, or take possession of, or settle on any lands within the limits of this State, pretending or claiming any right, title, or interest in such lands by virtue, under colour, or in consequence of any purchase from, or contract for the sale of lands made with any such Indian or Indians as aforesaid, at any time since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and not under the authority, and with the consent of the Legislature of this State, every such person shall be deemed to have offended against the people of this State, and shall on conviction, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds to the people of this State, and be further punished by fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any persons other than Indians, shall, after the passing of this act, take possession of, or intrude or settle on any of the waste or ungranted lands of this State, lying eastward of the lands ceded by this State to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and westward of the line or lines commonly called the Line of Property, agreed on between the Indians and the Superintendent of Indian affairs, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, every person so taking possession of, or intruding or settling on any such waste or ungranted lands, within the limits aforesaid, shall be deemed as holding such lands by a foreign title, against the right and sovereignty of the people of this State; and it shall and may be lawful for the person administering the government of this State for the time being, and it is hereby declared to be his duty to remove,

> or cause to be removed, from time to time, by such means, and in such manner as he shall judge proper, all persons other than Indians who shall so take possession of or settle or intrude on any of the waste or ungranted lands of this State, within the limits aforesaid, and to cause the buildings or other improvements of such intruders on such lands, to be destroyed; and for that purpose, in his discretion, to order out any proportion of the militia from any part of this State, and such an occasion to be deemed an emergency, intended in the second section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the militia," passed the fourth day of April, 1786. And the detachments so from time to time to be ordered out, shall receive the same pay and rations, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as is provided in the said section of the said act.[1]

Before closing this section, the following remarks by Yates and Moulton[2] in regard to the policy of the State of New York in this respect are presented, in order that they may be considered in connection with the facts which have been given:

> In New York, prior to the confederacy of the Union, the same principle as that which was confirmed in Virginia was adopted as an article (37) of the constitution of 1777, and reincorporated in that of 1822 (article 7, section 12). It rendered contracts made with the Indians void unless sanctioned by the legislature. Before and since the adoption of the constitution of the United States various legislative provisions have been made relative to the different Indian tribes and nations within the State. Judicial decisions have also followed some of which were deemed to run counter to the broad principle as settled in the last case by the courts, and were therefore reversed directly or virtually. But it had been early settled that possession of Indians did not invalidate a patent from the State, and that sales by Indians were void made to the whites without legislative sanction. But in the final decision of the Court of Errors, it was considered, that from the constitutional provisions of the State, from the object and policy of the act relative to the different tribes and nations within this State, declaring such purchases (without legislative sanction) a penal offence; from the construction in *pari materia* of the whole code of Indian statute law, from the special act of 1778 to that of 1810; from a review of the history of the Six nations from their first alliance with the Dutch until the surrender of the colony to the English, and from the time when they placed themselves under the protection of the latter to the present period, having for more than a century been under their and our protection; from the resolutions of Congress and our public treaties, all combining to elucidate the principle of pre-eminent claim, and from the whole scope and policy of these constitutional and legislative provisions originating in the cautious and parental policy of government to protect the Indians in the possession of their lands from the frauds and imposition, superior cunning, and sagacity of the whites; they were to be deemed as incapable of aliening as *inoper concilii*, and therefore, that, although they are regarded not as citizens, but as independent allies, or alien communities, still continuing under the protection of government, and exempt from the civil municipal laws which regulate citizens, (though not from the operation of our criminal code for crimes committed within our jurisdictional limits, though among themselves) nevertheless, all contracts for lands, whether from a tribe or nation—from Indians or from an individual Indian, whether such individual be an Indian heir deriving from a military grant from government, (which though presumed from lapse of time to have issued lawfully, must be construed as a grant to the Indian and his Indian heirs and assigns) yet such is their total incapacity to convey to whites, that all contracts for lands are not only void, but reciprocally inoperative, except such individual sales as shall first receive, pursuant to the act of the legislature, the approval of the Surveyor General of the State, to be indorsed on the deed from such Indian.

---

[1] Laws of Colonial and State Governments in Regard to Indian Affairs, pp. 63–65.

[2] History of New York (1824), vol. I, pp. 308–10.

> Such being the principles of international law, as sanctioned before and since our revolution, such the municipal regulations of our general and State governments since, and such the foundation to the domain of this State; no title derived from the grant of any Indians, unless received immediately from our government, can be recognized in our courts of justice so long as all title is vested in, and must emanate from the United States, or a State, under whichsoever jurisdiction the land may be a part of its sovereignty.

This is undoubtedly a correct statement of the law and theory of the United States as already noticed, and is also applicable to New York subsequent to the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, but the facts as given above, which might be greatly multiplied, do not indicate such a regular, systematic, and just policy prior to this date as that portrayed by Yates and Moulton.

NEW JERSEY

It may be stated at the outset that, as a general rule, the policy adopted by the proprietors and settlers of the province of New Jersey, in dealing with the Indians in regard to their lands, was just and equitable, though passing, in the course of its history, under different governments. Occasional injustice was done, and complaints were made by the natives, but a disposition was generally manifested on the part of the authorities to amend the error. During the contests between the Dutch and the Swedes, it is probable that the rights of natives were not as strictly observed as they should have been; nevertheless, the contending claims were all to some degree based on purchases or pretended purchases from them.

The Dutch, as has been shown in the section relating to New York, usually purchased of the Indians the lands they wished to occupy. Whether this rule was observed in taking possession in 1623 (or 1624) of the land on which Fort Nassau (near Gloucester) was built, does not appear from any records examined.

In 1627 (according to some authors, later according to others) the Swedes made their appearance in this region, and soon thereafter purchased of "some Indians (but whether of such as had the proper right to convey is not said) the land from Cape Inlopen to the Falls of Delaware, on both sides the river, which they called New-Swedeland stream; and made presents to the Indian chiefs, to obtain peaceable possession of the land so purchased."[1]

There is, however, considerable doubt as to the correctness of this statement, as George Smith[2] asserts that the Swedes made no settlements on the Delaware until after 1631.

It appears that during the contest between the Dutch and the Swedes, each party decided to pursue the policy of obtaining additional grants of lands from the Indians as the one most likely to strengthen its claim upon the river. There is evidence that both parties conceded the possessory right to be in the natives, and, although using it for selfish purposes, respected it. As the policy of the Dutch, who gained and held control of the province until it was acquired by the English in 1664, has been referred to under New York, it is unnecessary to add further evidence on this point.

---

[1] Samuel Smith, History of the Colony of Nova-Cæsaria, or New-Jersey (reprint), p. 22.

[2] History of Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

The province having been granted to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, they appointed Philip Carteret as governor. Although there was no provision in the concessions for bargaining with the Indians, Governor Carteret, on his arrival, thought it prudent to purchase their rights. He ordered that all settlers were either to purchase of the Indians themselves, or if the lands had been purchased before, they were to pay their proportions. In 1672 particular instructions were given that the governor and council should purchase all lands from the Indians, and be reimbursed by the settlers as they obtained grants or made purchases from the proprietors. This course had the effect to render the Indians, as a general rule, quiet and peaceable neighbors during the early days of the colony. By "The concessions and agreements of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants," March 3, 1676, which was substantially a constitution, it is agreed (chap. XXVI):

> When any lands is to be taken up for settlements of towns, or otherways, before it be surveyed, the commissioners or the major part of them, are to appoint some persons to go to the chief of the natives concerned in that land, so intended to be taken up, to acquaint the natives of their intentions, and to give the natives what present they shall agree upon, for their good will or consent; and take a grant of the same in writing, under their hands and seals, or some other publick way used in those parts of the world: Which grant is to be registered in the publick register, allowing also the natives (if they please) a copy thereof; and that no person or persons take up any land, but by order from the commissioners, for the time being.[1]

In a memorial by the proprietors of East New Jersey, addressed to the Lords of Trade in 1699, they ask, among other things, that "the proprietors shall have the sole privilege—as always hath been practiced—of purchasing from the Indians, all such land lying within East Jersey, as yet remain unpurchased from them." This request was granted. The same request was repeated in 1701 by East Jersey and West Jersey jointly.

In 1677 commissioners were sent by the proprietors of West Jersey with power to buy lands of the natives; to inspect the rights of such as claimed property, etc. On September 10 of the same year they made a purchase of the lands from Timber creek to Rankokas creek; on September 27, from Oldman's creek to Timber creek, and on October 10, from Rankokas creek to Assunpink. In 1703 another purchase was made by the council of West Jersey of land lying above the falls of the Delaware; another at the head of Rankokas river, and several purchases afterward, including the whole of the lands worth taking up, except a few plantations reserved to the Indians.[2] Previous to this, in 1693, Jeremiah Bass, attorney for the West Jersey

---

[1] Smith's History of New Jersey, p. 533.

[2] Ibid., pp. 94, 95.

Society, made a purchase on their behalf of the lands between Cohansick creek and Morris river. Other purchases, not necessary to be mentioned here, were made before and afterward.

The two divisions having been united into one province in 1702, by order of Queen Anne, Lord Cornbury was appointed governor. One of the numerous instructions given him is as follows: "You shall not permit any other person or persons besides the said general proprietors or their agents to purchase any land whatsoever from the Indians within the limits of their grant."

In 1703 the following act was passed:

AN ACT for regulating the purchasing of land from the Indians.

Whereas, several ill disposed persons within this province have formerly presumed to enter into treaties with the Indians or natives thereof, and have purchased lands from them, such person or persons deriving no title to any part of the soil thereof under the Crown of England, or any person or persons claiming by, from or under the same, endeavoring thereby to subvest her Majesty's dominions in this country.

SEC. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly, now met and assembled, and by authority of the same,* That no person or persons whatsoever, forever hereafter, shall presume to buy, take a gift of, purchase in fee, take a mortgage, or lease for life or number of years, from any Indians or natives for any tract or tracts of lands within this province, after the first day of December, 1703, without first obtaining a certificate under the hand of the proprietor's recorder for the time being, certifying such person hath a right, and stands entitled to a propriety, or share in a propriety, such person or persons shall produce such certificate to the governor for the time being, in order to obtain a license to purchase such quantities of land or number of acres from the Indians or natives aforesaid, as such certificate mentions.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall presume to buy, purchase, take gift, or mortgage, or lease of any land, contrary to this present act, he or they so offending shall forfeit *forty shillings,* money of this province for each acre of land so obtained, to be recovered by any person or persons who shall prosecute the same to effect, by action of debt, in any court of record within this province, one half to the use of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, towards the support of the government, and the other to the prosecutor: *Provided always,* That such purchasers, their heirs and assigns shall forever hereafter be incapable to hold plea for the said land in any court of common law or equity.[1]

The Indian troubles in Pennsylvania having caused fear among the people of New Jersey in regard to the disposition of the natives of this colony, and some complaints having been made by them in reference to certain lands, the legislature, in 1756, appointed commissioners to examine into the treatment the Indians had received. In 1757 an act was passed to remedy the grievances by laying a penalty upon persons selling strong drink to them, and declaring all Indian sales or pawns for drink void; that no Indian should be imprisoned for debt; that no traps of larger weight than 3½ pounds should be set, and that all sales or leases of lands by the Indians, except in accordance with said act, should be void.

As the Indians specified quite a number of tracts which had been purchased, and others which had not been properly obtained, the commissioners, by the following act, passed in 1758, were authorized to purchase and settle these claims:

---

[1] Laws of Colonial and State Governments in Regard to Indian Affairs (1832), p. 133.

AN ACT to empower certain persons to purchase the claims of the Indians to land in this colony.

Whereas, it is the inclination of the legislature of this colony to settle and establish a good agreement and understanding with the Indians who do and have inhabited the same. And as the satisfying their just and reasonable demands will be a necessary step thereto; and as a strict and minute inquiry into their several claims will be attended with great difficulty expense and delay.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That it shall and may be lawful to and for the treasurers of this colony, or either of them, to pay unto the honorable Andrew Johnston, Richard Salter, esquires, Charles Read, John Stevens, William Foster and Jacob Spicer, esquires, who are hereby appointed commissioners on the part of New Jersey for this purpose, or any three of them, out of any money in their hands, which now is or hereafter shall be made current for the service of the present war, such sum and sums of money as they may find necessary to purchase the right and claim of all or any of the Indian natives of this colony, to and for the use of the freeholders in this colony, their heirs and assigns forever, so that the sum expended in the whole exceed not sixteen hundred pounds, proclamation money, and that the sum expended in the purchase of the claims of the Delaware Indians, now inhabiting near Cranberry, and to the southward of Raritan river, shall not exceed one half of the said sum: And the receipts of the said commissioners, or any three of them, when produced, shall discharge them, the said treasurers, or either of them, their executors and administrators, for so much as they, or either of them, shall pay out of the treasury by virtue of this act.

2. And whereas, the Indians south of Raritan river, have represented their inclination to have part of the sum allowed them laid out in land whereon they may settle and raise their necessary subsistence: In order that they may be gratified in that particular, and that they may have always in their view a lasting monument of the justice and tenderness of this colony towards them:

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners aforesaid, or any three of them, with the approbation and consent of his excellency the governor, or the governor or commander in chief for the time being, shall purchase some convenient tract of land for their settlement, and shall take a deed or deeds in the name of his said excellency or commander in chief of this colony for the time being, and of the commissioners and their heirs, in trust, for the use of the said Indian natives who have or do reside in this colony, south of Raritan, and their successors forever: *Provided nevertheless,* That it shall not be in the power of the said Indians, or their successors, or any part of them to lease or sell to any person or persons any part thereof. And if any person or persons, Indians excepted, shall attempt to settle on the said tract or tracts, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace to issue his warrant to remove any such person or persons from the land. And if any person or persons Indians excepted, shall fell, cut up, or cart off, any cedar, pine or oak trees, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay, for each tree so felled cut up or carted off, the sum of forty shillings, to be recovered before any justice of the peace in this colony, or other court where the same is cognizable, one half to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors to and for the support of government of this colony, and the other half to such persons as shall prosecute the same to effect.[1]

In pursuance of this act, the commissioners did obtain releases and grants from the Indians fully extinguishing, as is stated by different authorities, their claims to all lands in the colony.

---

[1] Laws of Colonial and State Governments in Regard to Indian Affairs (1832), p. 135.

From the facts set forth above, nearly all of which are matters of official record, it is apparent that the policy adopted and carried out by this colony was just and honorable. Not only were all the lands purchased from the native occupants, but in cases of subsequent disputes and claims the wiser course of yielding in part and buying out these claims was adopted. As a consequence, the people of New Jersey, as a general rule, dwelt in peace and safety when Indian wars were raging in the contiguous colonies.

PENNSYLVANIA

The task of writing up in general terms the policy of Pennsylvania during its colonial history is a pleasant one, first, because it seldom varied, so far as it related to its lands, from that consistent with honor and justice; and, second, because it was so uniform that a comparatively brief statement will suffice to present all that is necessary to be said.

The Dutch claim of land on the Schuylkill purchased in 1633 by Arent Corsen of "Amettehooren Alibakinne, Sinques, sachems over the district of country called Armenveruis," may be dismissed as doubtful. Nevertheless, it is consistent with their general rule of basing claims to land on purchases from the Indians.

If the statement by Smith, given above (under New Jersey), that the Swedes in 1627 "purchased of some Indians the land from Cape Inlopen to the Falls of the Delaware" be correct, this is the first purchase of land in Pennsylvania. It is denied, however, that the Swedes made any settlements on the Delaware until after 1633, and the fact that the Dutch based their claim on the above-mentioned purchase in 1633 would agree with the latter opinion. This, however, is a question of no importance in the present discussion.

In 1638 Minuet, who had gone over from the Dutch to the Swedes, landed with colonists near the mouth of Minquas creek, where, after having purchased the land from the Indians, he erected a fort, or trading house, which he named Christina.

At the same time Minuet purchased from the Indians the whole western shore of the Delaware to the falls near the present site of Trenton. Acrelius, speaking of this transaction, says[1] that immediately land was bought from the Indians, a deed was given, written in Low Dutch (as no Swede could yet interpret the Indian). By this agreement the Swedes obtained all the western land on the river from Cape Henlopen to the falls of Trenton, then called by the Indians Santican, and as much inward from it, in breadth, as they might want. It is more than probable that this is really the transaction referred to by Smith,[2] which has been antedated and made to include "both sides of the Delaware."

---

[1] Pennsylvania Magazine, Hist. Soc. Penn., vol. III, p. 280.

[2] History of New Jersey, p. 22.

The following remarks, by George Smith,[1] in reference to this purchase, are worthy of quotation:

> It was the first effort of civilized man to extinguish the Indian title to the district of country that is to claim our particular attention. It will be seen that it embraced Swanendael, for which the Dutch had already acquired the Indian title, and also the lands about the Schuylkill to which, on account of prior purchase, they set up a rather doubtful claim. The lands within the limits of our county were free from any counter claim on this account; and it follows, that to the wise policy of the Swedes we are really indebted for the extinguishment of the Indian title to our lands,—a policy first introduced by the Dutch as a matter of expediency, and subsequently adopted by William Penn on the score of strict justice to the natives.
>
> But it cannot be contended, that in accordance with national law, this purchase from the natives, gave to the Swedish government any *legal* claim to the country. They had no *legal right* to make purchases from the Indians. To the Dutch, as discoverers of the river, belonged the right of preemption, or if any doubt existed on this point, it would be in favor of the English. As against the Swedes, the Dutch claim rested not only on discovery, but the exercise of preemption and occupancy.

On the 25th day of September, 1646, the Dutch purchased some land which included a portion of the grounds now occupied by Philadelphia, "as it also certainly did some of the lands that had been purchased by the Swedes."

As the policy of the Dutch and the Swedes, in their dealings with the Indians regarding the lands of the latter, has been fully shown in the sections relating to New York and New Jersey, it is unnecessary to dwell further on it. It may, however, be repeated that throughout the disputes and contentions of these two parties, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, both recognized fully the possessory right of the natives, and considered no claim valid unless based on a purchase from them.

William Penn, having obtained from Charles II in 1681 a charter for the province, sent in advance his relative, Colonel William Markham, who was his secretary. He was accompanied by several commissioners, who were to confer with the Indians respecting their lands, and to endeavor to make with them a league of permanent peace. They were enjoined by Penn to treat them with all possible candor, justice, and humanity.[2] However, it does not appear that these commissioners were associated with Markham in the single purchase he made of the Indians prior to Penn's arrival. This was the large purchase on the Delaware above Shackamaxon.

The deed, as given in the "Pennsylvania Archives"[3] (though of somewhat doubtful authenticity), is as follows:

First Indian Deed to Wm. Penn, 1682.

THIS INDENTURE, made the 15th day of July, in the yeare of o^{r} Lord, according to English Accompt, one Thousand Six Hundred Eightye Two, Between Idquahon, Ieanottowe, Idquoquequon, Sahoppe for himselfe and Okonikon, Merkekowon Orecton for Nannacussey, Shaurwawghon, Swanpisse, Nahoosey, Tomakhickon, Westkekitt

---

[1] History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, pp. 24-25.

[2] Clarkson, Memoirs of William Penn (1827), p. 112.

[3] Vol. I, pp. 47, 48.

& Tohawsis, Indyan Sachamakers of y^e one pte, And William Penn, Esq^r, Chief Proprieto^r of the Province of Pennsylvania of the other pte: Witnesseth that for and in Consideracon of the sumes and particulers of Goods, merchandizes, and vtensills herein after mentioned and expressed, (That is to say,) Three Hundred and ffifty ffathams of Wampam, Twenty white Blankits, Twenty ffathams of Strawd waters, Sixty ffathams of Duffields, Twenty Kettles, ffower whereof large, Twenty Gunns, Twenty Coates, fforty Shirts, fforty payre of Stockings, fforty Howes, fforty Axes, Two Barrels of Powder, Two Hundred Barres of Lead, Two Hundred Knives, Two Hundred small Glasses, Twelve payre of Shooes, fforty Copper Boxes, fforty Tobacco Tonngs, Two small Barrells of Pipes, fforty payre of Sissers, fforty Combes, Twenty ffower pounds of Red Lead, one Hundred Aules, Two handfulls of ffish-hooks, Two handfulls of needles, fforty pounds of Shott, Tenne Bundles of Beades, Tenne small Saws, Twelve drawing knives, ffower anchers of Tobacco, Two anchers of Rumme, Two anchers of Syder, Two anchers of Beere, And Three Hundred Gilders, by the said William Penn, his Agents or Assigns, to the said Indyan Sachamakers, for the use of them and their People, at and before Sealeing and delivery hereof in hand paid and delivered, whereof and wherewith they the said Sachemakers doe hereby acknowledge themselves fully satisfyed Contented and paid. The said Indyan Sachamakers, (parties to these presents,) as well for and on the behalfe of themselves as for and on the behalfe of their Respective Indyans or People for whom they are concerned, Have Granted, Bargained, sold and delivered, And by these presents doe fully, clearley and absolutely Grant, bargayne, sell and deliver vnto the sayd William Penn, his Heirs and Assignes forever, All that or Those Tract or Tracts of Land lyeing and being in the Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, Beginning at a certaine white oake in the Land now in the tenure of John Wood, and by him called the Gray Stones over against the ffalls of Dellaware River, And soe from thence up by the River side to a corner marked Spruce Tree with the letter P at the ffoot of a mountayne, And from the sayd corner marked Spruce Tree along by the Ledge or ffoot of the mountaines west north west to a Corner white oake, marked with the letter P, standing by the Indyan path that Leads to an Indyan Towne called Playwickey, and near the head of a Creek called Towsissinck, And from thence westward to the Creek called Neshammonys Creek, And along by the sayd Neshammonyes Creek unto the River Dellaware, alias Makeriskhickon; And soe bounded by the sayd mayne River to the sayd ffirst mentioned white oake in John Wood's Land; And all those Islands called or knowne by the severall names of Mattinicunk Island, Sepassincks Island, and Orecktons Island, lying or being in the sayd River Dellaware, Togeather alsoe with all and singular Isles, Islands, Rivers, Rivoletts, Creeks, Waters, Ponds, Lakes, Plaines, Hills, Mountaynes, Meadows, Marrishes, Swamps, Trees, Woods, Mynes, mineralls and Appurtennces whatsoever to the sayd Tract or Tracts of Land belonging or in any wise Apperteyning; And the reverson and reversons, Remaindr. and Remaindrs. thereof, And all the Estate, Right, Tytle, Interest, vse, pperty, Clayme and demand whatsoever, as well of them the sayd Indyan Sackamakers (Ptyes to these presents) as of all and every other the Indyans Concerned therein or in any pte. or Pcel. thereof. To HAVE AND TO HOLD the sayd Tract or Tracts of Land, Islands, and all and every other the sayd Granted premises, with their and every of their Appurtennces vnto the sayd William Penn, his Heires and Assignes forever, To the only pper vse & behoofe of the sayd William Penn, his Heires and Assignes forevermore. And the sayd Indyan Sachamakers and their Heires and successors, and every of them, the sayd Tract or Tracts of Land, Islands, and all and every other the sayd Granted pmisses, with their and every of their Appurtennces unto the sayd William Penn, his Heires and Assignes forever, against them the sayd Indyan Sachamakers, their Heirs and successors, and against all and every Indyan and Indyans and their Heires and successors, Clayming or to Clayme, any Right, Tytle or Estate, into or out of the sayd Granted premises, or any pte. or prcel. thereof, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents; In witness whereof the said Prtyes. to these present Indentures Interchangeably have sett their hands and seales.

The following supplementary article was signed August 1, 1682:

WEE, whose names are underwritten, for our Selves and in name and behalfe of the rest of the within mentioned Shackamachers, in respect of a mistake in the first bargaine betwixt us and the within named Wm. Penn, of the number of tenn gunns more than are mentioned in the within deed when we should then have received, doe now acknowledge the receipt of the saide tenn gunns from the said Wm. Penn; And whereas in the said deed there is certaine mention made of three hundred and fifte fathom of Wampum, not expressing the quality thereof, Wee yrfore for our Selves, and in behalfe also do declare the same to be one halfe whyt wampum and the other halfe black wampum; And we, Peperappamand, Pyterhay and Eytepamatpetts, Indian Shachamakers, who were the first owners of ye Land called Soepassincks, & of ye island of ye same name, and who did not formerlie Sign and Seal ye within deed, nor were present when the same was done, doe now by signing and sealling hereof, Ratefie, approve and confirm ye within named deed and the ye partition of ye Lands within mentioned writen and confirm thereof in all ye points, clauses, and articles of ye same, and doe declare our now sealing hereof to be as valid, effectual and sufficient for ye conveyance of ye whole Lands, and of here within named to ye sd. Wm. Penn, his heirs and assigns for evermore, as if we had their with the other within named Shachamakers signed and sealed in ye same.

As there was no change of policy in this respect during the colonial history of Pennsylvania, a brief reference to some of the more important purchases, and a few of the laws bearing on the subject, will suffice for the purpose at present in view.

As remarked by Smith in a note to his Collection of the Laws of Pennsylvania,[1] "The early Indian deeds are vague and undefined as to their boundaries and the stations can not be precisely ascertained at this day." This is true of the one given above, and is certainly true of some of those mentioned below. However, according to the same authority, "the deed of September 17th 1718 seems to define pretty clearly, the extent and limits of the lands acquired by the several purchases to that period."

The lands granted by the deed of June 23, 1683, were those "lying betwixt Pemmapecka and Neshemineh creeks, and all along upon Neshemineh creek, and backward of the same, and to run two days journey with an horse up into the country, as the said river doth go." By another deed of the same date, two sachems who had not joined in the first, released to Penn the same territory, omitting the "two day's journey." "The extent of this purchase," says Smith, "would be considerable, and greatly beyond the limits of the subsequent deed of Sept. 1718."

Another deed by a single sachem, one Wingebone, dated June 25 of the same year, grants "all my lands lying on ye west side of ye Skolkill river beginning from ye first Falls of ye same all along upon ye sd river and backward of ye same as farr as my right goeth."

July 14, 1683, two "Indian Shackamakers" claiming to be the right owners thereof, granted to Penn the lands lying between Manaiunk (Schuylkill) and Macopanackhan (Chester) rivers, "beginning on the west side of Manaiunk [obliteration] called Consohockhan [obliteration], and from thence by a westerly line to the said river Macopanackhan."

---

[1] Vol. II (1810), pp. 106-124, footnote.

On the same day four "Shackamakers and right owners of ye lands lying between Manaiunk als [alias] Schulkill and Pemmapecka creeks," granted all their rights to said lands as far as the hill called Consohockan on Manaiunk river, and from thence by a northwest line to Pemmapecka river. In his note on this purchase, Smith says, "What was the true situation of the Conshohockan hill can not, perhaps, be now ascertained. That it could not be very high up the Schuylkill is apparent; otherwise a 'northwest line' from it, as mentioned in the deed last recited, would never strike Pennepack creek, nor would the line mentioned in deed of July, 1685, hereafter cited, touch the Chester and Pennepack creeks."

September 10, 1683, grant from Kekelappan of Opasiskunk, for his half of all his land betwixt Susquehanna and Delaware, which lay on the Susquehanna side, with a promise to sell the remainder next spring.

October 18, 1683, Machaloha, claiming to be owner of the lands from Delaware river to Chesapeake bay, and up to the falls of the Susquehanna, conveys his right to Penn.

June 3, 1684, deed from Manghougsin for all his land on Pahkehoma (now Perkioming).

June 7, 1684, Richard Mettamicont, calling himself owner of the land on both sides of Pemmapecka creek, on Delaware river, sells to Penn.

July 30, 1685, deed from four "Sakemakers" for lands between Macopanackan (Chester) creek and Pemapecka (Dublin) creek; "Beginning at the hill called Conshohockin on the river Manaiunk or Skoolkill; from thence extends in a parallel line to the said Macopanackan als Chester creek by a southwesterly course, and from the said Conshohocken hill up to ye aforesaid Pemapecka, als Dublin creek, by ye said parallel line northeasterly, and so up along the sd Pemapecka creek so far as the creek extends, and so from thence northwesterly back into ye woods to make up two full daies journey, as far as a man can go in two dayes from the said station of ye sd parallel line at Pemapecka; also beginning at the sd parallel at Macopanackan (als Chester) creek, and so from thence up the sd creek as far as it extends; and from thence northwesterly back into the woods to make up two full dayes journey, as far as a man can go in two dayes from the sd station of the sd parallel line at ye sd Macopanackan (als Chester) creek."

As it may be desirable to know the consideration paid for some of these purchases, the items mentioned in this case are given here, to wit: 200 fathoms wampum; 30 fathoms duffels; 30 guns; 60 fathoms Stroud-waters; 30 kettles; 30 shirts; 20 gimlets; 12 pairs shoes; 30 pairs stockings; 30 pairs scissors; 30 combs; 30 axes; 30 knives; 31 tobacco tongs; 30 bars lead; 30 pounds powder; 30 awls; 30 glasses; 30 tobacco boxes; 3 papers beads; 44 pounds red lead; 30 pairs hawk bells; 6 drawing knives; 6 caps; 12 hoes.

October 2, 1685, a deed from twelve "Indian kings, shackamakers"[1] to all the lands from Quing Quingus (or Duck) creek unto Upland (Chester) creek, all along by the west side of Delaware river, and so between said creeks backward as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse.

June 15, 1692, deed from four "kings" to the land "lying between Neshamina and Poquessing" upon the Delaware and extending backward to the utmost bounds of the province.

In his note on this purchase, Smith remarks that "these limits on the Deleware, are precisely defined. The Poquessing, a name still retained (as is Neshaminey), is the original boundary between the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks, as ascertained in 1685."

July 5, 1697, deed from the great sachem Taminy, his brother and sons, to the lands between Pemmopeck and Neshaminey creeks, extending in length from the Delaware "so farr as a horse can travel in two summer dayes, and to carry its breadth according as the several courses of the said two creeks will admit. And when the said creeks do so branch that the main branches or bodies thereof cannot be discovered, then the tract of land hereby granted shall stretch forth unto a direct course on each side and so carry on the ffull breadth to the extent of the length thereof."

September 13, 1700, deed from "Widaagh alias Orytyagh and Andaggy-junk-quagh kings or Sachems of the Susquehannagh Indians," for the Susquehanna river and all the islands therein, and all the lands on both sides thereof and "next adjoining to ye same, extending to the utmost confines of the lands which are, or formerly were the right of the people or nation called the Susquehannagh Indians, or by what name soever they were called or known thereof." As this embraced the same lands that Penn had purchased in 1696 of Colonel Dongan, who claimed to have purchased it of the Indians, a clause confirming that sale was added in the deed. Penn was very anxious to secure an undisputed right to Susquehanna river and the immediate lands along its course through the province, therefore no opportunity was lost to bring this title to the notice of the Indians in his dealings with them. The claim of the Five Nations was finally extinguished by the treaty at Philadelphia in 1736.

"About this period," says Smith, "the Indian purchases become more important, and the boundaries more certain and defined, and principles were established, and acquired the force of settled law, of deep interest to landholders; and which have been since uniformly recognized, and at this moment govern and control our judicial tribunals."

By a deed of September 17, 1718, from sundry Delaware chiefs, all the lands between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers from Duck creek to the mountains on this side of Lechay [Lehigh] were granted, and all former deeds for lands in these bounds were confirmed. By this agreement all the preceding deeds, westward "two days' journey," etc. which would extend far beyond the Lehigh hills, were restricted to those hills.

---

[1] It is deemed unnecessary to give the names of these Indians.

It is apparent from these deeds, which will suffice to show clearly the policy adopted by Penn, that, though just and humane, his method was somewhat peculiar. His chief object appears to have been to extinguish claims, and to give satisfaction to the natives for their possessory rights, rather than to fix definite and accurate boundaries of the lands purchased. It seems from the wording of the deeds and the bounds and extent indicated, that the intention was to cover all possible claims of those making the grants. Hence it was an item of little importance to the proprietor of the province that these deeds often overlapped and included areas obtained from other claimants.

As the policy adopted in this colony is clearly shown from what has been stated, it is unnecessary to refer to more than two or three of the general laws on the subject.

By the act of October 14, 1700, it was declared "that if any person presumed to buy any land of the natives within the limits of this Province and Territories, without leave from the Proprietary thereof, every such bargain or purchase shall be void and of no effect."

This, however, failing to prevent individuals from surreptitious efforts to obtain possession of Indian lands, an additional and more stringent act was passed October 14, 1729, as follows:

A Supplementary Act to an Act of Assembly of this Province, intituled, An Act against buying Land of the Natives.

Whereas divers Laws have, from Time to Time, been acted in this Province, for preserving Peace, and cultivating a good understanding with the Indian Natives thereof: And whereas, notwithstanding the Provision made by the said former Act, against purchasing Land of the said Natives, without Leave from the Proprietary, the Peace of the Public has been and may further be endangered by the Proceedings of some persons, who, to elude the said Act now in Force against such Practices, do, contrary to the Intention thereof, pretend to take Land of the Natives, on Lease, or for Term of Years, or to bargain with the *Indians* for the Herbage, or for the Timber or Trees, Mines, or Waters thereof: and others, who, without any Authority, have settled upon and taken Possession of vacant Lands, as well to the manifest Contravention of the Royal Grant of the Soil of this Province from the Crown to the Proprietary and his Heirs, and the apparent Damage of such Persons who have Right to take up Lands heretofore granted to them within this Province, as to the laying a Foundation for Disputes, Misunderstandings and Breaches with the said Natives and others: For the Prevention whereof, Be it enacted by the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c. by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That no Person or Persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate whatsoever, shall at any Time hereafter, for any Cause or Consideration, or on any Pretence whatsoever, presume to purchase, bargain, contract, for, have or take, of or from any *Indian*, Native or Natives, by any Manner of Gift, Grant, Bargain or Sale, in Fee-simple, or for Life, Lives, Terms of Years, or any Estate whatsoever, any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, within the Limits of this Province, or any Manner of Right, Title, Interest or Claim, in or to any such Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, or in or to any Herbage, Trees, Fishings, Rivers, Waters, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Rights, Liberties or Privileges, of or belonging unto any such Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, without the Order or Direction of the Proprietary or Proprietaries of this Province, or of his or their Proprietary Commissioners or Deputies, authorised and appointed, or to be authorised and appointed for the Management of the Proprietary Affairs of this Province, for and in Behalf of the Proprietary or Proprietaries thereof for the Time being; and that every Gift, Grant, Bargain, Sale, written or verbal Contract or Agreement, and every pretended Conveyance, Lease, Demise, and every other Assurance made, or that shall be hereafter made, with any of the said *Indian* Natives, for any such Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, Herbage, Trees, Rivers, Waters, Fishings, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Rights, Liberties or Privileges whatsoever, within the Limits of this Province, without the Order and Direction of the Proprietary or his Commissioners as aforesaid, shall be and is hereby declared and enacted to be null, void, and of none effect, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes in the Law whatsoever. And that as well the Grantee, Bargainee, Lessee, Purchaser, or Person pretending to bargain, or to have bargained or agreed with any *Indian* Native as aforesaid, contrary to the the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, as all and every Person or Persons entering into and taking Possession of any Lands within the Province of *Pennsylvania*, not located or surveyed by some Warrant or Order from the Proprietary or Proprietaries, his or their Agents or Commissioners as aforesaid, to the Person or Persons possessing said Lands, or to some Person or Persons under whom they claim, and upon reasonable Notice and Request, refusing to remove, deliver up the Possession, or to make Satisfaction, for such Lands, shall and may be proceeded against in such Manner as is prescribed by the several Statuets of that Part of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, called *England*, made against forcible Entries and Detainers; and that no Length of Possession shall be a Plea against such Prosecution.[1]

In April, 1760, an act was passed "to prevent the hunting of deer and other wild beasts beyond the limits of the lands purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries of this Province, and against killing deer out of season."

Trouble having been brought upon the colony by the encroachments on the Indians' lands, and war from other causes having been carried on against the western settlements of the province by the Delawares and Shawnees, soon after peace was restored the following law was passed, October 14, 1768:

AN ACT to prevent Persons from settling on the Lands, within the Boundaries of this Province, not purchased of the *Indians*.

Whereas many disorderly Persons have presumed to settle upon Lands not purchased of the *Indians*, which has occasioned great Uneasiness and Dissatisfaction on the Part of the said *Indians*, and have been attended with dangerous Consequences to the Peace and Safety of this Province; For Remedy of which Mischief in future, Be it Enacted by the Honorable John Penn, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, under the Honorable Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same. That if any Person or Persons, after the Publication of this Act, either singly or in Companies, shall presume to settle upon any Lands, within the Boundaries of this Province, not purchased of the *Indians*, or shall make or cause any Survey to be made, of any Part thereof, or mark or cut down any Trees thereon, with Design to settle or appropriate the same to his own, or the use of any other

---

[1] Acts of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1775, pp. 157-158.

Person or Persons whatsoever, every such Person or Persons so offending, being legally convicted thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the County where such Offenders shall be apprehended (in which said Court the Offences are hereby made Cognizable) shall forfeit and pay, for every such Offence, the Sum of *Five Hundred Pounds*, and suffer Twelve Months Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize; and shall, moreover, find Surety for his good Behavior during the Space of Twelve Months from and after the Expiration of the Term of such Imprisonment; one Moiety of the said Sum of Money to the Prosecutor, and the other Moiety to the Overseers of the Poor of the City or Township where such Offender shall be apprehended, to the Use of the Poor thereof.[1]

By the close of the eighteenth century, or at least before the year 1810, all the land within the bounds of Pennsylvania, including the addition forming Erie county, had been purchased from the Indians. There was other legislation relating to the subject, but as it is of the same tenor as that given it is unnecessary to quote it here.

That the policy of this colony, inaugurated by William Penn, was just and honorable must be conceded from the evidence given above, and that it was so considered by the Indians is a matter of history. The method pursued in making purchases from the Indians, however, was peculiar, as is apparent from the deeds which have been preserved, some of which have been noticed. The object, as remarked above, seems to have been to extinguish claims rather than to purchase definite bodies of land. The consequence was that the grants often overlapped one another and tracts had to be purchased twice or three times where there were conflicting claims, as in case of the valley of the Susquehanna. Part of the payment for the first deed, as will be seen by reference to the copy given above, consisted of rum. This, however, appears to have been the only one for which intoxicants formed part of the payment.

MASSACHUSETTS

It is probably not going too far to agree with Reverend Dr George E. Ellis[2] that the problems of the Massachusetts colonies, especially of Massachusetts Bay, have not even yet been fully and clearly worked out by modern historians. There remains in the mind of him who has searched the numerous histories, lectures, and essays relating to the early days of New England rather a confused idea of conflicting views, lights of various tints, and opinions of various hues than a clear, comprehensive idea of the views, motives, and purposes of the hardy pioneers who sought a refuge on the rugged shores of Massachusetts bay. There is generally close agreement as to details, even to minute particulars, for the data, except on a few lines, are more than usually full; hence he who would solve the problems to his own satisfaction must study the records for himself and draw his own conclusion. Unfortunately for the present investigation, the subject under consideration is one of the few lines forming the exceptions alluded to, at least so far as appears from the published data.

---

[1] Acts of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1775, p. 355.

[2] Aims and Purposes of the Massachusetts Colony.

The theory upon which the policy and acts of the Plymouth colony and several other settlements were based is sufficiently clear, but that of Massachusetts Bay is not so well defined and is not given precisely the same in all the histories in which allusion to it is made. Moreover, the records are somewhat deficient in the data bearing on the question. Further reference, however, will be made to the subject a little later.

A side light may be thrown on the method of acquiring title from the Indians usually followed in Massachusetts, and, in fact, in most of New England, by reference to the following passage from Doyle:[1]

> Of the various rights of the New England township the most important perhaps were the territorial. In Virginia the Governor and his Council, as the representatives of the Crown, made over a tract of land to an individual as a tenant for life, paying a quitrent. In Maryland or Carolina the same process took place, except that the grant was made, not by the Crown, but by the Proprietors. But in New England the soil was granted by the government of the colony not to an individual, but to a corporation. It was from the corporation that each occupant derived his rights. Nor was this corporate claim to the land a legal technicality, like the doctrine that the soil of England belongs to the Crown, and that all estates in land are derived thence. The New England township was a landholder, using its position for the corporate good, and watching jealously over the origin and extension of individual rights. At the same time the colonial government did not wholly abandon its rights over the territory. For example, we find the General Court of Plymouth in part revoking a grant of lands at Mattacheese, or, as it was afterwards called, Yarmouth, on the ground that the territory in question had not been fully occupied. It was accordingly enacted that those settlers who had actually taken up lands should continue to enjoy them, but that the township should not be allowed to make any further distribution.
>
> As we have already seen, the territorial system of the New England town took almost spontaneously a form closely resembling the manor. Part of the land was granted in lots, part was left in joint pasture, part was to be tilled in common. Though this was cultivated on a uniform system, yet apparently it was cut up into strips which were allotted, not in annual rotation, but in permanence, to the different holders.

It would follow, as a natural consequence of this custom, that purchases of lands from Indians were usually by and on behalf of the towns.

Plymouth colony commenced its settlement under favorable circumstances, so far as the right of entry was concerned. Notwithstanding what is stated hereafter in regard to purchases, it appears that the land they fixed upon as the site of their town was without inhabitants or claimants. The following, from the "Preface to the Plymouth Laws," as given in Holmes' Annals, shows that this was the understanding ot the first settlers:

> The new Plymouth associates, by the favor of the Almighty, began the colony in New England, at a place called by the natives, Apaum, alias Patuxet; all the lands being void of inhabitants, we the said John Carver, William Bradford, Edward

---

[1] Puritan Colonies, vol. II, pp. 12-13.

> Winslow, William Brewster, Isaac Allerton, and the rest of our associates, entering into a league of peace with Massasoit, since called Woosamequin, Prince or Sachem of those parts: he, the said Massasoit, freely gave them all the lands adjacent to them, and their heirs forever.[1]

In the "Journal of a Plantation," first printed in 1622, and abbreviated in Purchas' Pilgrimes,[2] occurs the following passage, which accounts for the absence of natives at this time and place:

> He [Samoset] told us the place where we now live is called Patuxet, and that about four years ago all the inhabitants died of an extraordinary plague, and there is neither man, woman, or child remaining as indeed we have found none; so as there is none to hinder our possession, or lay claim to it.

It would seem from the evidence furnished by the old records that as this colony began to increase, it adopted the just policy of purchasing from the natives the lands they desired to obtain. "It is a consoling fact," says Dr Holmes, "that our ancestors purchased of the natives their land for an equivalent consideration, as appears by a letter from the pious governor Winslow, dated at Marshfield, May 1st, 1676, as follows: 'I think I can clearly say, that before these present troubles broke out, the English did not possess one foot of land in this colony but what was fairly obtained by honest purchase of the Indian proprietors. We first made a law that none should purchase or receive of gift any land of the Indians, without the knowledge of our court. And lest they should be straitened, we ordered that Mount Hope, Pocasset, and several other necks of the best land in the colony, because most suitable and convenient for them, should never be bought out of their hands.'"[3]

This letter brings out two important facts: First, that the people of Plymouth recognized the Indian occupants as the proprietors; second, that they adopted at an early day the rule that no purchases of land should be made without the consent of the court. It is to be noticed that Peter Oliver,[4] in his severe charge against the Puritans of overlooking the Indians' rights, does not include Plymouth. However, it may not be amiss to add Bancroft's comment on the last clause of Winslow's letter: "Repeated sales had narrowed their [the Indians'] domains, and the English had artfully crowded them into the tongues of land as 'most suitable and convenient for them.' There they could be more easily watched, for the frontiers of the narrow peninsulas were inconsiderable." This, after all, is but a sample on a small scale of what has been done on a much grander plan during the march of civilization over the territory of the United States.

As indicated above, the theory held by the colonists of Massachusetts in regard to the Indian title to the land was not the same as that held by the people of other colonies. This theory as given by one, though a New Englander, who writes as a strong opponent of Puritanism, is as follows:[1]

---

[1] Thacher, History of Plymouth, p. 38, note.

[2] Book 10, chapter 4.

[3] Thacher, History of Plymouth, p. 145.

[4] Puritan Commonwealth.

> "They deemed themselves commissioned, like Joshua of old, to a work of blood;" and they sought an excuse for their uniform harshness to the Indians in those dreadful tragedies which were enacted, far back in primeval ages, on the shores of the Red Sea and the fertile plains of Palestine, and in which Almighty Wisdom saw fit to make the descendants of Israel the instruments of his wrath. So early as 1632, the Indians "began to quarrel with the English about the bounds of their land;" for the Puritan Pilgrims, maintaining that "the whole earth is the Lord's garden," and, therefore, the peculiar property of his saints, admitted the natural right of the aborigines to so much soil only as they could occupy and improve. In 1633, this principle was made to assume the shape of law; and, "for settling the Indians' title to lands in the jurisdiction," the general court ordered, that "what lands any of the Indians have *possessed and improved, by subduing the same*, they have just right unto, according to that in Genesis, ch. i, 28, and ch. ix, 1." Thus the argument used was *vacuum domicilium cedit occupanti:* and, by an application of the customs of civilization to the wilderness, it was held, that all land not occupied by the Indians as agriculturists, "lay open to any that could or would improve it."
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> It has been the fashion, of late, to assert for the Puritans that they regarded European right, resting on discovery, to be a Popish doctrine, derived from Alexander VI., and that they recognized the justice of the Indian claims. But this position cannot be maintained. The rude garden, which surrounded the savage wigwam, was alone considered as savage property. The boundless landscape, with its forests, fields, and waters, he was despoiled of, on the harsh plea of Christian right. In this way, Charlestown, Boston, Dorchester, Salem, Hingham, and other places, were intruded into by the Puritan Pilgrims, without condescending to any inquiry concerning the Indian title. They were seized and settled, because they were not waving with fields of yellow corn duly fenced in with square-cut hawthorne.

Although this is harshly expressed by one evidently prejudiced, and is not fully warranted, it sets forth the Puritan theory of the Indian title correctly. The act of 1633, alluded to as given by Thomas and Homans,[2] is as follows:

> *It is declared and ordered by this Court and authority thereof,* That what lands any of the Indians in this jurisdiction have possessed and improved, by subduing the same, they have just right unto, according to that in Gen. 1. 28, and Chap. 9. 1, and Psal. 115, 16.
>
> And for the further encouragement of the hopeful work amongst them, for the civilizing and helping them forward to Christianity, if any of the Indians shall be brought to civility, and shall come among the English to inhabit, in any of their plantations, and shall there live civily and orderly, that such Indians shall have allotments amongst the English, according to the custom of the English in like case.
>
> *Further it is ordered,* That if, upon good experience, there shall be a competent number of the Indians brought on to civility, so as to be capable of a township upon their request to the General Court, they shall have grant of lands undisposed of, for a plantation, as the English have.
>
> *And further it is ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, and be it hereby enacted,* That all the tract of land within this jurisdiction, whether already granted to any English plantations or persons, or to be granted by this Court (not being

---

[1] Peter Oliver, Puritan Commonwealth, pp. 101-103.

[2] Laws of Colonial and State Governments (1832), pp. 9-10.

under the qualifications of *right* to the Indians) is, and shall be accounted the just *right* of such English as already have, or hereafter shall have grant of lands from this Court, and the authority thereof, from that of Gen. 1. 28, and the invitation of the Indians.

SEC. 2. *And it is ordered*, That no person whatsoever shall henceforth buy land of any Indian, without license first had and obtained of the General Court; and if any offend herein, such land so bought shall be forfeited to the country.

Subsequently (1665) the court, in explanation of the last clause of this act, declared as follows:

This Court doth declare the prohibition there exprest, referring to the purchase of Indian land without license from this Court is to be understood, as well grants for term of years, as forever, and that under the same penalty as in the said law is exprest.

The first clause of this act certainly accords with the theory of restricted rights as above set forth. However, the words "and the invitation of the Indians," in the fourth clause, are significant, especially in view of the fact that the settlement at Charlestown was made by "consent" of the chief, Sagamore John.

In a paper bearing the title, "General considerations for the plantation in New England, with an answer to several objections," written by Winthrop, according to the copy in the Massachusetts State Papers, answers the objection, "But what warrant have we to take that land which is and hath been of long tyme possessed of other sons of Adam?"[1] Thus—

That which is common to all is proper to none. This savage people ruleth over many lands without title or property; for they inclose no ground, neither have they cattell to maintayne it, but remove their dwellings as they have occasion, or as they can prevail against their neighbors. And why may not christians have liberty to go and dwell amongst them in their waste lands and woods (leaving them such places as they have manured for their corne) as lawfully as Abraham did among the Sodomites? For God hath given to the sons of men a two-fould right to the earth; there is a naturall right and a civil right. The first right was naturall when men held the earth in common, every man sowing and feeding where he pleased; Then, as men and cattell increased, they appropriated some parcells of ground by enclosing and peculiar manurance, and this in tyme got them a civil right. Such was the right which Ephron the Hittite had to the field of Machpelah, wherein Abraham could not bury a dead corpse without leave, though for the out parts of the country which lay common, he dwelt upon them and tooke the fruite of them at his pleasure. This appears also in Jacob and his sons, who fedd their flocks as bouldly in the Canaanites land, for he is said to be lord of the country; and at Dotham and all other places men accounted nothing their owne, but that which they had appropriated by their own industry, as appears plainly by Abimelech's servants, who in their own countrey did often contend with Isaac's servants about wells which they had digged; but never about the lands which they occupied. So likewise betweene Jacob and Laban; he would not take a kidd of Laban's without special contract; but he makes no bargaine with him for the land where he fedd. And it is probable that if the countrey had not been as free for Jacob as for Laban, that covetous wretch would have made his advantage of him, and have upbraided Jacob with it as he did with the rest. 2dly, There is more than enough for them and us. 3dly,

---

[1] Pages 30-31.

God hath consumed the natives with a miraculous plague, whereby the greater part of the countrey is left voide of inhabitants. 4thly, We shall come in with the good leave of the natives.[1]

We are informed that the colony in the first year of its existence made an order that no person should trade with the Indians or hire one as a servant without license. But it is doubtful whether this would have been construed as referring to land purchases, as colonial laws prohibiting "trade" or "traffic" were not generally understood as relating to lands, though doubtless a trade in land would have been considered a violation of the law. But the point made here is that the colonists, in making this law, did not have land purchases in view, and that no inference can be drawn from it that purchases of land had taken place.

The following are some of the transactions with the Indians in reference to lands, mentioned by the old records which have been published. However, the towns referred to by Mr Oliver as having disregarded the Indian title are not all thereby cleared from this charge. How far this charge holds good as to "other places" can only be inferred from what is hereafter presented. The records of Dorchester, one of the towns mentioned, contains the following entry:

> Whereas there was a plantation given by the town of Dorchester unto the Indians at Ponkipog it was voted at a general town meeting the seventh of December, 1657, that the Indians shall not alienate or sell their plantation, or any part thereof, unto any English upon the loss or forfeiture of the plantation.
>
> The same day it was voted that the honored Major Atherton, Lieutenant Clap, Ensign Foster, and William Summer, are desired and empowered to lay out the Indian plantation at Ponkipog, not exceeding six thousand acres of land.

It is stated by Reverend T. M. Harris, in his account of Dorchester,[2] that the first settlers were kindly received by the aborigines, who granted them liberty to settle; "but at the same time they were careful to purchase the territory of the Indians;" also that "for a valuable consideration they bought a tract of land from what is now called Roxbury brook on the west to Neponset river on the south, and on the other sides bounded by the sea." A deed was also obtained from Kitchmakin, "sachem of Massachusetts," for an addition as far as the "Great Blue Hill." In 1637 the general court made a second grant to the town "extending to the Plymouth line," called "the New Grant," but the purchase from the Indians was not completed until 1666, and deed obtained in 1671. The amount paid for this last purchase was $140 (£28). If this writer, who adds, "These are pleasing evidences of the precaution used by the early settlers to make regular purchases of the natives," be correct, then Mr Oliver is mistaken so far as his charge against this town is concerned.

---

[1] There is considerable difference between the various copies of this paper. The second paragraph, as given in the "Old South Leaflets," (12th series, number 3) is as follows: "We shall come in wth the good leave of the Natives, who finde benefitt already by our neighbourhood & learne of us to improve pt to more use, then before they could doe the whole, & by this meanes wee come in by valuable purchase: for they hav of us that w^{ch} will yeild them more benefitt then all the land w^{ch} wee have from them." In the copy given above, this is found in the fourth paragraph, abbreviated thus: "We shall come in with the good leave of the natives."

[2] Collections Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. II, first series, pp. 159, 160.

In regard to Salem, however, Mr Oliver's charge is not so clearly refuted. William Bentley, in his "Description of Salem,"[1] makes a weak apology for the town, as follows:

> An inquiry into the settlement of Salem will not necessarily lead to examine the authority of the royal patent, granted to the Plymouth company, or to the dispute respecting its extent. The right of possession, in regard to particular natives of America, may be as unnecessary an inquiry, in regard to the matter of fact. The Indian deed, or, as it might be called, quitclaim, granted, at so late a year as 1686, to John Higginson, from the Indians of Chelmsford and Natick, and for a small consideration, could be nothing but an attempt to prevent future trouble, and must satisfy us that no proper settlement had been made by the consent of the Indians. For Salem there is an apology which is sufficient: The natives had forsaken this spot, before the English had reached it. On the soil, they found no natives, of whom we have any record. No natives ever claimed it, and the possession was uninterrupted. Reverend John Higginson reports from tradition, that there had been an Indian town in North-fields, but no particular settlement, about the time of the infancy of the colony, appears. On several points of land, convenient for fishing, several graves have been found, which indicate the visits of the fishing Indians. But these are too few to agree with any settlements. Mr. Williams, who came to Salem, and settled within two years after Winthrop arrived, and who has given us the most early and best history of the Indians, does not mention them near Salem, and Gookin does not find them upon this spot. Williams speaks, as if the Indians, known to him, buried their dead, laying in their graves; but all the graves, which have been opened, shew that the dead were buried sitting at Neumkeage. No where have Indian names obtained, but English names were immediately adopted. These facts are sufficient to satisfy that no Indian claims were regarded, in the first settlement of Salem.

This apology, based on the idea that there were no Indian claimants, does not accord exactly with the fact that John Higginson obtained a deed "to prevent trouble," nevertheless it is possible that both statements may be correct.

Barnstable.—No account of the first settlement of this town, called by the Indians *Mattacheeset*, appears to be on record. The Reverend Mr Mellen, in his "Topographical Description," says "there is reason to think that no part of the town was settled without purchase or consent of the natives; for though no record remains of any considerable tract on the north side being purchased of the Indians, yet it appears by several votes and agreements of the town, extracted from the first town book and preserved in the second, that all the south side of the town was amicably purchased of Wianne and several other sachems about the year 1650."

Nantucket.—The whole of the island was purchased piecemeal, beginning at the western end.

The land about Sandwich and Marshpee was purchased about 1660 from Quachatisset and others, but, strange to say, for the use and benefit of other Indians.

---

[1] Collections Massachusetts Historical Society (1800), vol. vi, pp. 220-221.

In 1697 purchases of land from the Indians were made by the town of Truro, as appears from an old book of records kept by the town.[1]

The principal part of the town of Hopkinton was purchased from the natives by Mr Leverett, then president of Harvard College, for the purpose, it is said, of perpetuating the legacy of Edward Hopkins to the college.

In 1644 the following lands were purchased: "A tract of land called Pochet, with two islands, lying before Potanumaquut, with a beach and small island upon it; also all the land called Namskeket, extending northward to the bounds of the territory belonging to George, the sachem excepting a small island (Pochet). They bought at the same time all the lands belonging to Aspinet." The inhabitants of Eastham also, in 1646, purchased "the neck of land lying at the mouth of the harbor, the island Pochet, and the tract" extending from the northern limits of Nauset to a little brook named by the Indians Sapokonisk and by the English Bound brook.

The Indian deed for the lands purchased of them for the town of Haverhill is as follows:

> Know all Men by these Presents; that wee Passaquo and Saggahew, with the consent of Passaconnaway have sold unto the inhabitants of Pentuckett all the land we have in Pentuckett; that is eight miles in length from the little river in Pentuckett westward, six miles in length from the aforesaid river northward, and six miles in length from the aforesaid river eastward, with the islands and the river that the islands stand in as far in length as the land lyes, as formerly expressed, that is fourteene myles in length; and we the said Passaquo and Saggahew with the consent of Passaconnaway have sold unto the said inhabbittants all the right that wee or any of us have in the said ground, and islands and river; and do warrant it against all or any other Indians whatsoever unto the said inhabbittants of Pentuckett and to their heirs and assigns forever. Dated the fifteenth day of November: Anno Dom: 1642:
>
> Witness our hands and seals to this bargayne of sale the day and yeare above written (in the presents of us). Wee the said Passaquo and Saggahew have received in hand, for and in consideration of the same, three pounds and ten shillings.[2]

Zaccheus Macy, in his account of Nantucket,[3] throws a little light on the subject of Indian deeds, where he says: "I have observed also, that some of our old deeds from the Indian sachems were examined by Peter Folger, and he would write something at the bottom of the deed and sign it, in addition to the signature of the justice; for he understood and could speak the Indian tongue." In what capacity Folger signed these deeds does not appear. He was one of the commissioners appointed to lay out lots in Nantucket, but this had no relation to purchases from the Indians. However, it appears that the magistrate's signature was necessary. This would indicate, as stated above, that the authority governing these purchases remained practically in the towns, and that reference to the general court was made only in unusual or extraordinary cases, or in disputed cases which could not otherwise be settled.

---

[1] Collections Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. III.

[2] Op. cit., vol. IV (1816), pp. 169-170.

[3] Collections Massachusetts Historical Society, vol III, first series, p. 159.

Reverend Peres Forbes, in his description of the town of Raynham (1793), says that lands (8 by 4½ miles) originally known by the name Cohanat, "in the colony of New Plymouth," were purchased of Massasoit by Elizabeth Pool and her associates.

According to Drake,[1] the following purchases were made of King Philip: "In 1665, he sold the country about Acushena (now New Bedford,) and Coaxet, (now in Compton.) Philip's father having previously sold some of the same, £10 was now given him to prevent any claim from him, and to pay for his marking out the same." In 1662 Wrentham was purchased of him by the English of Dedham. In 1669 an additional purchase was made by Dedham. In 1667 he sold to Constant Southworth and others all the meadow lands "from Dartmouth to Matapoisett;" also to Thomas Willet and others "all that tract of land lying between the Riuer Wanascottaquett and Cawatoquissett, being two miles long and one broad."

He sold and quitclaimed several other tracts, viz, "eight miles square," including the town of Rehoboth; an island near Nokatay; "a considerable tract of land in Middleborough;" land lying "near Acashewah in Dartmouth;" a tract "twelve miles square" south of Taunton, and a few days later "four miles square more."

These examples are sufficient to show that to some extent at least the lands as occupied by the colonists were purchased from the Indians; yet the lack of evidence, absence of records, and even want of tradition in regard to some of the towns lead to the inference that possession of the lands was otherwise gained, as at Boston, Salem, and other places.

In 1643 an act was passed by the Plymouth colony prohibiting all traffic in land with the Indians; and in 1657 and 1662 the general court took measures to protect the natives' fields and grounds from the stray cattle and swine of the English.

Among the articles of the confederation or alliance of 1643 between the four colonies—Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven—was the following:

> It is also by these confederates agreed, that the charge of all just wars, whether offensive or defensive, (upon what part or member of this confederation soever they shall fall,) shall both in men and provisions, and all other disbursements, be borne by all the parts of this confederation, in different proportions, according to their different abilities, in manner following, viz. That the commissioners for each jurisdiction, from time to time, as there shall be occasion, bring account and number of all the males in each plantation, or any way belonging to or under their several jurisdictions, of what quality or condition soever they be, from sixteen years old to sixty, being inhabitants there; and that according to the different numbers, which from time to time shall be found in each jurisdiction, upon a true and just account, the service of men, and all charges of the war be borne by the poll. Each jurisdic-

---

[1] Indians of North America (1833), bk. 3, chap. 2, p. 14.

tion or plantation being left to their own just course or custom of rating themselves and people, according to their different estates, with due respect to their qualities and exemptions among themselves; though the confederates take no notice of any such privilege, and that according to the different charge of each jurisdiction and plantation, the whole advantage of the war, (if it pleased God so to bless their endeavors,) whether it be in land, goods, or persons, shall be proportionably divided amongst the said confederates.[1]

As "offensive" as well as "defensive" wars are alluded to, and the "advantages gained in lands, goods, or persons" were to be divided proportionately, Mr Oliver declares this "must have had reference to an absorption of the whole territory of New England." Though the provisions are curious and seem to embrace somewhat covertly the right under certain conditions to wage an offensive war and appropriate the territory thereby gained, Mr Oliver's inference is not fully justified. Moreover, it seems to be forbidden by the ninth article of the agreement.

The only reference in this agreement to the treatment of the Indians is the following brief paragraph in article 8: That the commissioners appointed are to see "how all the jurisdictions may carry it toward the Indians, that they neither grow insolent nor be injured without due satisfaction, lest war break in upon the confederates through miscarriages."[2] These references are given as furnishing some indication of the theory of the colonists of Massachusetts in regard to the rights and title of the natives, for it must be understood that this agreement was in truth the expression of Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island being refused admittance and Connecticut being virtually a silent factor.

Another episode in which the question of primary title was brought forward was that caused by the abrogation of the charter and the course of Governor Andros. The history is too well known to need repetition here. It is necessary only to say the theory accepted by the Crown was that, in consequence of the abrogation of the charter, no claim based on a grant from the Massachusetts Company or on a purchase from the Indians was valid, and that no New England settler had ever acquired a legal title to his lands. The real object of this bold move appears to have been to force contributions from the people by compelling them to pay for new grants and new confirmations of their purchases. Indian deeds were declared to be "worth no more than the scratch of a bear's paw."

These items are sufficient to give a general idea of the policy and methods of dealing with the Indians in regard to their lands, adopted and practiced by the colonists of Massachusetts in the early days of their history while under Puritan control. In closing this brief examination of the period of Massachusetts history alluded to, the decision given by Doyle, who appears to be a fair and unbiased authority, may be adopted if the words "New Englanders" are limited to Massachusetts: "Whatever may have been the failings of the Puritan settlers, they cannot be charged with wanton and purposeless cruelty. Greed in despoiling the natives of their land, unreasonable and unjust suspicion in anticipating attacks, harshness in punishing them, of none of these can we acquit the New Englanders."

---

[1] Collections Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. v, 2d ser., p. 469.

[2] Hubbard, General History, chap. 52.

As the province of Maine was abandoned by Gorges in 1651, and by consent of the people taken under control of Massachusetts in 1652 and made a part of that colony by the new charter of 1691, a brief reference to some dealings with the Indians in regard to the lands of that province is made here.

The following items are from the Collections and Proceedings of the Maine Historical Society.

In a letter by Governor Shuts to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, March 13, 1721, it is stated that—

> Those lands which the French Government calls the Indians' land, are lands which the English have long since purchased of the Indians, and have good deeds to produce for the same, and have also erected some Forts thereupon. And that the said lands have been at several gen^{l}. meetings of the Indians and English confirmed to them, and once since my being Governour of these Provinces; as will appear by the inclosed treaty of the 19th August 1717.

In another letter to Marques de Vaudreil (1722) he says: "Arowsick is a small island at the mouth of one of our chief rivers, purchased by good deeds from the natives near seventy years agone, and settled with a good English village about fifty years since." The following important item relating to one point in the method of treating with the Indians in this eastern province is also contained in the same letter: "Now it is notorious that, at all times when this government accepted the submission of, or treated with these eastern Indians, their delegates or some of their chiefs were present and produced their powers or credentials from the tribe."

In a letter from Governor Dummer to the same party it is stated that "the Penobscot Indians, Norridgewalk Indians, and many other tribes had in the year 1693 at a treaty of Sir William Phipps governor of this Province, not only submitted themselves as subjects to the crown of England, but also renounced the French interest and quitted claim to the lands bought and possessed by the English."

In volume IV, second series, page 303, of the collections cited occurs this remark: "Levett's probity was as marked as his sagacity, and instead of seizing upon the land by virtue of his English patent, he procured from Cogawesco, the sagamore of Casco, and his wife, permission to occupy it, recognizing them as inhabitants of the country, and as having 'a natural right of inheritance therein.' This is in marked contrast to most other patentees of lands in New England."

These items, to which others of similar import might be added, indicate a just policy in regard to that part of the territory which came under the authority of Massachusetts. They are sufficient to show that the people of this district recognized the Indian title of occupancy and respected it.

It seems that after the close of Puritan control and the grant of the new charter, the authorities gradually drifted into the theory and policy held by most of the other colonies and adopted subsequently by the United States. Brief reference to some items indicating this fact is all that is necessary here.

In the plan of a proposed union of the several colonies, drawn up in 1754, in which Massachusetts took part, is the following section:

> That the President-General, with the Grand Council, summoned and assembled for that purpose, or a quorum of them as aforesaid, shall hold and direct all Indian treaties, in which the general interest or welfare of these colonies may be concerned; and make peace or declare war with Indian nations; that they make such rules and orders, with pains and punishments annexed thereto, as they judge necessary, for regulating all Indian trade; that they direct and order the ways and means, necessary and beneficial to support and maintain the safety and interests of these colonies, against all their common enemies; that they make all purchases from Indians, for the Crown, of lands not now within the bounds of particular colonies, or that shall not be within their bounds, when the extension of some of them are rendered more certain.[1]

Here is a clear recognition of the Indian title and the necessity for extinguishing it by purchase.

In 1758 the following act was passed by the governor, council, and house of representatives:

> That there be three proper persons appointed for the future by this Court, near to every Indian plantation in this province, guardians to the said Indians in their respective plantations, who are hereby empowered from and after the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1758, to take into their hands the said Indians' lands, and allot to the several Indians of the several plantations, such parts of the said lands and meadows as shall be sufficient for their particular improvement from time to time, during the continuance of this act; and the remainder, if any there be, shall be let out by the guardians of the said respective plantations, to suitable persons, for a term not exceeding the continuance of this act; and such part of the income thereof as is necessary, shall be applied for the support of such of the proprietors in their respective plantations as may be sick or unable to support themselves; and the surplusage thereof, if any there be, distributed amongst them according to their respective rights or interest, for providing necessaries for themselves and families, and for the payment of their just debts, at the descretion of their said guardians; and that the respective guardians aforesaid be hereby empowered and enabled, in their own names, and in their capacities as guardians, to bring forward and maintain any action or actions for any trespass or trespasses that may be committed on the said Indian land; and that any liberty or pretended liberty obtained from any Indian or Indians for cutting off any timber wood, or hay, milking pine trees, carrying off any ore or grain, or planting or improving said lands, shall not be any bar to said guardians in their said action or actions: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be understood to bar any person or persons from letting creatures run upon the said Indians' unimproved lands that lie common and contiguous to other towns or proprietors.
>
> *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the twenty-third day of June aforesaid, no Indian or Indians shall sell or lease out to any other Indian or Indians any of his or her lands without the consent of the guardians, or a major part of the guardians

---

[1] Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, vol. VII (1801), p. 205.

> of the Indians of the plantation wherein such lands do lie; and all sales or leases of land for any term or terms of years that shall at any time hereafter during the continuance of this act, be made by any Indian or Indians to any other Indian or Indians, shall be utterly void and of none effect, unless the same be made by and with license of the respective guardians as aforesaid.[1]

In 1780 an act was passed appointing commissioners to examine all sales of lands previously made by any of the Indians of the Moheakunnuk tribe residing in Stockbridge which had not been legally confirmed, and to confirm those for which payment had justly been made.

Another act was passed confirming the agreement with the Penobscot Indians, by which said Indians released their claims to all lands on the west side of Penobscot river, "from the head of the tide up to the river Pasquatequis being about forty-three miles; and all their claims and interest on the east side of the river from the head of the tide aforesaid up to the river Mantawomkeektook being about eighty-five miles, reserving only to themselves the island on which the old town stands and those islands on which they now have actual improvement."

As the records show purchases of but a comparatively small portion of the territory of the state, and no assertions are found in any of the numerous histories that the lands, except in the bounds of Plymouth colony, were generally purchased, the reasonable inference is that they were not, or at least that a large portion of them was otherwise obtained. This conclusion appears to be confirmed by statements which have been quoted above. That Massachusetts made an earnest effort to christianize the Indians is certainly true, but it must be admitted that the treatment of these natives by the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay in regard to their lands will not compare in the sense of justice, equity, and humanity with the policy of Connecticut, Rhode Island, or Pennsylvania.

CONNECTICUT

The policy of the settlers of Connecticut in their dealings with the natives regarding their lands forms one of the brightest chapters, in this respect, of the early history of our country. It is perhaps not without justification that the author of one of the histories of the state[2] makes the following statement:

> The planters of Connecticut proved by their conduct that they did not seek to obtain undue advantage over the Indians. Even the Pequod war was not undertaken for the purpose of increasing their territory, but only in self-defense; for they did not need their lands, nor did they use them for a considerable time. If they had wished for them, they would have preferred to pay several times their value. They allowed the other tribes all the land they claimed after the destruction of the Pequods, and took none without paying a satisfactory price. Indeed, in most cases they bought the land in large tracts, and afterward paid for it again in smaller ones, when they wished to occupy it. In some instances, they thus purchased land thrice, and, with the repeated presents made to the sachems, the sums they spent

---

[1] Laws of Colonial and State Governments Relating to Indian Affairs (1832), p. 16.

[2] Theodore Dwight, jr., The History of Connecticut from the First Settlement to the Present Time (1841), p. 89.

> were very large. It was admitted by good judges at the time, that they paid more than the land was worth, even after the improvements were made; and large estates were expended by some of the settlers in buying land at such prices as should prevent any dissatisfaction among the natives. At the same time, they allowed them the right of hunting and fishing on the ground they had sold, as freely as the English, and to dwell and cut wood on it for more than a century; and required the towns, by law, to reserve proper tracts for the Indians to cultivate. Laws were made to protect them from injury and insult.

As it is apparent from this statement, which is in accord with the earlier histories and original documents so far as preserved, that the attempt to unravel the various purchases would be an almost hopeless undertaking, no effort to do this will be made here. All that is necessary to the object of this article is that sufficient data be presented to show clearly the policy adopted and the practical treatment of the Indians by the colonists in regard to their lands.

The first attempt on the part of the people of Plymouth colony to settle Connecticut was made in 1633 by William Holmes, who fixed upon the site of the present city of Windsor, but no buildings were erected or permanent settlement made until the ground had been purchased from the Indians. The extent of this purchase is not given. The title, however, was not obtained from the Pequods, who had driven the original owners from the territory and claimed it by conquest. Holmes, probably aware of this fact, brought back the original owners, and, having placed them again in possession, purchased of them the lands he wished to obtain. This proceeding on his part greatly incensed the Pequods and was one of the complaints on which they based their subsequent war against the colonists.

About the same time, or perhaps a little prior to the date that Holmes fixed his trading post at Windsor, the Dutch of New York made a purchase from Nepuquash, a Pequod sachem, of 20 acres at Hartford.

Macauley[1] says that, according to the author of "The New Netherlands," printed in Amsterdam in 1651, the Dutch, in 1632, purchased from the natives the lands on both sides of Connecticut river. However, as they failed to establish their claim to this region as against the English, their purchases were disregarded by the latter.

In order that a somewhat clearer idea may be given of the subsequent purchases mentioned, Trumbull's statement[2] in regard to the location of the different tribes of Connecticut at this early day is quoted:

> From the accounts given of the Connecticut Indians, they cannot be estimated at less than twelve or sixteen thousand. They might possibly amount to twenty. They could muster, at least, three or four thousand warriors. It was supposed, in 1633, that the river Indians only could bring this number into the field. These were principally included within the ancient limits of Windsor, Hartford, Weathersfield, and Middletown. Within the town of Windsor only, there were ten distinct tribes, or sovereignties. About the year 1670, their bowmen were reckoned at two thousand.

---

[1] History of New York (1829), vol. II, p. 304.

[2] History of Connecticut (1818), vol. I, pp. 40-43.

At that time, it was the general opinion, that there were nineteen Indians, in that town, to one Englishman. There was a great body of them in the center of the town. They had a large fort a little north of the plat on which the first meeting-house was erected. On the east side of the river, on the upper branches of the Podunk, they were very numerous. There were also a great number in Hartford. Besides those on the west side of the river, there was a distinct tribe in East-Hartford. These were principally situated upon the Podunk, from the northern boundary of Hartford to its mouth, where it empties into Connecticut river. Totanimo, their first sachem with whom the English had any acquaintance, commanded two hundred bowmen. These were called the Podunk Indians.

At Mattabesick, now Middletown, was the great sachem Sowheag. His fort, or castle, was on the high ground, facing the river, and the adjacent country, on both sides of the river, was his sachemdom. This was extensive, comprehending the ancient boundaries of Weathersfield, then called Pyquaug, as well as Middletown. Sequin was sagamore at Pyquaug, under Sowheag, when the English began their settlements. On the east side of the river, in the tract since called Chatham, was a considerable clan, called the Wongung Indians. At Machemoodus, now called East-Haddam, was a numerous tribe, famous for their pawaws, and worshipping of evil spirits. South of these, in the easternmost part of Lyme, were the western Nehanticks. These were confederate with the Pequots. South and east of them, from Connecticut river to the eastern boundary line of the colony, and north-east or north, to its northern boundary line, lay the Pequot and Moheagan country. This tract was nearly thirty miles square, including the counties of New-London, Windham, and the principal part of the county of Tolland.

Historians have treated of the Pequots and Moheagans, as two distinct tribes, and have described the Pequot country as lying principally within the three towns of New-London, Groton, and Stonington. All the tract above this, as far north and east as has been described, they have represented as the Moheagan country. Most of the towns in this tract, if not all of them, hold their lands by virtue of deeds from Uncas, or his successors, the Moheagan sachems. It is, however, much to be doubted, whether the Moheagans were a distinct nation from the Pequots. They appear to have been a part of the same nation, named from the place of their situation. . . .

The Pequots were, by far, the most warlike nation in Connecticut, or even in New-England. The tradition is, that they were, originally, an inland tribe, but, by their prowess, came down and settled themselves, in that fine country along the seacoast, from Nehantick to Narraganset bay. . . . The chief seat of these Indians, was at New-London and Groton. New-London was their principal harbor, and called Pequot harbor. They had another small harbor at the mouth of Mystic river. Their principal fort was on a commanding and most beautiful eminence, in the town of Groton, a few miles south-easterly from fort Griswold. It commanded one of the finest prospects of the sound and the adjacent country, which is to be found upon the coast. This was the royal fortress, where the chief sachem had his residence. He had another fort near Mystic river, a few miles to the eastward of this, called Mystic fort. This was also erected upon a beautiful hill, or eminence, gradually descending towards the south and south-east. . . .

West of Connecticut river and the towns upon it, there were not only scattering families in almost every part, but, in several places, great bodies of Indians. At Simsbury and New-Hartford they were numerous; and upon those fine meadows, formed by the meanders of the little river, at Tunxis, now Farmington, and the lands adjacent, was another very large clan. There was a small tribe at Guilford, under the sachem squaw, or queen, of Menunkatuck. At Branford and East-Haven there was another. They had a famous burying ground at East-Haven, which they visited and kept up, with much ceremony, for many years after the settlement of New-Haven.

> At Milford, Derby, Stratford, Norwalk, Stamford, and Greenwich, their numbers were formidable.
>
> At Milford, the Indian name of which was Wopowage, there were great numbers; not only in the center of the town, but south of it, at Milford point. . . . They had a strong fortress, with flankers at the four corners, about half a mile north of Stratford ferry. This was built as a defense against the Mohawks. At Turkey hill, in the north-west part of Milford, there was another large settlement.
>
> In Derby, there were two large clans. There was one at Paugusset. This clan erected a strong fort against the Mohawks, situated on the bank of the river, nearly a mile above Derby ferry. At the falls of Naugatuck river, four or five miles above, was another tribe.
>
> At Stratford, the Indians were equally, if not more numerous. In that part of the town only, which is comprised within the limits of Huntington, their warriors, after the English had knowledge of them, were estimated at three hundred; and, before this time, they had been much wasted by the Mohawks.
>
> The Indians at Stamford and Greenwich, and in that vicinity, probably, were not inferior in numbers to those at Stratford. There were two or three tribes of Indians in Stamford, when the English began the settlement of the town. In Norwalk were two petty sachemdoms; so that within these towns, there was a large and dangerous body of savages. These, with the natives between them and Hudson's river, gave extreme trouble to the Dutch. The Norwalk and Stamford Indians gave great alarm, and occasioned much expense to the English, after they made settlements in that part of the colony.
>
> In the town of Woodbury there were also great numbers of Indians. The most numerous body of them was in that part of the town since named South Britain. . . .
>
> On the northeasterly and northern part of the colony were the Nipmuck Indians. Their principal seat was about the great ponds in Oxford, in Massachusetts, but their territory extended southward into Connecticut, more than twenty miles. This was called the Wabbequasset and Whetstone country; and sometimes, the Moheagan conquered country, as Uncas had conquered and added it to his sachemdom.

On the 24th of November, 1638, Theophilus Eaton, Mr Davenport, and other English planters entered into the following agreement with Momauguin, sachem of Quinnipiack:[1]

> That Momauguin is the sole sachem of Quinnipiack, and had an absolute power to aliene and dispose of the same: That, in consequence of the protection which he had tasted, by the English, from the Pequots and Mohawks, he yielded up all his right, title, and interest to all the land, rivers, ponds, and trees, with all the liberties and appurtenances belonging to the same, unto Theophilus Eaton, John Davenport, and others, their heirs and assigns, forever. He covenanted, that neither he, nor his Indians, would terrify, nor disturb the English, nor injure them in any of their interests; but that, in every respect, they would keep true faith with them.
>
> The English covenanted to protect Momauguin and his Indians, when unreasonably assaulted and terrified by other Indians; and that they should always have a sufficient quantity of land to plant on, upon the east side of the harbour, between that and Saybrook fort. They also covenanted, that by way of free and thankful retribution, they gave unto the said sachem, and his council and company, twelve coats of English cloth, twelve alchymy spoons, twelve hatchets, twelve hoes, two dozen of knives, twelve porringers, and four cases of French knives and scissors.

In December following they purchased of Montowese another large tract which lay principally north of the former. This tract was 10 miles in length north and south, and 13 in breadth. It extended 8 miles east of Quinnipiak river and 5 miles west of it, and included all the lands in the ancient limits of the old towns of New Haven, Branford, and Wallingford, "and almost the whole contained in the present [1818] limits of those towns and of the towns of East-Haven, Woodbridge, Cheshire, Hamden, and North-Haven"[1]

---

[1] Trumbull, History of Connecticut, vol. I, pp. 98, 99.

Wopowage and Menunkatuck (Milford and Guilford) were purchased in 1639. These lands, as also those in New Haven, were purchased by the principal men, in trust, for all the inhabitants of the respective towns. Every planter, after paying his proportionate part of the expenses, drew a lot, or lots of land in proportion to the amount he had expended in the general purchase. Most of the principal settlers were from Weathersfield. "They first purchased of the Indians all that tract which lies between New Haven and Stratford river, and between the sound on the south and a stream line between Milford and Derby. This tract comprised all the lands within the old town of Milford and a small part of the town of Woodbridge. The planters made other purchases which included a large tract on the west side of Stratford river, principally in the town of Huntington."

The purchasers of Guilford required the Indians to move off the lands they had obtained from them; which agreement they carried out in good faith.

Mr Ludlow and others who settled Fairfield purchased a large tract of the natives.

"Settlements," says Trumbull, "commenced the same year at Cupheag and Pughquonnuck, since named Stratford. That part which contains the town plat, and lies upon the river, was called Cupheag, and the western part bordering upon Fairfield Pughquonnuck." He says the whole township was purchased of the natives, but at first Cupheag and Pughquonnuck only, the purchase of the township not being completed until 1672.

The following general statement by the same authority[2] indicates very clearly the just and humane policy of the settlers of this colony:

> After the conquest of the Pequots, in consequence of the covenant made with Uncas, in 1638, and the gift of a hundred Pequots to him, he became important. A considerable number of Indians collected to him, so that he became one of the principal sachems in Connecticut, and even in New-England. At some times he was able to raise four or five hundred warriors. As the Pequots were now conquered, and as he assisted in the conquest, and was a Pequot himself, he laid claim to all that extensive tract called the Moheagan or Pequot country. Indeed, it seems he claimed, and was allowed to sell some part of that tract which was the principal seat of the Pequots. The sachems in other parts of Connecticut, who had been conquered by the Pequots, and made their allies, or tributaries, considered themselves, by the conquest of this haughty nation, as restored to their former rights. They claimed to be independent sovereigns, and to have a title to all the lands which they had at any time before possessed. The planters therefore, to show their justice to the heathen, and to maintain the peace of the country, from time to time, purchased of the respective sachems and their Indians, all the lands which they settled, excepting

---

[1] Trumbull, History of Connecticut, vol. I, , p. 99.

[2] Vol. I, pp. 116, 117.

the towns of New-London, Groton, and Stonington, which were considered as the peculiar seat of the Pequot nation. The inhabitants of Windsor, Hartford, and Weathersfield, either at the time of their settlement or soon after, bought all those extensive tracts, which they settled, of the native, original proprietors of the country. Indeed, Connecticut planters generally made repeated purchases of their lands. The colony not only bought the Moheagan country of Uncas, but afterwards all the particular towns were purchased again, either of him or his successors, when the settlements in them commenced. Besides, the colony was often obliged to renew its leagues with Uncas and his successors, the Moheagan sachems; and to make new presents and take new deeds, to keep friendship with the Indians and preserve the peace of the country. The colony was obliged to defend Uncas from his enemies, which was an occasion of no small trouble and expense. The laws obliged the inhabitants of the several towns to reserve unto the natives a sufficient quantity of planting ground. They were allowed to hunt and fish upon all the lands no less than the English.

He also mentions in the same connection the following purchases:

Connecticut made presents to Uncas, the Moheagan sachem, to his satisfaction, and on the 1st of September, 1640, obtained of him a clear and ample deed of all his lands in Connecticut, except the lands which were then planted. These he reserved for himself and the Moheagans.

The same year, Governor Haynes, in behalf of Hartford, made a purchase of Tunxis, including the towns of Farmington and Southington, and extending westward as far as the Mohawk country.

The people of Connecticut, about the same time, purchased Waranoke and soon began a plantation there, since called Westfield. Governor Hopkins erected a trading house and had a considerable interest in the plantation.

Mr. Ludlow made a purchase of the eastern part of Norwalk, between Saugatuck and Norwalk rivers. Captain Patrick bought the middle part of the town. A few familes seemed to have planted themselves in the town about the time of these purchases, but it was not properly settled until about the year 1651. The planters then made a purchase of the western part of the town.

About the same time Robert Feaks and Daniel Patrick bought Greenwich. The purchase was made in behalf of New-Haven, but through the intrigue of the Dutch governor, and the treachery of the purchasers, the first inhabitants revolted to the Dutch. They were incorporated and vested with town privileges by Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New-Netherlands. The inhabitants were driven off by the Indians, in their war with the Dutch; and made no great progress in the settlement until after Connecticut obtained the charter, and they were taken under the jurisdiction of this colony.

Captain Howe and other Englishmen, in behalf of Connecticut, purchased a large tract of the Indians, the original proprietors, on Long-Island. This tract extended from the eastern part of Oyster bay to the western part of Howe's or Holmes's bay to the middle of the great plain. It lay on the northern part of the island and extended southward about half its breadth. Settlements were immediately begun upon the lands, and by the year 1642, had made considerable advancement.

New-Haven made a purchase of all the lands at Rippowams. This purchase was made of Ponus and Toquamske, the two sachems of that tract, which contained the whole town of Stamford. A reservation of planting ground was made for the Indians. (The purchase was made by Captain Nathaniel Turner, agent for New-Haven. It cost about thirty pounds sterling.)

In 1640 laws were enacted by both Connecticut and New Haven prohibiting all purchases from the Indians by private persons or companies without the consent of their respective general courts. These were to authorize and direct the manner of every purchase.

The Pequots having petitioned the English to take them under their protection, this request was granted in 1655. Places of residence were appointed for them by the general court of Connecticut "about Pawcatuck and Mystic rivers," and they were allowed to hunt on the lands west of the latter. They were collected in these two places and an "Indian governor" appointed over them in each place. General laws were also made for their government.

In June, 1659, Uncas, with his two sons, Owaneco and Attawanhood, by a formal and authentic deed, made over to Leffingwell, Mason, and others (35 in all) "the whole township of Norwich, which is about 9 miles square."[1]

Other purchases were made, of which the following may be mentioned:

A township of land called "Thirty miles island," at or near East Haddam.

Massacoe or Symsbury.

Lands adjoining or near Milford were purchased of the sagamores Wetanamow, Raskenute, and Okenuck, between 1657 and 1671.

The purchase from the Mohegans of a large tract, including most of the Pequod country. This tract, however, was claimed by Mason and his associates. A long and expensive controversy ensued, but after several years had passed in contesting the adverse claims, judgment was finally rendered in favor of the colony. The bounds of this tract are given as follows: "Commencing on the south at a large rock in Connecticut river, near Eight mile island, in the bounds of Lyme, eastward through Lyme, New London, and Groton to Ah-yo-sup-suck, a pond in the northeast part of Stonington; on the east, from this pond northward to Mah-man-suck, another pond; thence to Egunk-sank-a-pong, Whetstone hills; from thence to Man-hum-squeeg, the Whetstone country. From this boundary the line ran a few miles to Acquiunk, the upper falls in Quinnibaug river. Thence the line ran a little north of west, through Pomfert, Ashford, Willington, and Tolland to Moshenupsuck, the notch of the mountain, now known to be the notch in Bolton mountain. From thence the line ran southerly through Bolton, Hebron, and East Haddam" to the place of beginning.

It appears that the colonists, by repeated purchases and "ample deeds," had already obtained title to most of this land, but to prevent trouble and to satisfy the Mohegans, they offered the latter a further sum of money, which was accepted as a full, complete, and satisfactory payment. In addition to this the colonists reserved for the Indians between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of land between New London and Norwich, and granted them the privilege of hunting and fishing everywhere, and of building wigwams and cutting wood in all uninclosed lands.

It appears from the "East Hampton Book of Laws"[2] that the people of this settlement made a rule, about 1663, against private purchases of land from Indians—

---

[1] Trumbull, History of Connecticut., vol. I, p. 236.

[2] New York Historical Collections, vol. I.

> No purchase of lands from the Indians after the first day of March 1664 shall be esteemed a good title without leave first had and obtained from the Governour, and after leave so obtained, the purchasers shall bring the Sachem and right owner of such lands before the Governour to acknowledge satisfaction and payment for the said lands, whereupon they shall have a grant from the Governour and the purchase so made and prosecuted is to be entered upon record in the office and from that time to be valid to all intents and purposes.

Had the colonists but added the Canadian (English) custom of requiring the members of the tribe or tribes to name the sachems or men authorized to make the sale, the plan would have been about as nearly perfect as the case would have admitted of at that time.

In 1708 John Belden and others purchased a large tract between Norwalk and Danbury.

These examples are sufficient to show the policy adopted by the settlers of Connecticut in dealing with the Indians for their lands and their practical methods in this respect. It is clear that they conceded the right of possession to be in the natives, and that a just and humane policy required them to purchase this possession before they converted the lands to their own use. Although purchases were made at first by individuals or companies, these were in most cases for or on behalf of settlements and not for the sole benefit and advantage of the person making the purchase. To what extent and in what manner these early purchases were confirmed by competent authority is not entirely clear. It is presumed, however, from the fact that laws were passed by both Connecticut and New Haven (1640), before their union, prohibiting purchases without the consent of their general courts, that abuses had occurred from this loose method.

The following act "concerning purchases of native rights to land" was passed in May, 1717:

> That all Lands in this Government are Holden of the King of Great Britain, as Lord of the Fee: And that no Title to any Lands in this Colony can accrew by any purchase made of *Indians*, on Pretence of their being Native Proprietors thereof without the Allowance, or Approbation of this Assembly.
>
> *And it is hereby Resolved.* That no Conveyance of Native Right, or Indian Title without the Allowance, or approbation of this Assembly aforesaid, shall be given in Evidence of any Man's Title, or Pleadable in any Court.[1]

Another act of the same tenor, entitled "An Act for preventing Trespass on the Lands of this Colony, by Illegal Purchase thereof from the Indians," was passed October 11, 1722, as follows:

> That whosoever shall presume to purchase any Lands within the Bounds of this Colony, of any *Indians* whatsoever, without the Leave of this Assembly hereafter first had, and obtained, under colour, or pretence of such Indians being the Proprietors of said Lands by a Native Right; or shall having Purchased of any *Indians* Lands in such manner, without Leave of this Assembly afterwards first had, or the

---

[1] Statutes of Connecticut (1750), p. 110.

Confirmation of this Assembly afterwards obtained, presume to make any Sale of, or any Settlements upon any Lands so Purchased, every Person who shall in any such Manner Transgress, and be thereof Convicted in the County Court, or in the Superior Court of that County where such Lands shall lye, shall incur the Penalty of *Fifty Pounds* to the Treasury of this Colony.

And whatsoever Person, or Persons shall suffer any Wrong by means of such Sale or Settlement, as aforesaid, shall Recover in either of the said Courts, upon Proof of such Wrong, by him suffered, Treble Damages against the Person, or Persons so Wronging of him.[1]

A few years later (1750?) even more stringent provisions were enacted against unauthorized purchases from Indians, namely—

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no person or persons in this State, whether inhabitants or other, shall buy, hire or receive a gift or mortgage of any parcel of land or lands of any Indian, for the future, except he or they do buy or receive the same for the use of the State, or for some plantation or village, and with the allowance of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 11. And if any person or persons shall purchase or receive any lands of any Indian or Indians, contrary to the intent of this act, the person or persons so offending, shall forfeit to the public treasury of this State the treble value of the lands so purchased or received; and no interest or estate in any lands in this State shall accrue to any such person or persons, by force or virtue of such illegal bargain, purchase, or receipt.

SEC. 12. *It is further enacted.* That when, and so often as any suit shall be brought by any Indian or Indians, for the recovery of lands reserved by the Indians for themselves, or sequestered for the use and benefit of the Indians, by order of this Assembly, or by any town, agreeable to the laws of this State, that the defendent or tenant shall not be admitted to plead in his defence his possession, or any way take benefit of the law; entitled "An Act for the quieting men's estates, and avoiding of suits," made May the eighteenth, one thousand six hundred and eighty-four.[2]

RHODE ISLAND

When, in the spring of 1636, Roger Williams and his twelve companions, sad, weary, and hungry, succeeded in passing beyond the boundary of the Plymouth colony, they found themselves in the country of the Narragansett Indians. Here the simple story of their unhappy condition excited the pity of Canonicus, chief of the tribe, who granted them "all that neck of land lying between the mouths of Pawtucket and Moshasuck rivers, that they might sit down in peace upon it and enjoy it forever." Here, as Williams observed to his companions, "The Providence of God had found out a place for them among savages, where they might peaceably worship God according to their consciences; a privilege which had been denied them in all the Christian countries they had ever been in."

As Williams denied the right of the King to the lands, but believed it to be in the Indian occupants, and that the proper course to obtain it was by just and honorable purchase from them, the policy adopted was one of justice and equity.

It appears from certain statements in the "Confirmatory deed of

---

[1] Statutes of Connecticut (1750), p. 114.

[2] Laws of Colonial and State Governments (1832), pp. 50-51.

Roger Williams and his wife" to his associates, December 20, 1638, that he had arranged for purchase of lands from the Indians one or two years in advance of his arrival in the territory. As an examination of this deed is necessary to a clear understanding of Williams' first steps in this direction, it is given here:

Be it known unto all men by these presents, that I, Roger Williams, of the Towne of Providence, in the Narragansett Bay, in New England, having in the yeare one thousand six hundred and thirty-foure, and in the yeare one thousand six hundred and thirty-five, had severall treaties with Conanicusse and Miantonome, the chief sachems of the Narragansetts, and in the end purchased of them the lands and meadows upon the two ffresh rivers called Mooshassick and Wanasquatucket; the two said sachems having by a deed under their hands two yeares after the sale thereof established and conffirmed the boundes of these landes from the river and ffields of Pawtuckqut and the great hill of Neotaconconitt on the northwest, and the towne of Mashapauge on the west, notwithstanding I had the frequent promise of Miantenomy my kind friend, that it should not be land that I should want about these bounds mentioned, provided that I satisfied the Indians there inhabiting, I having made covenantes of peaceable neighborhood with all the sachems and natives round about us. And having in a sense of God's mercifull providence unto me in my distresse, called the place Providence, I desired it might be for a shelter for persons distressed of conscience; I then, considering the condition of divers of my distressed countrymen, I communicated my said purchase unto my loving ffriends John Throckmorton, William Arnold, William Harris, Stukely Westcott, John Greene, senior, Thomas Olney, senior, Richard Waterman and others who then desired to take shelter here with me, and in succession unto so many others as we should receive into the fellowship and societye enjoying and disposing of the said purchase; and besides the ffirst that were admitted, our towne records declare that afterwards wee received Chad Brown, William ffeild, Thomas Harris, sen'r, William Wickenden, Robert Williams, Gregory Dexter and others, as our towne booke declares. And whereas, by God's mercifull assistance, I was the procurer of the purchase, not by monies nor payment, the natives being so shy and jealous, that monies could not doe it; but by that language, acquaintance, and favour with the natives and other advantages which it pleased God to give me, and also bore the charges and venture of all the gratuetyes which I gave to the great sachems, and other sachems and natives round and about us, and lay ingaged for a loving and peaceable neighbourhood with them all to my great charge and travell. It was, therefore, thought by some loveing ffriends, that I should receive some loving consideration and gratuitye; and it was agreed between us, that every person that should be admitted into the ffellowship of injoying landes and disposing of the purchase, should pay thirtye shillinges into the public stock; and ffirst about thirtye poundes should be paid unto myselfe by thirty shillings a person, as they were admitted. This sum I received in love to my ffriends; and with respect to a towne and place of succor for the distressed as aforesaid, I doe acknowledge the said sum and payment as ffull satisffaction. And whereas in the year one thousand six hundred and thirtye seaven, so called, I delivered the deed subscribed by the two aforesaid chiefe sachems, so much thereof as concerneth the aforementioned landes ffrom myselfe and my heirs unto the whole number of the purchasers, with all my poweres right and title therein, reserving only unto myselfe one single share equall unto any of the rest of that number, I now againe in a more fformal way, under my hand and seal, confirm my fformer resignation of that deed of the landes aforesaid, and bind myselfe, my heirs, my executors, my administrators and assignes never to molest any of the said persons already received or hereafter to be received into the societye of purchasers as aforesaid, but they, theire heires, executors, administrators and assignes, shall at all times quietly and peaceably injoy the premises and every part thereof.[1]

---

[1] Rhode Island Colonial Records, vol. I, pp. 22-24.

The confirmation by Canonicus and Miantonomi, March 24, 1637, is as follows:

> At Nanhiggansick, the 24th of the first month, commonly called March, in y^e second yeare of our plantation or planting at Mooshausick or Providence.
>
> Memorandum, that we Cannaunicus and Miantunomi, the two chief sachems of Nanhiggansick, having two yeares since sold vnto Roger Williams, y^e lands and meadowes vpon the two fresh rivers, called Mooshausick and Wanasqutucket, doe now by these presents, establish and confirme y^e bounds of those lands, from y^e river and fields at Pautuckqut, y^e great hill of Notquonckanet, on y^e northwest, and the town of Maushapogue on y^e west.
>
> As also, in consideration of the many kindnesses and services he hath continually done for us, both with our friends at Massachusetts, as also at Quinickicutt and Apaum or Plymouth, we doe freely give unto him all that land from those rivers reaching to Pawtuxet river; as also the grass and meadowes upon y^e said Pawtuxet river.[1]

It was a fortunate circumstance for this feeble colony that Canonicus was chief sachem of the district when the wanderers reached it, and that his life was spared to old age. Truly did he say, "I have never suffered any wrong to be offered to the English since they landed; nor never will." Winthrop and Williams recognized the fact that during the latter part of his life he kept the peace of New England. He alone of the several New England sachems seemed to comprehend the fact that a new age was coming in; that there was a power behind the few English settlers which would conquer in the end. Philip may have seen the danger which threatened his race, but had not the sagacity to adopt the course best for his people. His chief object was revenge, and all his energies were bent to this end, regardless of the result, which a shrewder chief would have foreseen. In some respects Canonicus showed greater foresight than Williams. But it is unnecessary to extend these remarks, which have been made simply to emphasize the fact that the policy and peace of the colony was due to these two persons. It may be added here, however, that Williams' enthusiasm and confidence in his own integrity caused him to anticipate results that were not to be obtained, and made him, in his latter years, look upon the Indians with far less favor than when he first made his home among them.

Subsequently to the first deed above mentioned, Williams purchased the principal part of the county of Providence. Of the deeds of purchase of land from the Indians in the colony, the following may be cited as examples:

Deed from Ousamequin (Massasoit). 1646.

> This testifyeth, that I Ousamequin chiefe Sachem of Paukanawket, for and in consideration of full satisfaction in wampum, cloth and other commodities received at present; doe give, grant, sell and make over unto Roger Williams and Gregory Dexter, inhabitants of Providence, together with all those inhabitants of Providence that hath or shall joyne in this purchase, with all my right and interest of all that parcell or tract of land which lies betweene Pawtuckqut and Loqusquscit, with all the meadowes, trees and appurtenances thereof, and after the . . .

---

[1] Rhode Island Colonial Records, vol. I, p. 18.

And I doe hereby bind myself, my heires and successors, to maintaine all and every of their peaceable enjoyment of the foresaid lands from any other claime or bargaine whatsoever. And I do hereby authorize Saunkussecit alias Tom of Wauchimoqut to marke trees and set the bounds of the land aforesaid . . . . . in case that great meadow at or about Loqusqusitt fall not within the bounds aforesaid, yet it shall be for them to enjoye the said medow forever.[1]

Deed from the successors of Canonicus and Miantonomi, 1659.

This be known to all that it may concerne, in all ages to come, that I Caujaniquaunte, sachem of the Narragansetts, ratify and confirme to the men of Providence, and to the men of Pawtuxcette, their landes, and deed, that my brother Meantonomeah made over and disposed to them, namely, all the landes, between Pawtuckette river and Pawtuxcette river, up the streams without limit for their use of cattle.[2]

This was acknowledged and confirmed by the other sachems interested.

Deed to the Island of Aquedneck (Rhode Island), March 24, 1637.

MEMORANDUM. That we Cannonnicus and Miantunnomu y^e two chiefe Sachems of the Nauhiggansitts, by vertue of our generall command of this Bay, as allso the perticular subjectinge of the dead Sachims of Acquednecke and Kitackamuckqutt, themselves and land unto us, have sold unto Mr. Coddington and his friends united unto him, the great Island of Acquednecke lyinge from hence Eastward in this Bay, as allso the marsh or grasse upon Quinunicutt and the rest of the Islands in the Bay (exceptinge Chibachuwesa formerly sould unto Mr. Winthrop, the now Governour of the Massachusetts and Mr. Williams of Providence).[3]

January 12, 1642, Miantonomi sold to the inhabitants of Shawomot (Warwick): "Lands lyinge uppon the west syde of that part of the sea called Sowhomes Bay, from Copassanatuxett, over against a little island in the sayd bay, being the north bounds, and the utmost point of that neck of land called Shawhomett; being the South bounds ffrom the sea shoare of each boundary uppon a straight lyne westward twentie miles."

As the same system of dealing with the Indians prevailed in the Rhode Island as in the Providence settlement, and also in the colony after the union of the two, the above examples will suffice to show the practical methods adopted in carrying out their policy. This method of obtaining the Indians' right was carried on until practically all the lands included in the state as at present bounded were obtained.

It would seem from some laws which were passed at a comparatively early date, that the vicious practice of individual purchases began to make its appearance in the otherwise prudent and commendable policy. These orders or laws were passed for the purpose of putting a stop to this practice.

The first of these found on the record was passed in 1651, and is as follows:

Ordered; That no purchase shall be made of any Land of y^e natives for a plantation without the consent of this State, except it bee for the clearinge of the Indians from some particular plantations already sett down upon; and if any shall so purchase, they shall forfeit the Land so purchased to the Collonie, as also the President is to grant forth prohibition against any that shall purchase as aforesayd.[1]

---

[1] Rhode Island Colonial Records, vol. I, pp. 31-32.
[2] Ibid., p. 35.
[3] Ibid., p. 45.

This proving insufficient to put an end to the practice, an additional act (or "order") was passed in 1658, as follows:

Whereas, there hath beine severall purchases of land made from the Indians by men within the precincts of this Collony, which, for want of a law thereaboute in the collony, cannot be now made voyde or hindered, as namely, the purchase of Quononagutt Island, and the island called Dutch Island, which hath beine made by William Coddington and Benedict Arnold, and many others joyned by covinants with them thereabouts cannot now bee made voyde, but must bee and are alowed and confirmed as lawfull as purchased from the Indians if it were not bought before; as also any other purchases made by others as aforesayd formerly. Yett to prevent the licke purchasings hereafter from the Indians; it is ordered, by the authority of this present Assembly, that noe person, strainger or other, shall make any further purchases of lands or Islands from the Indians within the precincts of this Collony, butt such only as are soe alowed to doe, and ordered therein by an express order of a court of commissioners, upon penalty of forfeitinge all such purchassed lands or Islands to the Collony, and to pay besides, a fine of twenty pound to the collony in case of transgressinge this order.[2]

As examples of the orders granting permission to purchase under the aforesaid acts, the following are taken from the proceedings of 1657:

Whereas, we have a law in our collony, dated November the 2d, 1658, that noe person within the precincts of this collony shall buy or purchass any land of the Indians without licence of this Generall Court; and whereas, there is a place for a plantation in the bownds of this Collony, aboute a place so called Nyantecutt: It is ordered, that the Court apoynt one man in each Towne of this Collony to purchass the foresayd land of Ninecraft, who are, viz.: Mr. Ben: Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenner, Mr. William Baulston, and Capt. Randall Houlden, and that it be dispossed to such as have need of each towne of this collony; they payinge suffitiantly for it to such as are apoynted to purchass it, or otherwise to be ordered, as each towne apoynt.

It is ordered, that Providence shall have liberty to buy out and cleare off Indians within the bowndes of Providence, as expressed in their towne evidence, and to purchass a little more in case they wish to add, seeinge they are straytened, not exceedinge three thousand acres joyninge to their township.[3]

Also June 17, 1662:

The Court doe grant free liberty and leave to the petitioners and their sayd associates to make purchase of the natives within this jurisdiction, and to buy of them that are true owners, a tract of land lying together, and not exceeding fower thousand ackers; always provided, it bee such land as is not already granted, or annexed to any of the townshipes of the Collony by purchase or other lawfull meanes, nor that it be land already purchased and justly claimed by any other perticular persons, freemen of the Collony or ther successors.[4]

In 1696 an act was passed to prevent intrusion upon the lands of the Narragansetts. It provided "that all possessions of any lands in the Narragansett country obtained by intrusion, without the consent and approbation of the general assembly, be deemed and adjudged illegal and void in law." The Indians were made wards of the legislature, and their lands wholly subject to its control. From 1709 onward the assembly was frequently called upon to exercise its authority for their protection and relief. Commissioners were from time to time appointed to oversee and lease their lands. As time went on there was some change in the mode of management; laws prohibiting the purchase of lands were repeated, and the guardianship of the legislature was kindly exercised for these natives as their numbers continued to dwindle.

---

[1] Rhode Island Colonial Records, vol. I, p. 236. [2] Ibid., pp. 403–404. [3] Ibid., p. 418. [4] Ibid., p. 484.

Evidences of the method followed by the people of this colony might be multiplied, but what has been given is sufficient to show that the policy was a just and humane one, that was seldom if ever marred by official acts of injustice in this respect.

NORTH CAROLINA

History does not make clear the policy of the North Carolina colony in dealing with the Indians in regard to their lands; in truth, it does not appear that any official policy was adopted until near the close of its colonial existence.

As a general rule, which had but few interruptions, the relations existing between the settlers and natives were friendly and peaceful up to the year 1711. The editor of the Colonial Records expresses some doubt on this point in his "prefatory notes," but the evidence appears to sustain the statement of historians. After the conquest of the Tuskarora there was no other tribe, except the Cherokee, on their western frontier which the colonists deemed worthy of consideration. It may also be added that during the first half of its existence the colony was without any stable government, its political affairs being interrupted more than once by rebellion, and once or twice reduced almost to a chaotic condition. Add to these considerations the fact that the Albemarle or first settlement was made on territory claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Virginia, and the reason why no settled policy was adopted by the North Carolina colony in regard to its dealings with Indians for their lands will readily be understood.

Notwithstanding these serious drawbacks, individual enterprise, energy, and patriotism were sufficient for the emergencies, and succeeded at length in bringing order and system out of misrule. As might be expected, the transactions with the natives in regard to lands during this period were chiefly by individuals, the only exceptions being where attempts were made to found separate colonies.

As above stated, the first settlement within the bounds of the state was about Albemarle sound, a region believed to be within the limits of the Virginia charter, and was made by emigrants from that colony, who were in search of rich and unoccupied lands. The first purchase of land made from the Indians of this region, of which history makes any mention, appears to have been by Francis Yeardly, son of Sir George

Yeardly. The only mention of this is in a letter by the younger Yeardly to John Ferrar, esq. The paragraphs referred to are as follows:[1]

> In September last, a young man, a trader for beavers, being bound out to the adjacent parts to trade, by accident his sloop left him; and he, supposing she had been gone to Roanoke, hired a small boat, and, with one of his company left with him, came to crave my license to go to look after his sloop, and sought some relief of provisions of me; the which granting, he set forth with three more in company, one being of my family, the others were my neighbors. They entered in at Caratoke, ten leagues to the southward of Cape Henry, and so went to Rhoanoke Island; where, or near thereabouts they found the great Commander of those parts with his Indians a-hunting, who received them civilly, and showed them the ruins of Sir Walter Raleigh's fort, from whence I received a sure token of their being there. . . . Immediately I dispatched away a boat with six hands, one being a carpenter, to build the King an English house, my promise, at his coming first, being to comply in that matter. I sent £200 sterling in trust to purchase and pay for what land they should like, the which in little time they effected and purchased, and paid for three great rivers, and also all such others as they should like of, southerly; and in solemn manner took possession of the country, in the name, and on the behalf of the Commonwealth of England; and actual possession was solemnly given to them by the great Commander, and all the great men of the rest of the provinces, in delivering them a turf of the earth with an arrow shot into it; and so the Indians totally left the lands and rivers to us, retiring to a new habitation, where our people built the great Commander a fair house, the which I am to furnish with English utensils and chattels.

Although no boundaries are mentioned, the territory embraced must have been of considerable extent, as it is said "they purchased and paid for three great rivers. and also such others as they should like of, southerly."

The next purchase mentioned, and the earliest one of which a record has been preserved, was from the chief of the Yeopim (Weopemeoc) Indians. This grant was made March 1, 1661, to George Durant for a tract of land then called Wecocomicke, lying on Perquimans river and Roanoke sound. The place is now known as "Durant's Neck." This, as given in the Colonial Records and purporting to be a copy of the record in Perquimans county, is as follows:

> Know All men by these presents that I, Kilcacenen, King of Yeopim have for a valeiable consideration of satisfaction received with the consent of my people sold, and made over and to George Durant a Parcell of land lying and being on Roneoke Sound and on a River called by the name of Perquimans which. Issueth out of the North Side of the aforesaid Sound which Land at present bears the name of Wecocomicke, begining at a marked Oak Tree, which divides this land from the land I formily sold to Saml Pricklove and extending westerly up the said Sound to a Point or Turning of the aforesaid Perquimans River and so up the eastward side of the said River to a creek called by the name of Awoseake, to-wit;—All the Land betwixt the aforesaid Bounds of Samuel Pricklove and the said Creek; thence to the Head thereof. And thence through the Woods to the first Bounds.[2]
>
> To have and to hold the quiet possession of the same to him and his heirs forever, with All Rights and Priviledges thereunto forever from me or any Person or Persons whatsoever. As witness my hand this first day of March 1661.[3]

---

[1] Colonial Records, vol. 1, p. 18.

[2] Ibid., p. 19.

[3] Ibid., p. 19.

It must be confessed that the orthography and language have a rather modern look, indicating, if genuine, that it is given in substance rather than as an exact copy. There is, however, an additional item of evidence tending to confirm the correctness of this record. It appears from the same record book that one Catchmang or Catchmany, having received a grant from the governor of Virginia, including this tract, conceded Durant's right thereto and transferred to him all claim derived from the governor's patent.

It appears from the reference in Durant's deed to a previous sale that a former grant had been obtained from the Indians, though no record of it has been preserved.

These appear, however, to be only the first of a series of like individual purchases. As early as 1662 purchases made directly from the Indians had become such an evil in the sight of the government that it was resolved to recognize them no longer. The "instructions" to Sir William Berkeley (1663), relating to the settlement of "The Province of Carolina," contains the following passage:

> If those men which have purchased shall for the better moddelling and secureing the plantations parte with there Interest bought of the Indians which they must doe the next possessor ought to pay him what he leyed out with some small advantage for his disburse, and if the party in possession have cleaned and planted (or either) more than his proportion of Grownd in bredth he ought to be compounded with for his charge of which the Governor and Councill to be Judge.[1]

The following statement occurs in a letter to the same person, dated September 8, 1663:

> By our instructions and proposealls you will see what proportions of lande we intend for each master and sarvant and in what manner to be allotted, but we understand that the people that are there have bought great tracts of land from the Indians, which if they shall injoye will weaken the plantation.[2]

The Lords Proprietors more than once recognized the fact that lands had been purchased from the Indians before the date of their charter.

The settlements made on lower Cape Fear river were based on purchases. It is expressly stated that the New Englanders, who were the first to attempt a settlement here, "purchased of the Indian chiefs a title to the soil."

The Barbadoes colony, which, encouraged and directed by Sir John Yeamans, began a settlement a few years later (1665) near the locality the New Englanders had abandoned, did so upon lands first purchased from the Indians. The planters who wished to remove thither, first dispatched an agent to find a suitable locality. This was found on Cape Fear river, not far from the locality the New England settlers had occupied, and a purchase of 32 miles square made, or, as the agent reported, "We made a purchase of the river and land of Cape Fair of Watcoosa and such other Indians as appeared to us to be the chief of those parts."

Although none of the Carolina charters refer to the rights of the natives or concede in any manner their claims to the lands, yet, as we have seen, the "instructions" to Governor Berkeley indicate considerable opposition to the indiscriminate individual purchases. On the other hand, the same Lords Proprietors seemed to be content with allowing these individual transactions, provided the land was first obtained from them. In "An Answer to certine Demands and Proposealls made by severall Gentlemen" of Barbadoes they say in reply to the third request: "To the 3d demand wee consent that the Governor and Counsell shal be amply and fully impowered from us to graunte such proportions of land to all that shall come to plant in quantity and according to the Meth-hood and under that acknowledgement and noe more, as in our declarations and proposealls is set forth for which they may contract and compound with the Indians; if they see fitt."

---

[1] Colonial Records, vol. I, p. 51.

[2] Ibid., p. 53.

It would seem from this that the Indian title was considered of little importance by the Lords Proprietors. However, it is a slight acknowledgment of that title, but its extinguishment was left to the individual grantees—an ill-advised policy, which, as has been shown, prevailed to some extent in New York during the early histor" of that colony.

The following clauses in the "Fundamental Constitutions," drawn up by John Locke, are the only ones therein bearing on this subject:

> 50th. The grand council, etc., shall have power . . . to make peace and war, leagues, treaties, etc., with any of the neighbour Indians.
>
> 112th. No person whatever shall hold, or claim any land in Carolina by purchase, or gift, or otherwise from the natives or any other whatsoever; but merely from and under the Lords Proprietors, upon pain of forfeiture of all his estate, moveable or immoveable, and perpetual banishment.

But the "Fundamental Constitutions" were in truth a dead letter from the first. Although adopted in 1669 they were never practically in force.

It may be added here that Graffenried, in his manuscript account of the incidents attending the settlement of his colony at Newbern, asserts that he paid the Indians for the lands where he first settled, on which Newbern was built.

For forty years subsequent to the date given above the records of North Carolina, so far as the subject now under consideration is concerned, present a complete blank. In fact, as Doyle ("English Colonies in America") has truly remarked, "For the next forty years the annals of North Carolina became more meager than those of any [other one] of our American colonies."

In 1711 the bloody Indian war broke out, which, but for the timely aid of South Carolina, would have resulted in the destruction of the northern settlement. This was carried on chiefly by the Tuskarora, who, at this time, as it is stated, numbered 1,200 warriors, the other neighboring tribes having migrated or dwindled, through contact with civilization, until they were no longer a source of alarm to the colonists. The real cause of this outbreak does not appear to be clearly stated—that mentioned by Graffenried not furnishing a full explanation.

Hitherto, as a general rule, the relations between the settlers and the natives had been peaceful, and for the greater part friendly. It appears that as early as 1703 there had been some petty disputes concerning lands and trade, and it is probable that the war grew out of some dissatisfaction on this account, as intimated by Graffenried. This seems apparent from the wording of an act passed by the general assembly in 1715, "For restraining the Indians from molesting or injuring the inhabitants of this government and for securing to the Indians the right and property of their own lands." The fourth section of this act is as follows:

> And whereas there is great reason to believe that disputes concerning land has already been of fatal consequence to the peace and welfare of this colony, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That no white man shall, for any consideration whatsoever, purchase or buy any tract or parcel of land claimed, or actually in possession of any Indian, without special liberty for so doing from the Governor and Council first had and obtained, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every hundred acres of land so bargained for and purchased, one half to the informer and other half to him or them that shall sue for the same: to be recovered by bill, plaint or information, in any court of record within this government; wherein no ession, protection, injunction, or wager of law, shall be allowed or admitted of.[1]

After this the only natives of any consequence with whom the colonists had to contend were the Cherokee, who dwelt on their western frontier. The Tuskarora, who had remained at peace during the conflict, were removed in 1717 to a reservation on the northern bank of Roanoke river, in what is now Bertie county; the remnant of the hostiles abandoned the country and joined the Iroquois. There is another fact which should not be overlooked in this connection, namely, that a considerable portion of the state was absolutely uninhabited. This will be apparent to anyone who will follow Lawson[2] closely in his travels through the two Carolinas. He also remarks that "it must be confessed that the most noble and sweetest part of this country is not inhabited by any but savages; and a great deal of the richest part thereof, has no inhabitants but the beasts of the wilderness; for the Indians are not inclinable to settle on the richest land because the timbers are too large for them to cut down, and too much burthened with wood for their laborers to make plantations of."

In 1748 an act was passed "for ascertaining the bounds of a certain tract of land formerly laid out by treaty to the use of the Tuskarora Indians, so long as they, or any of them, shall occupy and live upon the same; and to prevent any person or persons taking up lands, or settling within the said bounds." As parts of this act are of historical importance in this connection, they are quoted here:

> Whereas complaints are made by the Tuskarora Indians, of divers incroachments made by the English on their lands, and it being but just that the ancient inhabitants of this province shall have and enjoy a quiet and convenient dwelling place in this their native country; wherefore,

---

[1] Laws of Colonial and State Governments Relating to Indian Affairs (1832), p. 162.

[2] John Lawson, History of Upper South Carolina.

II. We pray that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by his Excellency Governor Gabriel Johnston, Esq; Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council and General Assembly of this province, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the lands formerly allotted the Tuskerora Indians, by solemn treaty, lying on Morattock river, in Bertie county, being the same whereon they now dwell, butted and bounded as follows, viz. beginning at the mouth of Quitsnoy swamp, running up the said swamp four hundred and thirty pole, to a scrubby-oak near the head of said swamp, by a great spring; then North ten degrees east, eight hundred and fifty-pole to a persimon tree on Raquis swamp; then along the swamp and Pocosion main course, North fifty-seven degrees West, two thousand six hundred and forty pole, to a hickory on the east side of the falling run or deep creek, and down the various courses of the said run to Morattock river, then down the river to the first station; shall be confirmed and assured, and by virtue of this act is confirmed and assured, unto James Blount, chief of the Tuskarora nation, and the people under his charge, their heirs and successors, for ever; any law, usage, custom or grant to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * * * * * * *

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person, for any consideration whatsoever, shall purchase or buy any tract or parcel of land, claimed, or in possession of any Indian or Indians, but all such bargains and sales shall be, and hereby are declared to be null and void, and of none effect; and the person or persons so purchasing or buying any land of any Indian or Indians, shall further forfeit the sum of ten pounds proclamation money, for every hundred acres by him purchased and bought; one half to the use of the public, the other half to him or them that shall sue for the same; to be recovered by action of debt, bill plaint or information, in any court of record within this government wherein no essoin, protection, injunction or wager of law, shall be allowed or admitted of.[1]

In 1761 the British government issued instructions to the governors of the several American colonies, including North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and "the agent for Indian affairs in the southern department" (given above under New York), forbidding purchases of land from the Indians without first having obtained license to this effect.

As the only other dealings of importance by North Carolina with the Indians were with the Cherokee, which have been set forth by Mr Royce in his paper in the Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, it is only necessary to mention the more important and refer the reader to the memoir cited.

In 1730 Sir Alexander Cumming was commissioned by the authorities of North Carolina to conclude a treaty with these Indians. Although it included no cession of lands, the tribe agreed to submit to the sovereignty of the King and his successors, and to permit no whites except the English to build forts or cabins or plant corn among them.

In 1762 a grant to one Captain Patrick Jack was signed by Governor Dobbs and Little Carpenter for certain lands in eastern Tennessee, which it seems had been purchased by Jack of the Cherokee in 1757.

Lands on Watauga and Nolachucky rivers (at that time, 1772–1775 in North Carolina, now in Tennessee) were purchased of the Indians by the pioneers who had pushed their way over the mountains into the valleys of these streams.

---

[1] Public Acts, General Assembly N. C., by James Iredell (1804), pp. 23–35.

In 1777 a treaty was concluded between Virginia and North Carolina on the one part, and the Cherokee on the other, by which the boundary and prohibitions as set forth in the act of the legislature of North Carolina are as follows:

> No person shall enter or survey any lands within the Indian hunting grounds, or without the limits heretofore ceded by them, which limits westward are declared to be as follows: Begin at a point on the dividing line which hath been agreed upon between the Cherokees and the colony of Virginia, where the line between that Commonwealth and this State (hereafter to be extended) shall intersect the same; running thence a right line to the mouth of Cloud's Creek, being the second creek below the Warrior's Ford, at the mouth of Carter's Valley; thence a right line to the highest point of Chimney Top Mountain or High Rock; thence a right line to the mouth of Camp or McNamee's Creek, on south bank of Nolichucky, about ten miles below the mouth of Big Limestone; from the mouth of Camp Creek a southeast course to the top of Great Iron Mountain, being the same which divides the hunting grounds of the Overhill Cherokees from the hunting grounds of the middle settlements; and from the top of Iron Mountain a south course to the dividing ridge between the waters of French Broad, and Nolichucky Rivers; thence a southwesterly course along the ridge to the great ridge of the Appalachian Mountains, which divide the eastern and western waters; thence with said dividing ridge to the line that divides the State of South Carolina from this State.[1]

The subsequent treaties with these Indians were made by the United States and are given in Mr Royce's schedule.

It would seem from these records, though incomplete and fragmentary, that but a comparatively small portion of the territory of North Carolina was purchased from the Indians, and, as above stated, that until near the close of the colonial era the province had adopted no fixed policy in regard to this subject. There were, in fact, no tribes in the middle portions that were deemed worthy of the attention of the colonists when the demand for their lands arose. Mr James Mooney, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, who has made a careful study of the natives of this section, remarks[2]—

> The tribes between the mountains and the sea were of but small importance politically; no sustained mission work was ever attempted among them, and there were but few literary men to take an interest in them. War, pestilence, whisky and systematic slave hunts had nearly exterminated the aboriginal occupants of the Carolinas before anybody had thought them of sufficient importance to ask who they were, how they lived, or what were their beliefs and opinions.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The first settlement of this state, which was destined to form part of the real history thereof, was made in 1670 at or near Port Royal. Dissatisfied with the location, the settlers moved to the banks of Ashley river, where they began what was to become the city of Charleston. Whether the particular lands taken possession of for these settlements were purchased at the time such settlements were made is unknown; at least, history has left the inquiry unanswered. However, it is known that for the purpose of affording room for the expansion of the colony which had settled at the junction of Ashley and Cooper rivers, land was purchased from the natives.

---

[1] Fifth Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1883-84, p. 150.

[2] The Siouan Tribes of the East (1894), p. 6.

Mills[1] says the first public deed of conveyance found on record is dated March 10, 1675. This was probably while the settlers were still occupying the site first selected on the western bank of Ashley river and before the removal to Oyster point. The deed as given by Mills is as follows:

> To all manner of people. Know ye, that we the cassiques, natural born heirs and sole owners and proprietors of greater and lesser Casor, lying on the river of Kyewaw, the river of Stono, and the fresher of the river Edistoh, doe, for us, ourselves and subjects and vassels, demise, sell, grant, and forever quit and resign, the whole parcels of land called by the name and names of great and little Casor with all the timber of said land or lands, and all manner of the appurtenances any way belonging to any part or parts of the said land or lands, unto the Right Honorable Anthony Earle of Shaftsbury, Lord Baron Ashley of Winboon, St. Gyles's, Lord Cooper of Pawlett, and to the rest of the lords proprietors of Carolina for and in consideration of a valuable parcel of cloth, hatchets, beads, and other goods and manufactures, now received at the hands of Andrew Percivall, Gent. in full satisfaction of and for these our territories, lands, and royalties, with all manner the appurtenances, privileges, and dignities, any manner of way to us, ourselves or vassals belonging. In confirmation whereof we the said cassiques have hereunto set our hands, and affixed our seals, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord God one thousand six-hundred seventie and five, and in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Charles the second of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith etc.

By another deed, dated February 28, 1683, the chief or "cassique" of Wimbee (or Wimbee Indians) cedes "a strip of country between the Combahee and Broad river extending back to the mountains."

Another deed, dated February 13, 1684, is a conveyance by the "Cassique of Stono." Another of the same date is by the "Cassique of Combahee;" and another also of the same date is by "the Queen of St Helena;" and also of the same date is one by the "Cassique of Kissah." On the same day "all these cassiques joined to make a general deed conveying all the lands which they before conveyed separately to the lords proprietors."

It would seem from these facts that the South Carolina colony adopted at the outset a correct, just, and humane policy in treating with the Indians for their lands. Not only was the territory purchased, but the grants were made to the properly constituted authorities, the Lords Proprietors. And yet this was at a time when there was constant friction between the people and the rulers. "The continued struggles with the proprietaries hastened the emancipation of the people from their rule; but the praise of having been always in the right can not be awarded to the colonists. The latter claimed the right of weakening the neighboring Indian tribes by a partisan warfare, and a sale of the captives into West India bondage; their antagonists demanded that the treaty of peace with the natives should be preserved."[2]

---

[1] Statistics of South Carolina (1826), p. 106.

[2] Bancroft, History of the United States, vol. II.

The dark blot on South Carolina's Indian history is her encouragement of Indian enslavement. On this point it is sufficient to quote the following remarks by Doyle,[1] which are based on the report of Governor Johnson, made to the proprietors in 1708.

> In another way, too, the settlers had placed a weapon in the hands of their enemies. The Spaniards were but little to be dreaded, unless strengthened by an Indian alliance. The English colonists themselves increased this danger by too faithful an imitation of Spanish usages. In both the other colonies with which we have dealt, the troubles with the Indians were mostly due to those collisions which must inevitably occur between civilized and savage races. But from the first settlement of Carolina the colony was tainted with a vice which imperiled its relations with the Indians. . . . In Virginia and Maryland there are but few traces of any attempt to enslave the Indians. In Carolina the negro must always have been the cheaper, more docile, and more efficient instrument, and in time the African race furnished the whole supply of servile labor. But in the early days of the colony the negro had no such monopoly of suffering. The Indian was kidnapped and sold, sometimes to work on what had once been his own soil, sometimes to end his days as an exile and bondsman in the West Indies. As late as 1708 the native population furnished a quarter of the whole body of slaves.

We are informed by Logan[2] that "as early as 1707 the exciting abuses of the trade, the rapid profits of which had allured into the Indian nations many irresponsible men of the most despicable character, induced the passage of an act by the assembly by which a board of commissioners was instituted to manage and direct everything relating to the traffic with the Indians, and all traders were compelled, under heavy penalties, to take out a license as their authority in the nation."

The same act, which furnishes some important items of history, provides further:

> Whereas, the greater number of those persons that trade among the Indians in amity with this government, do generally lead loose, vicious lives, to the scandal of the Christian religion, and do likewise oppress the people among whom they live, by their unjust and illegal actions, which, if not prevented, may in time tend to the destruction of this province; therefore, be it enacted, that after the first day of October next, every trader that shall live and deal with any Indians, except the Itawans, Sewees, Santees, Stonoes, Kiawas, Kussoes, Edistoes, and St. Helenas, for the purpose of trading in furs, skins, slaves, or any other commodity, shall first have a license under the hand and seal of the Commissioners hereafter to be named; for which he shall pay the public receiver the full sum of eight pounds current money. The license shall continue in force one year and no longer, and he shall give a surety of one hundred pounds currency.[3]

On November 25 of the same year an act was passed to limit the bounds of the "Yamasse settlement," to prevent persons from disturbing them with their stock, and to remove such as are settled within the limitations mentioned. But these Indians, together with other tribes, having engaged in 1715 in bloody war with the colonists, were at length completely conquered and the remnant driven from the province. Having deserted their lands and forfeited their right to them, these by act of June 13, 1716, (number 373,) were appropriated to other uses.[1] This act was declared null and void by the Lords Proprietors.

---

[1] English Colonies in America, vol. I, p. 359.

[2] History of Upper South Carolina, p. 170.

[3] Ibid., pp. 170-171.

In 1712 there was passed "An act for settling the Island called Palawana, upon the Cusaboe Indians now living in Granville County and upon their Posterity forever." The first section of this act is as follows:

> Whereas the *Cusaboe* Indians of *Granville* County, are the native and ancient Inhabitants of the Sea Coasts of this Province, and kindly entertained the first *English* who arrived in the same, and are useful to the Government for Watching and Discovering Enemies, and finding Shipwreck'd People; And whereas the Island called *Palawana* near the Island of *St. Helena*, upon which most of the Plantations of the said *Cusaboes* now are, was formerly by Inadvertancy granted by the Right Honorable the Lords Proprietors of this Province, to *Matthew Smallwood*, and by him sold and transferred to *James Cockram*, whose Property and Possession it is at present; Be it Enacted by the most noble Prince *Henry* Duke of *Beauford*, Palatine, and the Rest of the Right Honorable the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of *Carolina*, together with the Advice and Consent of the Members of the General Assembly now met at *Charles-Town* for the South West Part of this Province, That from and after the Ratification of this Act, the Island of *Palawana*, lying nigh the Island of *St. Helena*, in *Granville* County, containing between Four and Five Hundred Acres of Land, be it more or less, now in the Possession of *James Cockram* as aforesaid, shall be and is hereby declared to be vested in the aforesaid *Cusaboe* Indians, and in their Heirs forever.[2]

The only important treaties in regard to lands after this date were with the Cherokee and Creek Indians. As the treaties with the Cherokee are all mentioned by Mr Royce in his paper published in the Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, a brief reference to them is all that is necessary here. The map which accompanies the paper cited shows the several tracts obtained by these treaties.

By treaty of 1721 with the Cherokee, Governor Nicholson fixed the boundary line between that tribe and the English; he also regulated the weights and measures to be used, and appointed an agent to superintend their affairs.

About the same time a treaty of peace was concluded with the Creeks by which Savannah river was made the boundary of their hunting grounds, beyond which no settlement of the whites was to extend.

In 1755 Governor Glenn, by treaty with the Cherokee, obtained an important cession. By its terms the Indians ceded to Great Britain all that territory embraced in the present limits of Abbeville, Edgefield, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg, Newberry, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, and York districts.

In 1761 another treaty was made with the same tribe by Lieutenant-Governor Bull, by which the sources of the great rivers flowing into the Atlantic were declared to be the boundary between the Indians and the whites.

On June 1, 1773, a treaty was concluded jointly with the Creeks and Cherokee by the British superintendent, by which they ceded to Great Britain a tract "begin," etc., as described below under "Georgia."

It is proper to remind the reader at this point that the royal proclamation of George III, dated October 7, 1763, forbidding private persons from purchasing lands of the Indians and requiring all purchases of such lands to be made for the Crown, applied to South Carolina.

---

[1] Laws of the Province of South Carolina. by Nicholas Trott (1763), p. 295. [2] Ibid., No. 338, p 277.

On May 20, 1777, a treaty was concluded by South Carolina and Georgia with the Cherokee, by which the Indians ceded a considerable section of country on Savannah and Saluda rivers.

As the subsequent treaties were made with the United States, they will be found in Mr Royce's schedule.

It would appear from the foregoing facts that the policy pursued by the South Carolina colony in regard to the Indian title was in the main just, and was based—impliedly, at least—on an acknowledgment of this title. But it is necessary to call attention to the fact that a large area in this state, as in North Carolina, appears to have been taken possession of without any formal treaties with or purchases from the Indians. This was due probably to the fact that, with the exception of the Catawba, the tribes who occupied this central portion were of minor importance and unsettled, and the Catawba, by the constant wars in which they were engaged, had been greatly reduced in numbers, so much so, in fact, that the governors of South Carolina and Georgia came to their relief by means of treaties of peace with their enemies.

GEORGIA

On the 9th of June, 1732, George II granted by charter to certain "trustees" the right to establish the colony of Georgia, including all the lands and territories from the most northerly stream of Savannah river along the seacoast to the southward unto the most southerly stream of Altamaha river, and westward from the heads of said rivers in direct lines to the South sea, and all islands within 20 leagues of the coast.

During the first year of the colony's existence, Governor James Oglethorpe, who was placed in charge by the trustees, directed his attention to providing for the emigrants suitable homes at Savannah, Joseph's Town, Abercorn, and Old Ebenezer; the erection of a fort on Great Ogeechee river, and the concluding of treaties of amity and cession with the natives. "Having," according to one authority, "confirmed the colonists in their occupation of the right bank of the Savannah, and engaged the friendship of the venerable Indian chief Tomo-chi-chi, and the neighboring Lower Creeks and Uchees, he set out," etc.

On the 20th of May, 1733, at Savannah, Oglethorpe made a treaty with the headmen of the Lower Creeks, the summary of which, as given by Hugh McCall,[1] is as follows:

> When Oglethorpe came over from England he was not vested with full powers, consequently the ratification of the treaty was to be made in England. Soon after his arrival he sent runners to the different towns, and invited a convention of the

---

[1] History of Georgia, vol. I, p. 37.

> kings and chiefs of the Creek nation, and entered into a treaty of amity and commerce with them, making a transfer of the whole nation and all their lands, and agreeing to live under and become the subjects of his majesty's government in common with the white colonists of Georgia. It was further stipulated that a free and complete right and title, was granted to the trustees for all the lands between Savannah and Altamaha rivers, extending west to the extremity of the tide water, and including all the islands on the coast from Tybee to St Simons' inclusively, reserving to themselves the islands of Ossabaw, Sapeloe and St Catherines, for the purposes of hunting, bathing, and fishing—also the tract of land lying between Pipe-maker's bluff and Pallychuckola creek, above Yamacraw bluff, now Savannah; which lands the Indians reserved to themselves for an encampment, when they came to visit their beloved friends at Savannah. . . . This treaty was signed by Oglethorpe on the part of the king of England, and by Tomochichi and the other chiefs and headmen on the part of the Creek nation; it was transmitted to the trustees and formally ratified on the 18th of October, 1733.

By this treaty the Indians also granted to the trustees all the lands on Savannah river as far as the Ogeechee, and all the lands along the seacoast as far as St John river and as high as the tide flowed. McCall says the grant extended to the Altamaha, but White is certainly correct in limiting it by the Ogeechee, as is shown by the treaty of 1739 mentioned below.

In March, 1736, Governor Oglethorpe wrote to the trustees that "King Tomo-Chachi and his nephew Tooanoghoni and the Beloved Man Umpechee," had agreed they should possess the island of St Simons but reserved St Catherine to themselves.

From a letter to Mr Causton, dated March 17, 1736, it would seem that the lands had been purchased as far northwest as Ebenezer creek, in what is now Effingham county. "You are to notice," he says, "that the Trustees' orders for preventing Peoples settling beyond the River Ebenezer be executed by the proper officer. The Indians having complained that some persons have settled over against Palachocola and some near the mouth of Ebenezer."

Another letter to the trustees, dated May 18, 1738, informs us of what the Indians had made complaint, and shows also Governor Oglethorpe's desire to keep faith with them. He says:

> Some private men have taken great pains to incense the Indians against the Spaniards and against the Colony of Georgia particularly. Capt. Green who I am informed has advised the Uchee Indians to fall upon the Saltzburgers for settling upon their Lands, the occasion of which was an indiscreet action of one of the Saltzburgers who cleared and planted four acres of Land beyond the Ebenezer contrary to my orders and without my knowledge. They also turned their cattle over the River some of whom strayed away and eat the Uchees corn 20 miles above Ebenezer. But what vext the Uchees more was that some of the Carolina people swam a great Herd of Cattle over Savannah and sent up Negroes and began a Plantation on the Georgia side not far from the Uchees Town. The Uchees instead of taking Green's advice and beginning Hostilities with us sent up their King and 20 Warriors with a Message of thanks to me for having ordered back the Cattle and sent away the Negroes which I did as soon as ever I arrived. They told me that my having done them justice before they asked it made them love me and not believe the stories that were told them against me and that therefore instead of beginning a War with

> the English they were come down to help me against the Spaniards and that if I wanted them they would bring down four score more of their warriors who should stay with me a whole year. You see how God baffles the attempts of wicked men.[1]

In another letter, July 26, 1736, incidental mention is made of a cession of land by Opayhatchoo and his tribe. At this time the cessions he had obtained did not reach to the upper Altamaha, as he remarks: "The opposition from Carolina forced me to give the Indians large presents to procure their confirmation of the cession of the Islands; and they have refused as yet to give leave to settle the inland parts up the Alatamaha."

On the 21st of August, 1739, another treaty was entered into at Coweta with the Creeks, Cherokee, and Chickasaw. In this treaty the Indians declare—

> . . . that all the dominions, territories and lands between the Savannah and St. John's Rivers, including all the islands, and from the St John's River to the Apalachie Bay and thence to the mountains, do, by ancient right belong to the Creek Nation, and that they would not suffer either the Spaniards or any other people excepting the trustees of the Colony of Georgia, to settle their lands. They also acknowledge the grant which they formerly made to the Trustees of all the lands on Savannah River as far as the river Ogeechee, and all the lands along the seacoast as far as St John's River, and as high as the tide flowed, and all the islands, particularly St Simon's, Cumberland, and Amelia, etc.[2]

It would appear from these facts that the policy adopted by this colony at the outset in dealing with the Indians was a kind and just one. Moreover, it was correct in method, as the grants from Indians were not obtained by or on behalf of individuals, but by the properly constituted authority for and on behalf of the "trustees," who were the proprietors of this colony. Happily for the welfare of the settlers, the active control had been placed in the hands of Oglethorpe, who was unquestionably one of the most just, kind, and truly worthy governors who ever ruled over an American colony. Yet, as history testifies, though strictly just and prompt to repair or amend an injury, he was watchful and prompt to resent an invasion of or trespass on the rights of the colonists, whether by the natives or by the whites from other settlements.

A letter to the trustees dated September 5, 1739, which refers to the treaty of 1739, above mentioned, gives some additional evidence of the just policy Oglethorpe had adopted in treating with the Indians:

> I am just arrived at this Place from the Assembled Estates of the Creek Nation. They have very fully declared their rights to and possession of all the Land as far as the River Saint Johns and their Concession of the Sea Coast, Islands and other Lands to the Trustees, of which they have made a regular act. If I had not gone up the misunderstandings between them and the Carolina Traders fomented by our two neighboring Nations would probably have occasioned their beginning a war, which I believe might have been the result of this general meeting; but as their complaints were reasonable, I gave them satisfaction in all of them, and everything

---

[1] Georgia Historical Society Collections, vol. III, pp. 35-36.

[2] White. Historical Collections of Georgia (1855), p. 121.

> is entirely settled in peace. It is impossible to describe the joy they expressed at my arrival they met me forty miles in the woods and layd Provisions on the roads in the woods.[1]

In 1757, or early in 1758, the following act was passed "to prevent private persons from purchasing lands from the Indians, and for preventing persons trading with them without licence:"

> Whereas the safety, welfare, and preservation of this province of Georgia doth, in great measure depend on the maintaining a good correspondence between his majesty's subjects and the several nations of Indians in amity with the said province: *And whereas* many inconveniences have arisen, from private persons claiming lands, included in the charter granted to the late honorable trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia by his present majesty, and since reinvested in the crown under pretense of certain purchases made of them from the Indians, which have given occasion for disputes with those people; for remedy whereof, and for preventing any differences or disputes with the Indians for the future, and also for preventing persons trading with them without licence, *Be it enacted*, That from and after the fifteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, if any person or persons whatsoever shall attempt to purchase or contract for, or cause to be purchased or contracted for, or shall take or accept of a grant or conveyance of any lands, or tracts of land, from any Indian, or body of Indians, upon any pretense whatsoever, (except for the use of the crown, and that by permission for this purpose first had and obtained from his majesty, his heirs or successors, or his or their governor or commander in chief of the said province for the time being), every such purchase, contract, grant, and conveyance, shall be, and is and are hereby declared to be null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and all and every person and persons so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand pounds sterling money of Great Britain, the one half thereof to his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of the province, and the other half to him or them who shall sue for the same, by action of debt or information, in the general court of this province, in which no assoign, protection, privilege, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.[2]

In 1763, by a treaty held at Augusta, the boundary line between the settlements and the lands of the natives was fixed and afterward actually surveyed by De Brahm. The line as determined by this surveyor, whose field notes have been preserved,[3] as shown on the following page; as but few copies of these notes exist, they are given in full. It would appear from Governor Wright's "Report on the condition of the Province of Georgia," made to the Earl of Dartmouth in 1773, that the amount of land he obtained at this treaty was estimated at 2,116,298 acres, as he makes therein this statement:

> Answer to the third Quere.
>
> The extent of the Province along the Front or Sea Coast from Savannah River to St. Mary's River is computed to be about one hundred Miles as the coast lyes, but less in a direct line from Tybee Inlet. The distance back up Savannah River and from the head of St. Mary's River is as far as His Majesty's Territories extend which it is impossible for me to determine, but the size and extent within the Boundary Lines settled with the Indians is as above and has been computed by His Majesty's Surveyor General to contain about 6,695,429 Acres as follows Vizr: Amount of Lands ceded in the time of the Trustees to General Oglethorpe 1,152,000 Acres.

---

[1] Georgia Historical Society Collections, vol. III, p. 81.

[2] Digest of the Laws of the State of Georgia from 1755 to 1799 (1800), p. 51.

[3] In "History of the Province Georgia," by John Gerar William de Brahm. Copied November 10, 1894. V. H. Pa Arits.

Geometrical table, containing the actual survey of the Indian boundary.

Places set out from.	Course.	Distance.	South.	East.	West.	Places cross'd or went by.	Places arrived at.
		Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*		
The head of Williams Creek	S. 78°, 45'. E.	14	2¾	13½		Cross'd several branches of Upton Rivt.	Stop'd upon Briar River.
The place upon Briar River	S. 56, 15. E.	16¾	9¼	14		Cross'd Golphins Path, by Briar River.	Stop'd higher up Briar River.
Another place upon do. River	S. 45. W.	22½	16		16	Cross'd head of Rocky Comfort Rivulet.	Stop'd on So. side of great Ogetchee.
A place So. side of Ogetchee stream	[1] S. 70, 00. E.	61	20¾	57½		By the So. side of Ogetchee Stream	Came to Apalachicola Path from So. Carolina.
Apalachicola path from So. Carolina	South.	26½	26½			Cross'd the 2 Ohoopee paths	To the So. side of Cavanoochee River.
Cavanoochee River	South.	18½	18½			Cross'd Galls[2] of Weelustee River	To the So. side of Weelustee River.
Weelustee River, So. shore	S. 19, 51. E.	38	35¾	13		Cross'd five boggy places	Alatamaha Stream, op'te. Dr's town.
Opposite Doctor's town from Alatamaha.	East.	1¼		1¼		Went down by water	Landed on So. side of Alatahama.
From So. side of Alatamaha Stream	3, 36. W.	32	43½		6½	Cross'd riv'r. sw'mp. & Phennehaloway.	To So. shore of great Satilla Stream.
So. shore of great Satilla stream	S. 8, 36. W.	12				Upon Latchohowae Path	Made Station in the Pine Land.
From Station in the Pine Land	West.	8			8	Cross'd part of supposed Ockanphanoko Sw'p.	Made Station in the Pine Land.
From Station in the Pine Land	S. 19, 51. E.	20	18¾	6¾		Cross'd a lake	Ended at a Pine Stump on the west side of St. Mary's Stream.
General course & distance	S. 21, 26. E.	206	191¾	106	30½		
				30½			
				75½			
Difference Latitude			2, 45, 44	1, 20, 30		Difference Longitude.	
Lat'd of the head of Williams Creek			23, 8, 47	3, 8, 23	W.	Longitude from	From the mouth of St. Mary's.
Lat'd of the Pine Stump on St. Mary's			30. 23, 3	0, 29, 19	W.	Longitude from	

---

[1] This line is evidently an error. It should read as follows:
S. 63, 00. E. \| 44½ \| 23¼ \| 37¾ \| This would change the general course and distances of the lower line correspondingly.

[2] Probably "Falls."

> Additional Cession to me at the Congress in November 1763, 2,408,800 Acres.
>
> Addition made by the extension of this Province from the River Alatamaha to the River St. Mary computed at 998,400 Acres.
>
> Additional Cession 20,000 Acres in 1766.
>
> Additional Cession at the Congress held at Augusta the third of June 1773—2,116,298 Acres.
>
> In all within the Indian Boundary Line supposed to be 6,695,429 Acres.[1]

This appears to refer to the territory obtained from the Indians. If so, it shows that some 10,460 square miles had been purchased previously to the date of the report, and that the policy of extinguishing the Indian title by a correct and legitimate method had been followed up to that time.

By the treaty at Augusta with the Creeks and Cherokee, in June 1773, the following boundary was agreed on:

> Begin at the place where the Lower Creek path intersects the Ogeechee river, and along the main branch of said river to the source of the southernmost branch of said river and from thence along the ridge between the waters of Broad river and Oconee river up to the Buffaloe Lick, and from thence in a straight line to the tree marked by the Cherokees near the head of a branch falling into the Oconee river, and from thence along the said ridge twenty miles above the line already run by the Cherokees, and from thence across to Savannah river by a line parallel with that formerly marked by them, and the Creeks by Saleachie and Taleachie and other head men of the Lower Creeks also cede from the present boundary line at Phinhotaway creek on the Altamaha river, up the said river to an island opposite to the mouth of Barber creek, and from thence across to Oguechee river opposite to the road about four miles above Buch head, where a canoe ferry used to be kept.[2]

The above facts are sufficient to show that the policy of the colony in treating with the Indians in regard to their lands was just and equitable up to the time it became a state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND DELAWARE

As the policy adopted by the colonies of New Hampshire and Delaware in treating with the Indians in regard to their lands was so intimately connected with that of the older adjoining colonies as to form in reality but a part of the history thereof, it is thought unnecessary to give the details.

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

As already observed, the policy of the United States respecting the process of obtaining or extinguishing the Indian title to their lands was outlined, while the government was conducted under the Articles of Confederation. By a "clause of No. ix" of the "Articles of Confederation," it was agreed that "The United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of . . . regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated."

---

[1] Georgia Historical Society Collections, vol. iii, p. 160.

[2] Digest of the Laws of the State of Georgia from 1755 to 1799 (1800), p. 763.

By the proclamation of September 22, 1783, all persons were prohibited "from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular state, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims without the express authority and direction of the United States in Congress assembled." It will be seen from this that the prohibition was not limited to lands in the actual use and possession of and occupied by the Indians, but extended to that claimed by them. It will also be observed that by the Articles of Confederation and as implied in this proclamation (or act of Congress) the sole authority in this respect is limited to "The United States in Congress assembled."

Although the theory and policy implied in the prohibitory clause have been maintained under the Constitution, there has been a change as to the "authority" which may act. The clause of the Articles of Confederation was not inserted in the Constitution, either in words or in substance. As power to regulate the commerce with the Indians is the only specific mention therein of relations with the natives, the authority to act must be found in this clause, in that relating to making treaties, and in the general powers granted to the Congress and the Executive.

An examination of the treaties, agreements, executive orders, acts of Congress, etc, referred to in the schedule which follows, will show that there are various methods of dealing with the Indians in regard to lands, and that these methods have not been entirely uniform.

According to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1890 (page xxix), "From the execution of the first treaty made between the United States and the Indian tribes residing within its limits (September 17, 1778, with the Delawares) to the adoption of the act of March 3, 1871, that 'no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty,' the United States has pursued a uniform course of extinguishing the Indian title only with the consent of those tribes which were recognized as having claim to the soil by reason of occupancy, such consent being expressed in treaties. . . . Except only in the case of the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, after the outbreak of 1862, the Government has never extinguished an Indian title as by right of conquest; and in this case the Indians were provided with another reservation, and subsequently were paid the net proceeds arising from the sale of the land vacated."

It would appear from this that until March 3, 1871, Indian titles to lands were extinguished only under the treaty-making clause of the Constitution. Treaties with Indians, even though the tribe had been reduced to an insignificant band, were usually clothed in all the stately verbiage that characterized a treaty with a leading European power, as, for example, the following:[1]

> Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the mingoes, chiefs, captains and warriors, of the Choctaw nation, was entered into at Dancing Rabbit creek, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fifth, by John H. Eaton and John Coffee, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, captains, and head-men of the Choctaw nation, on the part of said nation; which treaty, together with the supplemental article thereto, is in the words following, to wit:
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed by their resolution of the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof, with the exception of the preamble.
>
> In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.
>
> Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fifth.
>
> [L. S.] ANDREW JACKSON.
>
> By the President:
> M. VAN BUREN, *Secretary of State.*

By the act of March 3, 1871, the legal fiction of recognizing the tribes as independent nations with which the United States could enter into solemn treaty was, after it had continued nearly a hundred years, finally done away with. The effect of this act was to bring under the immediate control of the Congress the transactions with the Indians and reduce to simple agreements what had before been accomplished by solemn treaties.

From the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs above referred to, we learn that the Indian title to all the public domain had then been extinguished, except in Alaska and in the portions included in one hundred and sixty-two Indian reservations and those acquired by the Indians through purchase.

Of these one hundred and sixty-two reservations there were established—

By Executive order	56
By Executive order under authority of act of Congress	6
By act of Congress	28
By treaty, with boundaries defined or enlarged by Executive order	15
By treaty or agreement and act of Congress	5
By unratified treaty	1
By treaty or agreement	51

It appears from this list that the method of establishing reservations has not been uniform, some being by treaty, some by Executive order, and others by act of Congress. Those established by Executive order, independent of the act of Congress, were not held to be permanent before the "general allotment act" of 1887, under which

---

[1] Laws, etc., Relating to Public Lands, vol. II (1836) pp. 104, 117.

"the tenure has been materially changed and all reservations, whether by Executive order, act of Congress, or treaty, are held permanent."

Reservations by Executive order under authority of an act of Congress are those which have been authorized or established by acts of Congress and their limits defined by Executive order, or have been first established by Executive order and subsequently confirmed by Congress.

Other respects in which the power of Congress intervenes in reference to Indian lands, or is necessary to enable the Indians to carry out their desires in regard thereto, are the following:

Allotments of land in severalty, previous to the act of February 8, 1887, could only be made by treaty or by virtue of an act of Congress, but by this act general authority is given to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for this purpose.

Leases of land, sale of standing timber, granting of mining privileges, and right of way to railroads are all prohibited to the Indians without some enabling act of Congress. On the other hand, it is obligatory upon the government to prevent any intrusion, trespass, or settlement on the lands of any nation or tribe of Indians except where the tribe or nation has given consent by agreement or treaty.

The different titles held by Indians which have been recognized by the government appear to be as follows: The original right of occupancy, which has been sufficiently referred to. The title to reservations differs from the original title chiefly in the fact that it is derived from the United States. The tenure since the act of 1887 is the same, and the inability to alienate or transfer is the same, the absolute right being in the government. A third class is that where reservations have been patented to Indian tribes. According to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,[1] patents to the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek nations for the tracts respectively defined by the treaty stipulations were as follows:

> December 31, 1838, to the Cherokee Nation, forever, upon conditions, one of which is "that the lands hereby granted shall revert to the United States if the said Cherokees become extinct or abandon the same."
>
> March 23, 1842, to the Choctaw Nation, in fee simple to them and their descendants, "to inure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it, liable to no transfer or alienation, except to the United States or with their consent."
>
> August 11, 1852, to the Muscogee or Creek tribe of Indians "so long as they shall exist as a nation and continue to occupy the country hereby conveyed to them."

The construction given to these titles by the Indian bureau and the courts is that they are not the same as the ordinary title by occupancy; but "a base, qualified, or determinable fee, with only a possibility of reversion to the United States, and the authorities of these nations may cut, sell, and dispose of their timber, and may permit mining and grazing within the limits of their respective tracts *by their own citizens.*" However, the act of March 1, 1889, establishing a United States court in Indian Territory, repeals all laws having the effect to prevent the five civilized tribes in said territory from entering into leases or contracts with others than their own citizens for mining coal for a period not exceeding ten years.

---

[1] 1890, page xxxv.

Lands allotted and patented were held by a tenure of a somewhat higher grade than those mentioned, though their exact status in this respect does not appear to have been clearly defined. The chief paragraphs of the act of 1887 bearing on this point are as follows:

Section 1 of this act provides—

> That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an Act of Congress or Executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation, or any part thereof, of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, if necessary,

and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon, etc.

The first clause of section 2 provides, in substance, that all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection.

In this section it is also provided that if any person entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection, the Secretary of the Interior may, after four years from the time allotments shall have been authorized by the President on a particular reservation, direct the agent for the tribe, or a special agent appointed for the purpose, to make a selection for such person, which shall be patented to him as other selections are patented to the parties making them.

Section 4 provides for making allotments from the public domain to Indians not residing upon any reservation or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or executive order.

Section 6 provides as follows:

> That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.[1]

This would seem to make the Indian a true and complete citizen, entitled to all the rights of any other citizen, yet this does not appear to be conceded.

---

[1] Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1891, page 20.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is with pleasure that the author of this introduction acknowledges the valued assistance rendered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and especially by Mr. Robert F. Thompson of that office, in correcting errors in and obtaining data for the Schedule of Land Cessions which follows, as well as for the Schedule of Allotments of Land in Severalty. Without his assistance the data relating to several treaties and cessions could not have been given. Acknowledgments are due also to Mr. Robert H. Morton, of the General Land Office, for valuable and necessary information in reference to several items of the Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF TREATIES AND ACTS OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Tribes	Date of treaty or law	U. S. Statutes		Remarks
		Volume	Page	
Sauk, Fox, Sioux, et al.	July 15, 1830, articles 9 and 10.	VII	330	
	July 31, 1854, section 5 (act of Congress).	X	332	
Choctaw	September 27, 1830, articles 14 and 19.	VII	337	
Chickasaw	October 20, 1832, article 4	VII	382	
	October 22, 1832, article 1	VII	388	
	May 22, 1834, article 6	VII	452	
New York Indians	January 15, 1838, article 2	VII	551	Optional.
Stockbridge	March 3, 1843 (act of Congress), August 6, 1846 (act of Congress), November 24, 1848.	IX	955	
Oto and Missouri	March 15, 1854, article 6	X	1039	
Omaha	March 16, 1854, article 6	X	1044	
Delaware	May 6, 1854, article 11	X	1050	Conditional (see treaty 1860).
Shawnee	May 10, 1854, article 2	X	1054	
Iowa	May 17, 1854, article 6	X	1070	Conditional.
Kickapoo	May 18, 1854, article 3	X	1079	Do.
Kaskaskia, Peoria, et al.	May 30, 1854, articles 2 and 3.	X	1082	
Miami	June 5, 1854, article 2	X	1093	
Chippewa of Lake Superior.	September 30, 1854, article 3.	X	1110	Optional(?).
Chasta et al	November 18, 1854, article 6	X	1123	Do.
Umpqua et al	November 29, 1854, article 5	X	1126	Do.
Nisquali et al	December 26, 1854, article 6	X	1133	Do.
Willamette	January 22, 1855, article 4	X	1145	Do.
Wyandot	January 31, 1855, articles 2 and 3.	X	1160	
Chippewa of Mississippi, etc.	February 22, 1855, article 2	X	1166	Do.
Winnebago	February 27, 1855, article 4	X	1173	
Ottawa and Chippewa	July 31, 1855, article 1	XI	621	
Chippewa of Saginaw, etc.	August 2, 1855, article 1	XI	633	
Stockbridge and Munsee.	February 5, 1856, article 3	XI	664	
Dwamish et al	January 22, 1855, article 7	XII	929	Do.
Skallam et al	January 26, 1855, article 7	XII	934	Do.
Makah	January 31, 1855, article 7	XII	940	Do.
Walla Walla et al	June 9, 1855, article 6	XII	947	Do.
Yakama	June 9, 1855, article 6	XII	954	Do.
Nez Percé	June 11, 1855, article 6	XII	959	Do.
Middle Oregon	June 25, 1855, article 5	XII	966	Do.
Qui-nai-elt et al	July 1, 1855, article 6	XII	972	Do.
Flathead	July 16, 1855, article 6	XII	977	Do.
Sioux (Mdewakantonwan and Wapekute bands).	June 19, 1858, article 1	XII	1031	

SCHEDULE OF TREATIES AND ACTS OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY—Continued.

Tribes	Date of treaty or law	U. S. Statutes		Remarks
		Volume	Page	
Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).	June 19, 1858, article 1	XII	1037	
Winnebago	April 15, 1859, article 1	XII	1101	
Chippewa (Swan Creek and Black River bands).	July 16, 1859, article 1	XII	1106	
Kansa	October 5, 1859, article 1	XII	1111	
Delaware	May 30, 1860, articles 1 and 2.	XII	1129	
Potawatomi	November 15, 1861, article 2	XII	1192	
Ottawa	June 24, 1862, article 3	XII	1238	
Kickapoo	June 28, 1862, article 2	XIII	623	
Nez Percé	June 9, 1863, article 3	XIV	648	
Chippewa (Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands).	October 18, 1864, article 3	XIV	657	
Omaha	March 6, 1865, article 4	XIV	668	
Middle Oregon	November 15, 1865, article 6	XIV	752	
Choctaw and Chickasaw.	April 28, 1866, articles 11 to 16.	XIV	774	
Delaware	July 4, 1866, article 4	XIV	794	Optional(?).
Cherokee	July 19, 1866, article 20	XIV	805	Do.
Sauk and Fox	October 1, 1859, article 2	XV	468	
Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands)	February 19, 1867, article 5	XV	506	
Kiowa and Comanche.	October 21, 1867, article 6	XV	583	Do.
Cheyenne	October 28, 1867, article 6	XV	595	Do.
Uta	March 2, 1868, article 7	XV	620	Do.
Sioux	April 29, 1868, article 6	XV	637	Do.
Crow	May 7, 1868, article 6	XV	650	
Cheyenne	May 10, 1868, article 3	XV	656	Do.
Navaho	June 1, 1868, article 5	XV	668	Do.
Shoshoni and Bannock.	July 3, 1868, article 6	XV	675	
Nez Percé	August 13, 1868, article 1	XV	693	
Klamath	October 14, 1864, article 6	XVI	709	
Chippewa of Mississippi.	March 19, 1867, article 7	XVI	721	
Pawnee	Agreement April 10, 1876	XIX	28	
Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho.	Agreement September 23–27, 1876, article 6.	XIX	256	
Chippewa of Bois Forte.	Act of January 14, 1889	XXV	643	
Chippewa of Red Lake	do	XXV	643	
Chippewa in Minnesota.	do	XXV	643	
Bannock, Shoshoni, and Sheepeaters.	May 14, 1880	XXV	688	
Uta	March 6, 1880	XXI	200	
Crow	June 12, 1882	XXII	42	
Umatilla	March 3, 1885	XXIII	340	
Arikara, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.	Act of December 14, 1886, article 3.	XXVI	1033	
Assiniboin, Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, River Crow, and Sioux	Agreement of December 28, 1886, article 6.	XXV	115	
Spokane (Upper and Middle bands).	Agreement of March 18, 1887, article 2.	XXVII	*139	

* For the agreement, see Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1892, p. 743.

SCHEDULE OF TREATIES AND ACTS OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY—Continued.

Tribes	Date of treaty or law	U. S. Statutes		Remarks
		Volume	Page	
Ponka	Act of March 2, 1889, section 13.	XXV	892	
Sioux	Act of March 2, 1889, sections 8-10.	XXV	890	
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	Agreement of December 12, 1889, article 14.	XXVI	1037	
Iowa	Agreement of May 20, 1890, article 2.	XXVI	754	
Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.	Agreement of June 12, 1890, article 2.	XXVI	751	
Potawatomi	Agreement of June 25, 1890, article 2.	XXVI	1017	
Absentee Shawnee	Agreement of June 26, 1890, article 2.	XXVI	1020	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Agreement of October, 1890, article 3.	XXVI	1022	
Crow	Agreement of December 8, 1890.	XXVI	1042	
Wichita	Agreement of June 4, 1891, article 2.	XXVIII	896	
Kickapoo	Agreement of September 9, 1891, article 2.	XXVII	557	
Tonkawa	Agreement of October 21, 1891.	XXVII	644	
Colville Reservation Indians.	Act of July 1, 1892, article 4	XXVII	63	
Yankton Sioux	Agreement of December 31, 1892, article 4.	XXVIII	317	
Nez Percé	Agreement of May 1, 1893, articles 2 and 7.	XXVIII	329	
Yuma (in California)	Agreement of December 4, 1893, article 2.	XXVIII	333	
Sauk and Fox of Missouri.	Act of August 15, 1894, article 1.	XXVIII	296	
Uncompahgre Uta	Act of August 15, 1894, article 20.	XXVIII	337	
Wyandot	Act of August 15, 1894, section 1.	XXVIII	301	
Southern Uta	Act of February 20, 1895, section 2.	XXVIII	677	
Kwapa	Act of March 2, 1895, section 1.	XXVIII	907	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

INDICATING THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF EACH CESSION BY OR RESERVATION FOR THE
1894, TOGETHER WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TRACTS SO CEDED OR RESERVED,
THE NAME OF THE TRIBE OR TRIBES AFFECTED THEREBY,

Date[1]	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*[2]	*Description of cession or reservation*
1784 Oct. 22	Fort Stanwix, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 15.	**Six Nations of New York.**	Article 3 of the treaty defines the western boundary of the Six Nations.[3]
				Article 3, after defining said western boundary, provides "that the Six Nations shall and do yield to the U. S., all claims to the country W. of said boundary."
				By article 3 the U. S. also reserve 6 miles square around "the fort of Oswego."
1785 Jan. 21	Fort McIntosh	Stat. L., VII, 16.	**Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa.**	Defines their boundaries and reserves to the use of the U. S. sundry tracts at various points named.
Nov. 28	Hopewell on Keowee river, South Carolina.	Stat. L., VII, 18.	**Cherokee**	Article 4 fixes the following boundary between the hunting grounds of the Cherokee and the lands of the U. S., viz: Beginning at the mouth of Duck river on the Tennessee; thence running NE. to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from those running into the Tennessee; thence eastwardly along the said ridge to a NE. line to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland 40 miles above Nashville; thence along the said line to the river; thence up the said river to the ford where the Kentucky road crosses the river; thence to Campbell's line, near Cumberland Gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's creek on Holstein; thence to the Chimney Top mountain; thence to Camp creek near the mouth of Big Limestone on Nolichuckey; thence a southerly course 6 miles to a mountain; thence S. to the North Carolina line; thence to the South-Carolina Indian boundary and along the same SW. over the top of the Oconee mountain till it shall strike Tugaloo river; thence a direct line to the top of the Currohee mountain; thence to the head of the S. fork of Oconee river.

---

[1] The date in this column, in case of treaties, refers to the time of signing the treaty and not to the date of the proclamation.
[2] The recent spelling of the tribal names is followed in this column so far as practicable.
[3] The spelling of the Indian names in this column follows that of the treaties, etc.

LAND CESSIONS

INDIAN TRIBES FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO AND INCLUDING THE DATE OF TREATY, LAW OR EXECUTIVE ORDER GOVERNING THE SAME, AND HISTORICAL DATA AND REFERENCES BEARING THEREON.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This western boundary is described as beginning at the mouth of a creek about 4 miles E. of Niagara, called Oyonwayea or Johnston's Landing Place, on the lake named by the Indians Oswego and by us Ontario; as running thence southerly always 4 miles E. of the carrying path between Lake Erie and Ontario to the mouth of Tehoseroron or Buffalo creek on Lake Erie; thence S. to the north boundary of Pennsylvania; thence W. to the end of said north boundary; thence S. along the west boundary of said state to the Ohio river. This boundary is shown on the map of New York by a dotted black line.	(Dotted black line.)	New York.
The cession within the state of New York herein made consisted of all that portion of the state lying N. of said described boundary line, except that portion of the "4-mile strip" extending from Oyonwayea to Fort Schlosser, which had already been ceded to the British in 1765. It also included all claim the Six Nations had by right of conquest to territory W. of the Ohio river, but which is covered by the re specific cessions of other tribes. It further included all that part of Pennsylvania lying N. and W. of the boundary line established by treaty of Nov. 5, 1768, between the Six Nations and the British superintendent of Indian affairs as shown on map of that state, colored green. The cession herein made was afterward renewed and confirmed (in order to remove dissatisfaction among a portion of the Six Nations) by treaty of Jan. 9, 1789. At a subsequent treaty made Nov. 11, 1794, that portion of the cession above described lying within the state of New York (except the 4-mile tract from Oyonwayea to Fort Schlosser) was relinquished by the U. S. and declared to be within the rightful boundaries of the Seneka nation.	1	Pennsylvania
....	2	New York.
This treaty was never carried into effect, owing to the hostile attitude assumed by a large proportion of the Ohio tribes, and it was finally superseded by the treaty of Aug. 3, 1795, at Greenville.		
The Cherokee ceded to the U. S. all claim they had to the country lying N. and E. of this line. The country thus ceded comprised a tract in North Carolina lying W. of the Blue Ridge and also a tract in Tennessee and Kentucky lying S. of Cumberland river. The third clause in the description is somewhat ambiguous. Construed literally and directly it would imply that the "NE. line" should be run (southwestward) from a point on Cumberland river 40 miles above Nashville; and in his exhaustive discussion of the treaty in his memoir, "The Cherokee Nation of Indians" (Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1887, p. 153), Royce intimates that it was in order to take advantage of the Indians that a less direct construction was adopted. This indirect construction would seem to require modification in the punctuation, so that the clause might read, e. g., *thence eastwardly along the said ridge to a NE. line, to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland, 40 miles above Nashville;* or a transposition of the ideas expressed by the successive phrases, so that the clause might read, e. g., *thence eastwardly along the said ridge to a NE. line to be run 40 miles above Nashville, which shall strike the river Cumberland;* i. e., the construction involves the supposition that the phrase "40 miles above Nashville" relates to the ridge and not to the river. Actually the line was not run for a dozen years, and meantime the indirect construction was affirmed by the language used in the treaty of 1791. When the line was finally surveyed by General Winchester, in the autumn of 1797, it would appear that the usual discrepancies between the boundary as defined on paper and that traced on the ground were introduced. After much research Royce was able to retrace Winchester's devious line with satisfactory accuracy, and makes use of it as the boundary on his map (loc. cit., plate viii); but since the direct line is more nearly in accord with the language of the treaty, and since no material interests are now involved, it has been adopted in the accompanying map. To facilitate comparison, the Winchester line is retained, and to permit ocular comparison between the boundaries as defined by the two constructions of the ambiguous clause, the line defined by the direct construction is introduced also.—W J M.	3	Tennessee and bordering States.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1786 Jan. 3	Hopewell on Keowee river, South Carolina.	Stat. L., VII, 21.	**Choctaw**	Article 3 provides that "The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Choctaw nation to live and hunt on within the limits of the United States of America is and shall be the following, viz: Beginning at a point on the thirty-first degree of N. latitude, where the eastern boundary of the Natches district shall touch the same; thence E. along the said thirty-first degree of N. latitude, being the southern boundary of the United States of America, until it shall strike the eastern boundary of the lands on which the Indians of the said nation did live and hunt on the 29th of Nov., 1782, while they were under the protection of the King of Great Britain; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary, until it shall meet the northern boundary of the said lands; thence westerly along the said northern boundary, until it shall meet the western boundary thereof; thence southerly along the same to the beginning." By the same article there is reserved for the use of the U. S., for the establishment of trading posts, three tracts of 6 miles square each within the general limits of the above-described boundaries at such places as Congress may designate.
Jan. 10	Hopewell on Keowee river, South Carolina.	Stat. L., VII, 24.	**Chickasaw**	Article 3 defines the boundaries of the Chickasaw as follows: Beginning on the ridge that divides the waters running into the Cumberland, from those running into the Tennessee, at a point in a line to be run NE., which shall strike the Tennessee at the mouth of Duck river; thence westerly along said ridge, till it shall strike the Ohio; thence down the S. bank thereof to the Mississippi; thence down the same to the Choctaw line or Natchez district; thence along said line, or the line of the district eastwardly as far as the Chickasaws claimed and lived and hunted on, the 29th of Nov., 1782. Thence the said boundary eastwardly shall be the lands allotted to the Choctaws and Cherokees and the lands at present in the possession of the Creeks. From the foregoing territory there was reserved by the U. S. for the establishment of a trading post a circular tract 5 miles in diameter to be laid out at the lower port of the Muscle shoals at the mouth of Ocochappo river.
Jan. 31	Mouth of Great Miami river.	Stat. L., VII, 26.	**Shawnee**	The U. S. allot to the Shawanoe nation the following country, to live and hunt upon: Beginning at the S. line of the lands allotted to the Wyandots and Delaware nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami which falls into the Ohio intersects said line; thence down the river Miami to the fork next below the old fort which was taken by the French in 1752; thence due W. to the river de la Panse and down that river to the Wabash. The Shawanees relinquish to the U. S. all claim to lands E., W., and S. of the E., W., and S. lines before described.
1788 Sept. 3	....	Ordinance of Congress.	**Christian Indians.**	Congress set apart a tract of 4,000 acres at Shoenbrun on Muskingum river for Christian Indians. Congress set apart a tract of 4,000 acres at Gnadenhutten on Muskingum river for Christian Indians. Congress set apart a tract of 4,000 acres at Salem on Muskingum river for Christian Indians.
1789 Jan. 9	Fort Harmar, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 28.	**Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, and Sauk.**	Reaffirm boundaries and reserves under treaty of Jan. 21, 1785, and cede all other claims.
Jan. 9	Fort Harmar, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 33.	**Six Nations**	The Six Nations renew and confirm the provisions as to boundaries established by treaty of Oct. 22, 1784.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
No selection or survey was ever made of these three proposed reservations.		
The Ocochappo river here mentioned is now called Bear creek. No survey was ever made of the boundaries of this proposed reservation.		
This treaty was never carried into effect, owing to the continued acts of hostility on the part of the Shawnee toward citizens of the U. S., and it was finally superseded by the provisions of the treaty of Aug. 3, 1795, at Greenville.		
Purchased by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1823. (See that act)	4	Ohio.
Purchased by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1823. (See that act)	5	Ohio.
Purchased by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1823. (See that act)	6	Ohio.
This treaty was never carried into effect, owing to the uninterrupted hostilities on the part of the Indians, and it was finally superseded by the provisions of the treaty of Aug. 3, 1795, at Greenville.		
See note opposite treaty of Oct. 22, 1784. [The only change from the treaty of Oct. 22, 1784, is the addition of the words "and south" after "north" in the following clause: "And then they shall be secured in the peaceful possession of the lands they inhabit, east and north of the same." The Mohawk were not included in this treaty, but by article 4 were allowed to become a party by declaring their assent within six months from the date thereof.]		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1789 Jan. 9	Fort Harmar, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 33.	**Six Nations**...	The U. S. confirm to the Six Nations all lands inhabited by them and not herein previously ceded. The U. S. confirm the Oneida and Tuskarora in the possession of their respective lands.
1790 Aug. 7	New York City.	Stat. L., VII, 35.	**Creek**........	Article 4 defines the boundaries of the Creek nation as follows: Beginning where the old line strikes the river Savannah; thence up the said river to a place on the most northern branch of the same, commonly called the Keowee, where a NE. line to be drawn from the top of the Occunna mountain shall intersect; thence along the said line in a SW. direction to Tugelo river; thence to the top of the Currahee mountain; thence to the source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called the Appalachee; thence down the middle of said main south branch and river Oconee to its confluence with the Oakmulgee, which form the Altamaha; and thence down the middle of the Altamaha to the old line on the said river, and thence along the said old line to river St Mary's. The Creeks cede all claim N. and E. of the foregoing boundaries.
1791 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., I, 221.	**Piankishaw and Kaskaskia.**	Provides that 150 acres at Vincennes, heretofore in the possession of the Piankishaws, shall be given to the persons in possession thereof at the date of this act. Provision is further made that the tract previously occupied by the Kaskaskias at their village shall be confirmed to their use.
July 2	On Holston river, near mouth of French Broad.	Stat. L., VII, 39.	**Cherokee**.....	Article 4 provides that the boundary between the U. S. and the Cherokee nation shall begin at the top of the Currahee mountain where the Creek line passes it; thence a direct line to Tugelo river; thence NE. to the Ocunna mountain and over the same along the South-Carolina Indian boundary to the North-Carolina boundary; thence N. to a point from which a line is to be extended to the river Clinch, that shall pass the Holston at the ridge which divides the waters running into Little river from those running into the Tennessee; thence up the river Clinch to Campbell's line, and along the same to the top of Cumberland mountain; thence a direct line to the Cumberland river where the Kentucky road crosses it; thence down the Cumberland river to a point from which a SW. line will strike the ridge which divides the waters of Cumberland from those of Duck river, 40 miles above Nashville; thence down said ridge to a point from whence a SW. line will strike the mouth of Duck river. The Cherokee cede and relinquish to the U. S. all land to the right of the line described and beginning as aforesaid.
1794 Nov. 11	Kon-on-dai-gua, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 44.	**Six Nations**...	By article 2 the U. S. acknowledge the title of the Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga to the reserves given them by treaty with the state of New York. By article 3 the boundaries of the Seneka nation are defined as beginning on Lake Ontario at the NW. corner of the land they sold to Oliver Phelps; thence westerly along the lake as far as O yong wong yeh creek at Johnson's Landing place, about 4 miles eastward from Fort Niagara; thence southerly up that creek to its main fork; thence straight to the main fork of Stedman's creek, which empties into the river Niagara above Fort Schlosser, and then onward from that fork in the same straight course to that river (this line, from the mouth of O yong wong yeh creek to the river Niagara

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
These lands were within the state of New York and were ceded by the Indians from time to time under treaties made with the authorities of that state. They do not come within the scope of this work.		
....	7	Georgia.
The boundaries of these tracts have not been ascertained.		
The boundary of the territory ceded by the Cherokee under this treaty was not determined until 1797, when it was fixed by Hawkins and Pickens, as shown in accompanying map. For history see 5th Annual Report of Bureau of Ethnology, pp. 158-169.	8	Tennessee and bordering States.
The Oneida have since sold their lands to the state of New York and live principally with the Onondaga and Seneka.		
Prior to 1793 the Onondaga reserve contained over 100 square miles. By treaty of Mar. 11, 1793, with the state of New York they sold over three-fourths of it. By treaty of July 28, 1795, with New York they sold a portion of the remainder. By treaty of Feb. 25, 1817, with New York they sold 4,320 acres more. Feb. 11, 1822, they sold New York 800 acres. They still retain 6,100 acres.	9	New York.
The Cayuga, by treaty of Feb. 25, 1789, with New York sold all their country except 100 square miles on Cayuga lake, a few acres on Seneca river, and 1 mile square at Cayuga ferry. July 27, 1795, they sold to New York all but 3 square miles. May 18, 1803, they sold to New York all their remaining lands. The boundaries of the original Cayuga and Onondaga reserves are shown on the map of New York and are colored green.	10	New York.
The boundaries thus established amounted to a retrocession to the Seneka of a portion of the territory ceded by the Six Nations to the U. S. by treaties of Oct. 22, 1784, and Jan. 9, 1789. The boundaries of the Seneka as herein established are indicated on the map of New York by crimson lines.	....	New York.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1794 Nov. 11	Kon-on-dai-gua, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 44.	**Six Nations...**	above Fort Schlosser, being the eastern boundary of a strip of land extending from the same line to Niagara river, which the Seneka nation ceded to the King of Great Britain at a treaty held about thirty years ago, with Sir William Johnson); then the line runs along the river Niagara to Lake Erie; then along Lake Erie to the NE. corner of a triangular piece of land which the U. S. conveyed to the state of Pennsylvania by patent dated Mar. 3, 1792; then due S. to the N. boundary of that state; then due E. to the SW. corner of the land sold by the Seneka nation to Oliver Phelps; and then N. and northerly along Phelps's line to the place of beginning on Lake Ontario.
				By article 4 the Six Nations engage that they will never claim any other land within the boundaries of the U. S.
				By article 5 the Six Nations cede to the U. S. the right to construct a wagon road from Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie as far S. as Buffaloe Creek; also the free use of all harbors and rivers within their limits.
1795 Aug. 3	Greeneville, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 49.	**Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankishaw, and Kaskaskia.**	Article 3 defines the general boundary line between the lands of the U. S. and the lands of said tribes as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river running into the Ohio at or near which fork stood Loromie's store and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; then southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucke or Cuttawa river; and the said Indian tribes cede and relinquish forever all claim to lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of said general boundary line.
				The Indians also cede to the U. S. a number of small tracts of land within the general limits of the territory reserved by the former, as follows:
				1. Six miles square at or near Loromie's store...............
				2. Two miles square at the head of navigable water on St Mary's river, near Girty's town.
				3. Six miles square at the head of navigable water of Au-Glaize river.
				4. Six miles square at the confluence of Au-Glaize and Miami rivers where Fort Defiance stands.
				5. Six miles square at or near the confluence of St Mary's and St Joseph's rivers, where Fort Wayne stands or near it.
				6. Two miles square on the Wabash at the end of the portage from the Miami of the lake, about 8 miles westward from Fort Wayne.
				7. Six miles square at the Ouatanon or old Weea towns on the Wabash.
				8. Twelve miles square at the British fort on the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the rapids.
				9. Six miles square at the mouth of the Miami of the lake, where it empties into Lake Erie.
				10. Six miles square on Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly stood.
				11. Two miles square at the Lower rapids of Sandusky river..
				12. The post of Detroit and all land to the N., W., and S. of it to which the Indian title had been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the river Rosine on the S., Lake St Clair on the N., and a line the general course whereof shall be 6 miles distant from the W. end of Lake Erie and Detroit river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This was intended to be a reiteration of the relinquishment made by treaty of 1784 to all lands W. of Ohio river.		
The tract herein ceded comprised the eastern and southern portions of Ohio, embracing nearly two-thirds of the state, and a triangular piece in southeastern Indiana.	11	Ohio, Indiana.
....	12	Ohio (detail).
....	13	
....	14	
Surveyed in 1805	15	
Surveyed in June, 1803	16	Indiana (detail).
Surveyed in June, 1803	17	Indiana (detail).
This tract was never surveyed, and by treaty of Sept. 30, 1809, with the Delawares and others it was retroceded by the U. S. to the Indians. Its boundaries are approximately shown on the map by scarlet lines.	....	Indiana.
Surveyed in Dec., 1805, by virtue of act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1805; subdivided and sold in accordance with act of Congress of Apr. 27, 1816.	18	Ohio (detail).
Surveyed in 1806 by Ewing under act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1805	19	Ohio (detail).
Found to be within limits of Connecticut Western reserve and therefore never separately surveyed. The location of this tract is approximately shown on the map by dotted black lines.	....	Ohio.
Surveyed by Ewing in 1807 under act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1805; subdivided into town lots and sold under act of Congress approved Apr. 27, 1816.	20	Ohio (detail).
The necessity for the establishment of the boundaries of this tract was superseded by the conclusion of the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, whereby the Indians ceded to the U. S. a large extent of territory surrounding and including within its general limits the tract described. The approximate limits of this tract are, however, shown on the map by a dotted black line.	....	Michigan (from Saginaw bay to Lake Erie).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1795 Aug. 3	Greeneville, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 49.	**Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankishaw, and Kaskaskia.**	13. The post of Michillimackinac, and all the land on the island on which the post stands, and the mainland adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments. Also a piece of land on the main to the N. of the island, to measure 6 miles on Lake Huron or the streight between lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend 3 miles back from the water of the lake or streight. Also De Bois Blanc island, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation.
				14. Six miles square at mouth of Chikago river, emptying into the SW. end of Lake Michigan where a fort formerly stood.
				15. Twelve miles square at or near the mouth of Illinois river.
				16. Six miles square at the old Piorias fort and village, near S. end of Illinois lake on Illinois river.
				17. The Indians also grant the people of the U. S. a free passage by water and land through their country along the chain of posts from Loromie's store via the St Mary's to Fort Wayne and down the Miami to Lake Erie; also from Loromie's store down the Auglaize to Fort Defiance; also from Loromie's store to Sandusky river and down the same to Sandusky bay; also from Sandusky to the foot of Miami rapids and thence to Detroit; also from mouth of Chikago to Illinois river and down same to the Mississippi; also from Fort Wayne to the Wabash and down Wabash to the Ohio.
				18. The U. S. relinquish their claim to all other Indian lands N. of the river Ohio, E. of the Mississippi and W. and S. of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary agreed on in the treaty of 1783 between U. S. and Great Britain, except the tract of 150,000 acres, near the rapids of the Ohio, assigned to General Clark for the use of himself and his warriors.
				19. The U. S. also reserve and except the post of Vincennes on the river Wabash and the lands adjacent of which the Indian title had previously been extinguished.
				20. Also the lands at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by grants to the French and English governments.
				21. Also the post of Fort Massac, toward the mouth of the Ohio.
1796 May 31	New York City.	Stat. L., VII, 55.	**Seven Nations of Canada.**	The Seven Nations relinquish to the state of New York all claim to lands within that state, with certain reservations:
				A tract 6 miles square, reserved in the sale made by the commissioners of the land office of New York to Alexander Macomb for the use of the St Regis Indians, is confirmed as a reservation for them.
				One square mile is also reserved at each of the St Regis mills and meadows on Grass river for said Indians.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This consists of two separate tracts, one being the island and the other the mainland on the S.	21	Michigan 1.
....	22	Michigan 1.
Surveyed in 1827	23	Michigan 1
....	24	Illinois 2.
Any necessity for the survey of this tract was superseded by the Kaskaskia cession of Aug. 13, 1803, and Sauk and Fox cession of Nov. 3, 1804. The boundaries are approximately shown by dotted black lines.	....	Illinois 1.
Any necessity for the survey of this tract was superseded by the Kaskaskia cession of Aug. 13, 1803, and Sauk and Fox cession of Nov. 3, 1804. The boundaries are approximately shown by dotted black lines.	....	Illinois 1.
In July, 1779, two Piankishaw chiefs deeded to George Rogers Clarke a tract 2½ leagues square on the N. side of Ohio river, opposite the falls. Virginia never confirmed this grant. Jan. 2, 1781, Virginia ceded to Congress conditionally all right to territory NW. of the Ohio river. Sept. 13, 1783, Congress accepted the cession. Dec. 20, 1783, Virginia authorized her delegates in Congress to convey the same to the U. S. The deed was executed Mar. 1, 1784, and contained a condition that not exceeding 150,000 acres promised by Virginia should be granted to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and the officers and soldiers of his regiment, to be laid off in one tract in such place on the NW. side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia. The tract when first laid off was called the Illinois grant and afterward Clark's grant.	25	Indiana.
There having arisen a dispute as to the proper boundaries of this tract, they were specifically defined by treaty of June 7, 1803.	26	Indiana, Illinois 1.
This was an indefinite reservation and was never more specifically defined.		
This post was at the mouth of Massac creek, a short distance E. of the present site of Metropolis City.	27	Illinois 1.
This was simply the relinquishment by those members of the Six Nations who had removed to Canada after the Revolutionary war of any undivided interest they might claim or be admitted to have in the territory of their New York brethren, and which had been or should thereafter be ceded by the latter to the state of New York.		
This tract in its original boundaries, as surveyed in 1799, was 7¼ miles long on the N. boundary and 11 miles, 15 chains, 60 links on the S. boundary; the E. boundary was 3 miles, 10 chains, 3 links in length and the W. boundary, from the State line to St Lawrence river, was 2 miles, 41 chains. Only the original boundaries of the reserve are here shown, although its area has been reduced (by several purchases made by state of New York) to 14,030 acres.	28	New York.
These tracts were to be reserved only in case the mills should be found to be outside the 6 miles square tract. The boundaries of the latter tract, as shown on the map, include the mills.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1796 June 29	Colerain, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 56.	**Creek**	By article 3 the Creeks concede to the U. S. the right to establish a trading or military post on the S. side of the Alatamaha river, on the bluff about 1 mile above Beard's bluff, or anywhere lower down the river, and to annex thereto a tract of land 5 miles square, bordering on one side on the river. By article 4 the Creeks conceded a general right to the U. S. to establish necessary military or trading posts within their territory, with reservations of 5 miles square of land attached, with the stipulation that whenever any of the posts shall be abandoned the land shall revert to the Indians.
1797 Mar. 29	Albany, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 61.	**Mohawk**	The Mohawks cede to the state of New York all claim to land within the territorial limits of the state.
Sept. 15 (Contract.)	Genesee, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 601.	**Seneka**	The Senekas sell to Robert Morris a tract bounded as follows: Easterly by the land confirmed to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham by the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by act of Nov. 21, 1788; southerly by the N. boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania; westerly, partly by a tract of land, part of the land ceded by the state of Massachusetts to the U. S. and by them sold to Pennsylvania, being a right-angled triangle whose hypothenuse is in or along the shore of Lake Erie; partly by Lake Erie from the northern point of that triangle to the southern bounds of a tract of land 1 mile in width lying on and along the E. side of the strait of Niagara, and partly by the said tract to Lake Ontario; and on the N. by the boundary line between the U. S. and the King of Great Britain. From this cession the Senekas reserve sundry tracts, as below enumerated: 1. A tract containing 2 square miles at Canawagus, to include the village and 1 mile in breadth along the river. 2. A tract containing 2 square miles at Big Tree, to include the village and 1 mile in breadth along the river. 3. A tract containing 2 square miles at Little Beard's town, to include the village and 1 mile in breadth along the river. 4. A tract containing 2 square miles at Squawky Hill, 1 square mile to be laid off along the river to include the village and the other directly west thereof and contiguous thereto. 5. A tract at Gardeau, beginning at the mouth of Steep Hill creek; thence due E. until it strikes the old path; thence S. until a due W. line will intersect with certain steep rocks on the W. side of Genesee river; thence due W., N., and E. to the beginning, inclosing as much land on the W. as on the E. side of the river. 6. A tract at Kaounadeau along the river 8 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth. 7. A tract at Cataraugos, beginning at the mouth of Eighteen Mile or Koghquaugu creek; thence a line or lines drawn parallel to Lake Erie, 1 mile from the lake to the mouth of Cataraugos creek; thence a line or lines extending 12 miles up the N. side of said creek at a distance of 1 mile therefrom; thence a direct line to said creek; thence down the said creek to Lake Erie; thence along the lake to the first mentioned creek, and thence to the place of beginning. 8. Also one other tract at Cataraugos, beginning at the shore of Lake Erie on the S. side of Cataraugos creek at the distance of 1 mile from the mouth; thence running 1 mile from the lake; thence on a line parallel thereto to a point 1 mile from the Connondauweyea creek; thence up the said creek 1 mile in a line parallel thereto; thence on a direct line to the said creek; thence down the same to Lake Erie; thence along the lake to the beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
A fort called Fort James was established at the point named, but by the terms of agreement with the Indians no boundary lines of the reservation were permitted to be surveyed or established.		
No designation by boundary of any such tracts was made.		
This was a general relinquishment of their claim as one of the Six Nations, but is more specifically covered by cessions made by the Six Nations in their aggregate capacity.		
This sale to Robert Morris included all of the country assigned to the Seneka by treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, except the reservations herein enumerated and excepting also a tract 1 mile in width along the E. side of Niagara river between the mouth of Buffalo creek and Lake Ontario.	29	New York.
Subsequently sold to the state of New York	30	
Subsequently sold to the state of New York	31	
Sold to Oliver Phelps by treaty, June 30, 1802	32	
Subsequently sold by the Seneka	33	
Subsequently sold by the Seneka	34	
Subsequently sold by the Seneka	35	
By treaty of June 30, 1802, the Seneka relinquished this tract to the Holland Land Company, and that company in turn granted them a tract which not only included nearly all this Cattaraugus reserve but also a considerable tract of surrounding territory.	36	
Relinquished to the Holland Land Company by treaty of June 30, 1802	37	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1797 Sept. 15 (Contract.)	Genesee, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 601.	**Seneka**	9. The Senekas reserve a tract of 12 square miles at or near Allegenny river. 10. Also a tract at Buffalo creek 11. Also a tract at Tannawanta creek 12. The Senekas reserve a tract at Oil Spring
1798 Oct. 2	Tellico, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 62.	**Cherokee**	The Cherokee nation cedes to the U. S. all lands within the following boundaries, viz: From a point on the Tennessee river below Tellico Block House, called the Wild-Cat Rock, in a direct line to the Militia spring near the Maryville road leading from Tellico; from the said spring to the Chillhowie mountain by a line so to be run as will leave all the farms on Nine Mile creek to the northward and eastward of it, and to be continued along Chillhowie mountain until it strikes Hawkins's line; thence along the said line to the great Iron mountain; and from the top of which a line to be continued in a southeastwardly course to where the most southwardly branch of Little river crosses the divisional line to Tuggaloe river. Also from the place of beginning, the Wild Cat Rock, down the NE. margin of the Tennessee river (not including islands) to a point or place 1 mile above the junction of that river with the Clinch, and from thence by a line to be drawn in a right angle until it intersects Hawkins's line leading from Clinch; thence down the said line to the river Clinch; thence up the said river to its junction with Emmery's river; and thence up Emmery's river to the foot of Cumberland mountain; from thence a line to be drawn northeastwardly, along the foot of the mountain, until it intersects with Campbell's line.
1801 Oct. 24	Chickasaw Bluffs, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 65.	**Chickasaw**	The Chickasaw nation cedes to the U. S. the right to lay out and open a road through their land between the settlements of Mero district, Tennessee, and those of Natchez, Mississippi, provided that the necessary ferries over streams crossed by said road shall be the property of the Chickasaw nation.
Dec. 17	Fort Adams, Mississippi.	Stat. L., VII, 66.	**Choctaw**	The Choctaw nation cedes to the U. S. the right to lay out and open a wagon road through their lands, commencing at the northern extremity of the settlements of Mississippi territory and from thence by such route as may be selected until it strikes the lands claimed by the Chickasaw nation. The Choctaws and the U. S. mutually agree that the old line of demarkation heretofore established by and between the officers of his Brittanic Majesty and the Choctaw nation, which runs in a parallel direction with the Mississippi river and eastward thereof, shall be retraced and plainly marked, and that the said line shall be the boundary between the settlements of Mississippi territory and the Choctaw nation. And the said nation relinquishes to the U. S. all claim to land lying between said line and the Mississippi river bounded S. by the 31° of N. latitude and N. by the Yazoo river where the said line strikes the same.
1802 June 16	Fort Wilkinson, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 68.	**Creek**	The Creeks cede to the U. S. all land between the following bounds and the lines of the extinguished claims of said nation heretofore ascertained and established by treaty: Beginning at the upper extremity of the high shoals of the Appalachee river, the same being a branch of the Oconee river, and on the southern bank of the same, running thence a direct course to a noted ford of the S. branch of Little river, called by the Indians Chattochuccohatchee; thence a direct line to the main branch of Commissioner's creek,

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	38	New York.
....	39	
The tracts at Buffalo creek and Tonawanda creek were to contain in the aggregate 200 square miles. The Tonawanda tract, as selected, comprised 71 square miles, and is shown on the map in green.	40	
This was intended to have been specifically reserved to the Indians by the terms of this contract, but by inadvertence it was omitted from the text. The Indians, however, always maintained their right to it. They instituted suit in 1856 for the ejectment of trespassers, and their title to the reserve was finally established by judgment of the New York court of appeals.	41	
This cession comprised three detached tracts: One lying between Hawkins line and Tennessee river, in Tennessee; one lying between Pickens line and Meigs line, in Tennessee and North Carolina, and one lying between Cumberland mountain and Clinch river, in Tennessee.	42	Tennessee and bordering States.
The line of road, as established under this authority, is shown by a dotted black line on the maps.	....	Tennessee and bordering States, Mississippi.
The line of road, as established under this authority, is shown by a dotted black line on the maps.	....	Tennessee and bordering States, Mississippi.
The boundary fixed by the British officers and the Choctaw by the treaty referred to (Mar. 26, 1765) is but partially shown on the map. (See Introduction, pp. 559-560.)	43	Mississippi.
This cession forms two detached tracts..............................	44	Georgia.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1802 June 16	Fort Wilkinson, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 68.	**Creek**	where the same is intersected by the path leading from the Rock landing to the Ocmulgee Old Towns; thence a direct line to Palmetto creek, where the same is intersected by the Uchee path leading from the Oconee to the Ocmulgee river; thence down the middle waters of the said creek to Oconee river, and with the western bank of the same to its junction with the Ocmulgee river; thence across the Ocmulgee river to the S. bank of the Altamaha river, and down the same at low-water mark to the lower bank of Goose creek, and from thence by a direct line to the mounts on the margin of the Oketinocau swamp, raised and established by the Commissioners of the U. S. and Spain at the head of St Mary's river; thence down the middle waters of said river to the point where the old line of demarcation strikes the same; thence with the said old line to the Altamaha river and up the same to Goose creek.
June 30	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 70.	**Seneka**	The Senecas cede to the Holland Land Company the 12-mile tract along Cataraugos creek, reserved by them in the contract of Sept. 15, 1797, with Robert Morris. The Senecas cede to the Holland Land Company the tract at the mouth of Cataraugos creek, reserved by them in the contract of Sept. 15, 1797, with Robert Morris. In consideration of the foregoing cessions and, in exchange therefor the Holland Land Company grant to the Seneca nation the following described tract (reserving the right of preemption): Beginning at a post marked No. O, standing on the bank of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cataraugos creek and on the N. bank thereof; thence along the shore of said lake N. 11° E. 21 chains; N. 13° E. 45 chains; N. 19° E. 14 chains 65 links to a post; thence E. 119 chains to a post; thence S. 14 chains 27 links to a post; thence E. 640 chains to a post standing in the meridian between the eighth and ninth ranges; thence along said meridian S. 617 chains 75 links to a post standing on the S. bank of Cataraugos creek; thence W. 160 chains to a post; thence N. 290 chains 25 links to a post; thence W. 482 chains 31 links to a post; thence N. 219 chains 50 links to a post standing on the N. bank of Cataraugos creek; thence down the same and along the several meanders thereof to the place of beginning.
June 30	Buffalo creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 72.	**Seneka**	The Senecas cede to Phelps, Bronson and Jones the tract known as Little Beard's reservation, bounded on the E. by Genesee river and Little Beard's creek, on the S. and W. by other lands of said Phelps, Brown and Jones, and on the N. by Big Tree reservation containing 2 square miles.
Oct. 17	Fort Confederation on Tombigby river.	Stat. L., VII, 73.	**Choctaw**	Article 1 provides for retracing, connecting, and plainly remarking the old line of limits established between His Britannic Majesty and the Choctaws, beginning on the left bank of the Chickasawhay river and running thence in an easterly direction to the right bank of the Tombigby river, terminating on the same at a bluff well known by the name of Hacha Tiggeby. Article 2 provides that the said line when thus re-marked shall form the boundary between the U. S. and the Choctaw nation in that quarter, and the Choctaws relinquish to the U. S. all claim to the land included by the above-mentioned line on the N., by the Chickasawhay river on the W., by the Tombigby and the Mobile rivers on the E., and by the boundary of the U. S. on the S.
1803 June 7	Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake.	Stat. L., VII, 74.	**Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankishaw, and Kaskaskia.**	Article 1 recites the fact that it had been found difficult to determine the proper limits of the tract reserved by the U. S. at the post of Vincennes by treaty of Aug. 3, 1795, and proceeds to define the boundaries as follows: Beginning at Point Coupee on the Wabash, and running thence by a line N. 78° W. 12 miles; thence by a line parallel to the general course of the Wabash until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same passing through the mouth of White river; thence by the last-mentioned line across the Wabash and toward the Ohio, 72 miles; thence by a line N. 12° W.,

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
The Holland Land Company was the assignee of Robert Morris so far as these lands were concerned. The Seneka were dissatisfied with the extent of the Cattaraugus reserves as created by contract with Robert Morris, Sept. 15, 1797. The Holland Land Company, therefore, in order to appease them accepted a cession of both those reserves, and then in turn granted them a tract (which constitutes the present Cattaraugus reserve) which included almost the whole of the 12-mile reserve along Cattaraugus creek, as well as considerable additional territory on both the N. and S. sides of the original reserve.	45 (See 36 and 37)	New York.
This tract was originally reserved to the Seneka by the terms of the contract of Sept. 15, 1797, between them and Robert Morris.	See 32	New York.
This was simply a confirmation of a cession made to Great Britain by the Choctaw before the independence of the U. S. The boundary lines of the old treaty of March 28, 1765, are but partially given. [See Introduction, pp. 559–560.]	46	Alabama, Mississippi.
....	See 26	Indiana, Illinois 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1803 June 7	Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake.	Stat. L., VII, 74.	**Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankishaw, and Kaskaskia.**	until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same passing through Point Coupee, and by the last-mentioned line to the place of beginning. Article 3 cedes to the U. S. the great salt spring upon the Saline creek, which falls into the Ohio below the mouth of the Wabash, with a quantity of land surrounding it not exceeding 4 miles square. Article 4 cedes to the U. S. the right of locating three tracts of land (of such size as may be agreed to by the Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankishaw, and Kaskaskia tribes), for the purposes of erecting houses of entertainment for travelers on the main road between Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Also the right to locate one other tract for a similar purpose on the road between Vincennes and Clarksville.
Aug. 7	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 77.	**Eel River, Wyandot, Piankishaw, Kaskaskia, and also the Kickapoo represented by the Eel River chiefs.**	These tribes concur in the cessions for houses of entertainment provided for in the treaty of June 7, 1803.
Aug. 13	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 78.	**Kaskaskia**....	By article 1 the Kaskaskias cede to the U. S. all the lands in the Illinois country heretofore possessed or claimed by them. By the same article they except from the foregoing cession a tract of 350 acres near the town of Kaskaskia, secured to them by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1791. The Kaskaskias also reserve the right of locating one other tract of 1,280 acres within the bounds of the above cession.
Aug. 31	Hoe Buckintoopa.	Stat. L., VII, 80.	**Choctaw**	The following metes and bounds are established as the line of demarcation between the U. S. and the Choctaws, mentioned in the treaty of Oct. 17, 1802, viz: Beginning in the channel of the Hatchee Comesa or Wax river, at the point where the line of limits between the U. S. and Spain crosses the same; thence up the channel of said river to the confluence of the Chickasawhay and Buckhatannee rivers; thence up the channel of the Buckhatannee to Bogue Hooma or Red creek; thence up the said creek to a pine tree standing on the left bank of the same, and blazed on two of its sides, about 12 links SW. of an old trading path leading from the town of Mobile to the Hewanee towns, much worn but not in present use. From this tree we find the following bearings and distances, viz: S. 54° 30′ W. 1 chain 1 link, a black gum; N. 39° E. 1 chain 75 links, a water oak; thence with the old British line of partition in its various inflections to a mulberry post planted on the right bank of the main branch of Sintee Bogue or Snake creek, where it makes a sharp turn to the SE., a large, broken-top cypress tree standing near the opposite bank of the creek, which is about 3 poles wide; thence down the said creek to the Tombigby river; thence down the Tombigby and Mobile rivers to the line between U. S. and Spain, and with the same to the beginning.
1804 Aug. 18	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 81.	**Delaware**	The Delawares cede to the U. S. all the tract of country lying between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne and the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio. The Delawares having exhibited to the U. S. commissioner sufficient proof of their title to all the country lying between the Ohio and White rivers, and the Miami tribe, who were the original proprietors of the upper part of that country, having acknowledged the title of the Delawares at the general council held at Fort Wayne in June, 1803, the U. S., by article 4, agrees in future to consider the Delawares as the rightful owners of all the country bounded by the White river on the N., the Ohio on the S., the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky river on the E., and the tract ceded by this treaty and that ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne on the W. and SW.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	47	Illinois 1.
The boundaries of these tracts, if ever located, were never defined by survey.		
The boundaries of this tract, if it was ever located, were never defined by survey.		
This cession was confirmed and enlarged by treaty of Sept. 25, 1818. As thus enlarged, the tract is shown on the map.	48	Illinois 1.
Granted to Ellen Ducoin by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The boundaries of this tract have not been ascertained.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The boundaries of this tract have not been ascertained.		
This cession was concurred in by the Piankishaw, Aug. 27, 1804, and by the Miami, Aug. 21, 1805. [By article 6 the line along the "road from Vincennes to Clark's grant" was to be "a straight line to be drawn parallel to the course of said road" from the Vincennes tract to the Clark tract, but so as "not to pass at a greater distance than half a mile from the most northerly bend of said road."]	49	Indiana.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1804 Aug. 27	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 83.	**Piankishaw** ..	The Piankeshaws cede to the U. S. the country lying between the Ohio and Wabash rivers and below Clark's grant, and the tract called the Vincennes tract, ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and a line connecting the said tract and grant, to be drawn parallel to the general course of the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio, so as not to pass more than half a mile to the northward of the most northerly bend of said road. The Piankeshaws acknowledge the right of the Kaskaskias to sell the country ceded by the latter to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 13, 1803, and which is separated from the lands of the Piankeshaws by the ridge or high land which divides the waters of the Wabash from the waters of the Saline creek, and by that which divides the waters of the Wabash from those which flow into the Au-Vase and other branches of the Mississippi.
Oct. 24	Tellico Garrison, on Cherokee ground.	Stat. L., VII, 228.	**Cherokee**.....	The Cherokees cede to the U. S. a tract bordering southerly on the boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee nation, beginning at a point on said boundary line northeasterly of the most NE. plantation in the settlement known by the name of Wafford's settlement, and running at right angles with the said boundary line 4 miles into the Cherokee land; thence at right angles southwesterly and parallel to the first-mentioned boundary line so far as that a line to be run at right angles southerly to the said first-mentioned boundary line shall include in this cession all the plantations in Wafford's settlement.
Nov. 3	St Louis. in the District of Louisiana.	Stat. L., VII, 84.	**Sauk and Fox**.	Article 2 provides that the general boundary between the U. S. and the Sacs and Foxes shall be as follows: Beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite to the mouth of Gasconade river; thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jeffreon at the distance of 30 miles from its mouth, and down the said Jeffreon to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ouisconsing river, and up the same to a point which shall be 36 miles in a direct line from the mouth of said river; thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox river (a branch of the Illinois) leaves the small lake called Sakaegan; thence down the Fox river to the Illinois river, and down the same to the Mississippi. And the said tribes relinquish to the U. S. all claim to lands within said boundaries. By article 11 the Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. a tract of land 2 miles square for the establishment of a military reservation either on the upper side of the Ouisconsing or on the right bank of the Mississippi.
1805 July 4	Fort Industry, on the Miami of the Lake.	Stat. L., VII, 87.	**Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee, and Potawatomi.**	Article 2 defines the boundary between the U. S. and these Indians as being a meridian line drawn N. and S. through a boundary to be erected on the S. shore of Lake Erie 120 miles due W. of the W. boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, extending N. until it intersects the boundary line of the U. S., and extending S. it intersects a line previously established by the treaty of Greenville (1795). The Indians cede to the U. S. all lands lying E. of the aforesaid line, bounded southerly and easterly by the line established by the treaty of Greenville, and northerly by the northernmost part of 41° of N. latitude. The foregoing cession involves three separate tracts, the first two of which, however, may be considered, for the purposes of this work, as one. These tracts are as follows: 1. The tract claimed by the Connecticut Land Company. 2. The tract claimed by "the proprietors of the half million acres of land lying S. of Lake Erie called Sufferers' Land."

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This is the same tract ceded by the Delawares Aug. 18, 1804, and is simply the relinquishment of a claim held by the Piankishaw to the same region. The boundaries of the cession are designated under the Delaware treaty of Aug. 18, 1804.	See 49	Indiana.
	See 48	Illinois 1.
	52	Georgia.
	50	Missouri 1, Illinois 1, Wisconsin 2.
	51	Wisconsin 1.
The Connecticut Western Reserve, or, as it was sometimes called, New Connecticut, occupied the region between Lake Erie on the N., Pennsylvania on the E., 41° N. latitude on the S., and the present E. line of Seneca and Sandusky counties on the W. The colonial charter of Connecticut embraced all the lands between 41° and 42° 2′ N. latitude, from the Providence plantations to the Pacific ocean. After the independence of the U. S., the territorial conflicts of Connecticut with New York and Pennsylvania were compromised, and Connecticut, by deed dated Sept. 14, 1786, relinquished to the U. S. all title and jurisdiction N. of 41° and W. of a meridian 120 miles W. of the W. line of Pennsylvania. She reserved, however, to herself the territory N. of 41° and E. of said meridian to the Pennsylvania line. This reservation constituted what became known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. All the States having territorial claims NW. of the Ohio having relinquished them to the U. S., except in the case of the Connecticut Reserve, the U. S. proceeded to establish a territorial government over it by the provisions of the ordinance of 1787. Connecticut, never having relinquished her claim to the Western Reserve, resented this extension of jurisdiction as a violation of her rights. This conflict was settled by compromise in 1800, by which Connecticut was guaranteed the exclusive right of soil and the U. S. the right of political jurisdiction. The Indian title to that portion of the Western Reserve lying between Pennsylvania on the E. and the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga rivers on the W. had already been extinguished by the treaty of 1795.	53	Ohio.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1805 July 4	Fort Industry, on the Miami of the Lake.	Stat. L., VII, 87.	**Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee, and Potawatomi.**	3. The tract lying S. of the two preceding tracts and between the same and the Greenville treaty line of 1795.
July 23	Chickasaw country.	Stat. L., VII, 89.	**Chickasaw** ...	The Chickasaws cede to the U. S. the following tract of country: Beginning on the left bank of the Ohio at the point where the present Indian boundary adjoins the same; thence down the left bank of the Ohio to the Tennessee river; thence up the main channel of the Tennessee river to the mouth of Duck river; thence up the left bank of Duck river to the Columbian highway or road leading from Nashville to Natchez; thence along the said road to the ridge dividing the waters running into Duck river from those running into Buffaloe river; thence eastwardly along said ridge to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the main Tennessee river from those running into Buffaloe river near the main source of Buffaloe river; thence in a direct line to the great Tennessee river near the Chickasaw Old Fields, or eastern point of the Chickasaw claim on that river; thence northwardly to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the Tennessee from those running into Cumberland river, so as to include all the waters running into Elk river; thence along the top of the said great ridge to the place of beginning.
Aug. 21	Grouseland, near Vincennes.	Stat. L., VII, 91.	**Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, and Wea.**	The Delawares release the U. S. from the guarantee given in the treaty of Aug. 18, 1804, as to the ownership of the country between the Ohio and White rivers, for the reason that the Miamis, from whom the Delawares derived their claim, contend that in their cession of the tract to the Delawares it was only their intention to make the latter tenants at will, and not to invest them with any right of soil. The Miamis, Eel Rivers, and Weas cede to the U. S. all that tract lying S. of a line to be drawn from the NE. corner of the Vincennes tract, so as to strike the boundary line of 1795 at a distance of 50 miles from its intersection with the Ohio river opposite the mouth of Kentucky river. The U. S. agree to consider the Miamis, Eel Rivers, and Weas as joint owners of all the country on the Wabash and its waters, above the Vincennes tract, not ceded to the U. S. by this or any previous treaty, provided that nothing herein shall affect any claim the Kickapoos may have to the country occupied by them on Vermillion river. The Putawatimies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, and Weas acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 18, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankashaws to the Delawares about 37 years ago.
Sept. 23	....	....	**Sioux**	The Sioux nation cede to the U. S., for the purpose of establishing military posts, a tract 9 miles square at the mouth of the river St Croix. The Sioux nation also cede for the same purpose a tract extending from below the confluence of the Mississippi and St Peters rivers up the Mississippi to include the Falls of St Anthony, extending 9 miles on each side of the river.
Oct. 25	Tellico, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 93.	**Cherokee**	The Cherokees cede to the U. S. all the land previously claimed by them, lying N. of the following boundary line: Beginning at the mouth of Duck river; thence up the same to the junction of the fork at the head of which Fort Nash stood, with the main south fork; thence a direct course to a point on the

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
The Indian title to the remaining portion had not been ceded until relinquished by this treaty of July 4, 1805. In 1792 the Connecticut legislature granted 500,000 acres off the W. end of the reserve to such of her citizens as had suffered by the depredations of the British during the Revolutionary war. Under this grant a company was chartered under the laws of Ohio, and the tract became known as "Sufferers' Land." It is divided on the map from the Connecticut Land Company's tract by a N. and S. blue line.	53	Ohio.
The Indian title to this tract was extinguished at the same time with that of the two preceding tracts and at a cost to the U. S. of somewhat more than one cent per acre.	54	Ohio.
A portion of the territory included in this cession was also claimed by the Cherokee, whose interest was purchased by the U. S. by treaty concluded with them Oct. 25, 1805. The boundaries of the tract covered by the foregoing Chickasaw cession are shown on the special map of "Parts of Tennessee and Alabama." Only a part of this cession is shown on the principal map of Tennessee. The entire cession, however, is shown on special map of "Parts of Tennessee and Alabama." From this cession the Chickasaw reserved a tract 1 mile square adjoining and below the mouth of Duck river on the Tennessee.	55	Tennessee and Alabama (portions of).
By "additional article" it was agreed that this line should "not cross the Embarrass or Driftwood fork of White river; but if it should strike the said fork, such an alteration in the direction of the said line is to be made as will leave the whole of said fork in the Indian territory."	56	Indiana.
....	See 49	Indiana.
This treaty was concluded by Lieut. Z. M. Pike. It was transmitted to the Senate by the President Mar. 29, 1808, and unanimously approved by that body Apr. 16, 1808. From a letter of the Secretary of State, dated Sept. 1, 1835, it is learned that the records of that Department furnish no evidence that this treaty was sanctioned by the President and officially proclaimed by him, although the War Department, in 1832, spoke (in its official correspondence) of the cessions as an accomplished fact. As there was doubt on the subject, however, the U. S. purchased the country covered by the foregoing cessions, through subsequent treaties. The boundaries of the two tracts purchased by Lieutenant Pike are shown by dotted black lines on the map.	....	Minnesota 1.
A portion of the territory comprised within the limits of this cession was also claimed by the Chickasaw, whose claim thereto was relinquished by them to the U. S. by treaty of July 23, 1805. The portion claimed by the Chickasaw was located principally between Duck river and the ridge dividing the waters of Duck river from those of Cumberland river.	57	Tennessee and bordering States.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1805 Oct. 25	Tellico, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 93.	**Cherokee**.....	Tennessee river bank opposite the mouth of Hiwassa river—if the line from Hiwassa should leave out Field's settlement, it is to be marked round his improvement and then continued the straight course; thence up the middle of Tennessee river (but leaving all islands to the Cherokees) to the mouth of Clinch river; thence up Clinch river to the former boundary line agreed upon with the Cherokees.
				From the foregoing cession the Cherokees reserve a small tract lying at and below the mouth of Clinch river and extending from said mouth down the Tennessee river to a notable rock on the N. bank of the Tennessee, in view from Southwest Point; thence a course at right angles with the river to the Cumberland road; thence eastwardly along the same to the bank of Clinch river, so as to secure the ferry landing to the Cherokees up to the first hill, and down the same to the mouth thereof.
				The Cherokees also reserve a tract of 1 square mile at the foot of Cumberland mountain, at or near the Turnpike gate.
				The Cherokees also reserve a tract of 1 square mile on the N. bank of Tennessee river, at the present residence of Cherokee Talootiske.
				It is further provided that, whereas, owing to the above-described cession and other circumstances, the site of the garrisons at Southwest Point and Tellico have become inconvenient and unsuitable places for the accommodation of the Cherokees, and it may become expedient to remove said garrisons and factory to a more suitable place, that a tract of 3 square miles is reserved for the particular disposal of the U. S. on the N. bank of the Tennessee, opposite to and *below* the mouth of Hiwassa.
				It is further provided that, in addition to the roads already established, the citizens of the U. S. shall have the free and unmolested use of the two following roads: One to proceed from some convenient place near the head of Stone's river and fall into the Georgia road at a suitable place toward the southern frontier of the Cherokees; the other to proceed from the neighborhood of Franklin, on Big Harpath, and, crossing the Tennessee at or near the Muscle-shoals, to pursue the nearest and best way to the Tombigbee settlements.
Oct. 27	Tellico, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 95.	**Cherokee**.....	The Cherokees cede to the U. S. the section of land at Southwest Point occupied by the U. S. garrison and extending to Kingston, reserving to themselves the ferries.
				The Cherokees also cede to the U. S. the first island in Tennessee river above the mouth of Clinch river.
				The Cherokees also agree that citizens of the U. S. shall have, so far as it goes through their country, the free use of a road leading from Tellico to Tombigbe.
Nov. 14	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 96.	**Creek**........	The Creeks cede to the U. S. all right to a certain tract between the Oconee and Oemulgee rivers, bounded as follows: Beginning at the High shoals of Apalacha, where the line of the treaty of Fort Wilkinson touches the same; thence running in a straight line to the mouth of Ulcofauhatche, it being the first large branch or fork of the Oemulgee above the Seven islands, provided, however, that if the said line should strike the Ulcofauhatche at any place above its mouth, that it shall continue round with that stream so as to leave the whole of it on the Indian side; then the boundary to continue from the mouth of the Ulcofauhatche, by the water's edge of the Oemulgee river, down to its junction with the Oconee; thence up the Oconee to the present boundary at Tauloohatchee creek; thence up said creek, and following the present boundary line, to the first-mentioned bounds, at the high shoals of Apalacha.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This reserve was surveyed by Colonel Martin, under the direction of Agent Meigs, in Oct., 1806. It was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 27, 1819. Although ostensibly made for the Cherokee nation, this reserve was really intended for Doublehead, a Cherokee chief. The latter leased it Feb. 19, 1806, to Thomas N. Clark, for 20 years. Dec. 10, 1820, the state of Tennessee granted it to Clark.	See 105	Tennessee and bordering States.
This reserve was surveyed by Colonel Martin in Oct., 1806, and was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 27, 1819. May 31, 1808, Taluntiski perpetually leased his interest in this tract to Thomas N. Clark for $1,000. Sept. 17, 1816, Clark purchased for a like sum the interest of Robert Bell, who claimed title under a grant from North Carolina to A. McCoy, in 1793. It had also been granted by North Carolina to J. W. Lackey and Starkey Donelson, Jan. 4, 1795. By the foregoing treaty this reserve was ostensibly for the Cherokee nation.	See 107	
Taluntiski sold this tract to Robert King, and, by mesne conveyances, it became vested in Mr Lilwee, who also claimed title under a grant from North Carolina to Lackey and Donelson, dated Jan. 4, 1795. By the treaty this tract was ostensibly reserved for the use of the Cherokee nation. Surveyed by Colonel Martin in 1806, and ceded to the U. S., Feb. 27, 1819.	See 108	
This tract was surveyed by Colonel Martin in Oct., 1806, and was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 27, 1819. The language of the treaty contemplated the location of this reserve *below* the month of the Hiwassee, but the actual understanding and intention of the parties to the treaty was to locate it *above* the mouth of the Hiwassee, and it was, therefore, actually surveyed and located in accordance with such understanding. A secret article of this treaty gave this tract to Doublehead, John D. Chisholm, and John Riley. Colonel McLung, under a grant from North Carolina, claimed and won it in the courts of Tennessee. Riley, in 1838, made a claim for compensation, but the Attorney-General decided the secret article was no part of the treaty, as it had never been submitted to the Senate for its approval.	See 109	
This purchase was made on the theory that it would be needed as a site for the state capital of Tennessee, a committee from the state assembly having viewed the same.	58	Tennessee and bordering States.
This is a very small island in the river (now called at this point the Holston), opposite the Southwest Point reservation.	59	
....	60	Georgia.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1805 Nov. 14	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 96.	**Creek**	From the foregoing cession the Creek reserve a tract 5 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the eastern shore of Ocmulgee river, at a point 3 miles on a straight line above the mouth of a creek called Oakchoncoolgau, which empties into the Ocmulgee near the lower part of what is called the Old Ocmulgee fields; thence running 3 miles eastwardly, on a course at right angles with the general course of the river for 5 miles below the point of beginning; thence from the end of the 3 miles to run 5 miles parallel with the said course of the river; thence westwardly at right angles with the last-mentioned line to the river, and by the river to the beginning. Upon this tract the U. S. reserve the right to erect a military or trading post. The Creek further agree that the U. S. shall have a right to a horse path through the Creek country, from the Ocmulgee to the Mobile, in such direction as the President shall consider most convenient.
Nov. 16	Mount Dexter in Pooshapukanuk, in the Choctaw country.	Stat. L., VII, 98.	**Choctaw**	The Chaktaw nation cede to the U. S. all lands claimed by them lying to the right of the following lines, viz: Beginning at a branch of the Humacheeto, where the same is intersected by the present Chaktaw boundary and also by the path leading from Natchez to the county of Washington, usually called McClarey's path; thence eastwardly along McClarey's path to the E. or left bank of Pearl river; thence on such a direct line as would touch the lower end of a bluff on the left bank of Chickasawhay river, the first above the Hiyoowannee towns, called Broken Bluff, to a point within 4 miles of the Broken Bluff; thence in a direct line, nearly parallel with the river, to a point whence an E. line of 4 miles in length will intersect the river below the lowest settlement occupied and improved in the Hiyoowannee town; thence still E. 4 miles; thence in a direct line, nearly parallel with the river, to a point on a line to be run from the lower end of the Broken Bluff to Faluktabunnee, on the Tombigbee river, 4 miles from the Broken Bluff; thence along the said line to Faluktabunnee; thence E. to the boundary between the Creek and Chaktaws, on the ridge dividing the waters running into the Alabama from those running into Tombigbee; thence southwardly along the said ridge and boundary to the southern point of the Chaktaw claim. The Chaktaw reserve from the foregoing cession a tract of 2 miles square, run on meridians and parallels so as to include the houses and improvements in the town of Fuketcheepoonta. The Chaktaws also reserve a tract of 5,120 acres, beginning at a post on the left bank of Tombigbee river, opposite the lower end of Hatchatigbee Bluff; thence ascending the river 4 miles front and 2 back; one-half for the use of Alzira and the other half for the use of Sophia, daughters of Samuel Mitchell, by Molly, a Chaktaw woman.
Dec. 30	Vincennes, Indiana territory.	Stat. L., VII, 100.	**Piankishaw** ..	The Piankishaw tribe cedes to the U. S. all that tract of country (except as hereinbelow reserved) lying between the Wabash and the tract ceded by the Kaskaskia tribe in 1803 and S. of a line to be drawn from the NW. corner of the Vincennes tract N. 78° W. until it intersects the boundary line heretofore separating the lands of the Piankishaws from the said tract ceded by the Kaskaskias. The Piankishaws reserve from the foregoing cession the right to locate a tract of 2 square miles, or 1,280 acres, the fee of which shall remain with them forever.
1806 Jan. 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 101.	**Cherokee**	The Cherokees cede to the U. S. all claim to all that tract of country lying to the northward of the river Tennessee and westward of a line to be run from the upper part of the Chickasaw Old Fields, at the upper point of an island called Chickasaw island, on said river, to the most easterly head waters of that branch of Tennessee river called Duck river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826	See 128	Georgia.
The route of this horse path is shown on the maps of Georgia and Alabama by a dotted black line.		Georgia.
	61	Alabama, Mississippi.
This reserve was covered by the cession made in treaty of Sept. 27, 1830, by which, in general terms, the Choctaw ceded all their remaining lands E. of Mississippi river. [See letter of Commissioner Indian Affairs to G. W. Harkins et al., May 7, 1838.]	See 157	Alabama.
This reserve was partitioned and sold by the Mitchell family	62	Alabama.
	63	Illinois 1.
By a contract dated Jan. 3, 1818, between Governor Posey, on behalf of the U. S., and the Piankishaw, the latter ceded the right to locate this tract to the U. S. The tract had not in the meantime been located by the Piankishaw so far as can be ascertained.		
The boundaries of this cession overlap the Chickasaw cession of Nov. 14, 1805, and in turn are overlapped by the boundaries of the Chickasaw cession of Sept. 20, 1816. For explanation and elucidation of this cession, see Cherokee treaty of Sept. 11, 1807.	64	Tennessee and bordering States.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1806 Jan. 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 101.	**Cherokee**.....	From the foregoing cession the Cherokees reserve a tract bounded southerly on the Tennessee river at a place called the Muscle shoals, westerly by a creek called Te-kee-ta-no-eh or Cyprus creek, and easterly by Chu-wa-lee or Elk river or creek, and northerly by a line to be drawn from a point on said Elk river 10 miles on a direct line from its mouth or junction with Tennessee river to a point on the said Cyprus creek 10 miles on a direct line from its junction with Tennessee river, which tract is to be considered the common property of the Cherokees residing on the same, including John D. Chesholm, Au-tow-we, and Cheh-Chuh. The Cherokees also reserve a tract 2 miles in width on the N. side of Tennessee river, extending northerly from that river 3 miles, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Spring Creek and running up said creek 3 miles on a straight line; thence westerly 2 miles at right angles with the general course of said creek; thence southerly on a line parallel with the general course of said creek to the Tennessee river; thence up said river by its waters to the beginning. This reserve is to be considered the property of Moses Melton and Charles Hicks in equal shares. The Cherokees also cede to the U. S. all right or claim to what is called the Long island in Holston river. The U. S. agree to use their best endeavors to prevail on the Chickasaw nation to agree to the following boundary between that nation and the Cherokees, to the southward of Tennessee river, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Caney creek near the lower part of the Muscle Shoals and to run up said creek to its head and in a direct line from thence to the flat stone or rock, the old corner boundary.
1807 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., II, 448.	**Delaware**.....	The U. S. reserve and set apart 13 sections, including the Lower Delaware town in Ohio, for the use of the Delawares.
Sept. 11	Chickasaw Old Fields.	Stat. L., VII, 103.	**Cherokee**.....	This treaty is explanatory and in elucidation of the cession made by article 1 of the treaty of Jan. 7, 1806, and declares that the eastern boundary of said ceded tract shall be limited by a line so to be run from the upper end of the Chickasaw Old Fields, a little above the upper point of an island called Chickasaw island, as will most directly intersect the first waters of Elk river; thence carried to the Great Cumberland mountain in which the waters of Elk river have their source; then along the margin of said mountain until it shall intersect lands heretofore ceded to the U. S., at the said Tennessee ridge.
Nov. 17	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., VII, 105.	**Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Potawatomi.**	The foregoing tribes cede to the U. S. all claim to the following-described tract of country, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the Miami river of the lakes and running thence up the middle thereof to the mouth of the great Au Glaize river; thence due N. until it intersects a parallel of latitude to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron which forms the river Sinclair; thence running NE. the course that may be found will lead in a direct line to White Rock in Lake Huron; thence due E. until it intersects the boundary line between the U. S. and Upper Canada in said lake; thence southwardly, following the said boundary line, down said lake through the river Sinclair, Lake St Clair, and the river Detroit, into Lake Erie, to a point due E. of the aforesaid Miami river; thence W. to the place of beginning. From the foregoing cession the tribes aforesaid reserve: 1. A tract of 6 miles square on the Miami of Lake Erie above Roche de Bœuf, to include the village where Tondaganie, (or the Dog) now lives. 2. Three miles square on the Miami of Lake Erie (above the 12 miles square ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Greenville), including what is called Presque Isle. 3. Four miles square on the Miami bay, including the villages where Meshkemau and Waugau live.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This reserve was ceded by treaty of July 8, 1817.	See 85	Alabama.
This reserve was ceded by treaty of July 8, 1817.	See 86	Alabama.
This island, though lying outside of the Cherokee boundary established by the treaty of Nov. 28, 1785, was claimed by the Cherokee as having never been previously ceded.	65	Tennessee and bordering States.
These sections were ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817.	See 90, 91	Ohio.
The eastern line so to be run from the upper part of the Chickasaw Old Fields as to include all the waters of Elk river.	See 64	Tennessee and bordering States.
	66	Michigan 1, Ohio.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S., Aug. 30, 1831.	See 169	Ohio (detail).
This reserve was located at Wolf Rapids in lieu of Presque Isle, the latter place being already included within the limits of the 12-mile-square tract reserved by the U. S. at the treaty of Greenville in 1795. It was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 30, 1831.	See 170	
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 18, 1833.	See 183	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1807 Nov. 17	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., VII, 105.	**Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Potawatomi.**	4. Three miles square on the river Raizin at a place called Macon, and where the river Macon falls into the river Raizin, which place is about 14 miles from the mouth of said river Raizin. 5. Two sections of 1 square mile each on the river Rouge at Seginsiwin's village. 6. Two sections of 1 mile square each at Tonquish's village, near the river Rouge.
				7. Three miles square on Lake St Clair above the river Huron, to include Machonce's village. 8. Six sections of 1 mile square each, within the cession aforesaid, in such situations as the said Indians shall elect, subject to the approval of the President of the U. S. as to the places of location.
1808 Nov. 10	Fort Clark, Louisiana territory.	Stat. L., VII, 107.	**Great and Little Osage.**	It is agreed between the U. S. and the Great and Little Osage nations that the boundary line between their respective possessions shall begin at Fort Clark, on the Missouri, 5 miles above Fire Prairie, and running thence a due S. course to the Arkansas and down the same to the Mississippi, hereby ceding to the U. S. all lands lying E. of said line and N. of the southwardly bank of the river Arkansas. The Osages also cede to the U. S. a tract 2 leagues square, to embrace Fort Clark and to be laid off in such manner as the President of the U. S. shall think proper. The Osages also cede all claim to lands situated northwardly of the river Missouri.
Nov. 25	Brownstown, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 112.	**Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Wyandot, and Shawnee.**	The aforesaid tribes cede to the U. S. a tract of land for a road, of 120 feet in width, from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of Lake Erie to the western line of the Connecticut reserve, and all the land within 1 mile of the said road on each side thereof for the purpose of establishing settlements along the same. The said tribes also cede to the U. S. a tract of land for a *road only*, of 120 feet in width, to run southwardly from what is called Lower Sandusky to the boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville.
1809 Feb. 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., II, 527.	**Alabama**	The U. S. lease for 50 years to the Alabama Indians, 2,500 acres in the territory of Orleans, W. of the Mississippi river, provided that if abandoned the tract should revert to the U. S.
			Wyandot	The U. S. reserve for the Wyandots, two tracts, not exceeding 5,000 acres, at Brownstown and Maguagua, Michigan territory, provided that if abandoned by them the tracts should revert to the U. S.
Sept. 30	Fort Wayne, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 113.	**Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, and Eel River Miami.**	The foregoing tribes cede to the U. S. all that tract of country included between the boundary line established by the treaty of Fort Wayne, the Wabash, and a line to be drawn from the mouth of a creek called Raccoon creek, emptying into the Wabash on the SE. side, about 12 miles below the mouth of Vermilion river, so as to strike the boundary line established by the treaty of Grouseland at such a distance from its commencement at the NE. corner of the Vincennes tract as will leave the tract now ceded 30 miles wide at the narrowest place. The said tribes also cede a tract included within the following boundaries: Beginning at Fort Recovery, thence southwardly along the general boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville to its intersection with the boundary line established by the treaty of Grouseland; thence along said line to a point from which a line drawn parallel to the first-mentioned line will be 12 miles distant from the same, and along the said parallel line to its intersection with a line to be drawn from Fort Recovery, parallel to the line established by the said treaty of Grouseland.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
Ceded to the U. S. by treaties of Sept. 29, 1817, and Sept. 19, 1827	See 89 and 137	Michigan 1.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827	See 135	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827	See 136	
This 3-mile-square tract and 3 of the 6 unlocated sections were surveyed and located by Aaron Greely in 1810, under direction of Governor Hull, as follows: One tract of 262.7 acres on Lake St Clair at the mouth of the Au Vasean, which included the site of Machonce's village; one tract of 534 acres on Lake St Clair above the mouth of Salt creek; one tract of 1,200 acres at the mouth of A. Dulude or Black river, and 5,760 acres at the mouth of Swan creek of Lake St Clair. These tracts were ceded to the U. S., May 9, 1836. The remaining 3 (of the 6 unlocated sections) had not been specifically located when they were ceded by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, to the Catholic Church.	See 214, 215, 216, 217	
	67	Arkansas 1, Missouri 1.
	68	Missouri 1.
For concurrent cessions of this same tract, see treaties with Sauk and Fox, Aug. 4, 1824, and with the Iowa of same date.	69	Missouri 1.
The line of the road is shown by a scarlet line and the tract of 1 mile in width on each side of the road is colored green.	70	Ohio (detail).
The line of this road is shown by a scarlet line		Ohio (detail)
The exact location of this tract has not been ascertained.		
These tracts were ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 20, 1818	See 95 and 96	Michigan 2.
	71	Indiana.
	72	Indiana.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1809 Sept. 30	Fort Wayne, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 113.	**Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, and Eel River Miami.**	By article 2 the Miamies explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White river. But neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the other, and any improvements made on said land by the Delawares or their friends the Mochecans shall be theirs forever. By article 5 the consent of the Wea tribe is made necessary to complete the title of the U. S. to the tract first herein ceded. By article 8 the U. S. agree to relinquish their right to the reservation at the old Ouroctenon towns, made by the treaty of Greenville (1795), so far at least as to make no other use of it than for the establishment of a military post. By article 9 the tribes, parties to this treaty, being desirous of showing their attachment to the Kickapoos, agree to cede to the U. S. the lands on the NW. side of the Wabash, from the Vincennes tract to a northwardly extension of the line running from the mouth of Raccoon creek, and 15 miles in width from the Wabash, but this article shall be of no effect until the Kickapoos shall agree thereto.
Oct. 26	Vincennes, Indiana territory.	Stat. L., VII, 116.	**Wea**..........	The Wea tribe gives its full assent to the treaty of Sept. 30, 1809, at Fort Wayne.
Dec. 9	....	Stat. L., VII, 117.	**Kickapoo**.....	The Kickapoos give their consent to the terms of the ninth article of the treaty of Sept. 30, 1809. The Kickapoos agree to cede to the U. S. all that tract of land lying between the tract ceded by treaty of Sept. 30, 1809, the Wabash, the Vermillion river, and a line to be drawn from the N. corner of said ceded tract, so as to strike the Vermillion river at a distance of 20 miles in a direct line from its mouth.
1814 Aug. 9	Fort Jackson, Alabama.	Stat. L., VII, 120.	**Creek**.........	The U. S. demand an equivalent for all expenses incurred in prosecuting the war to its termination by a cession of all the territory belonging to the Creek nation, within the limits of the U. S., lying W., S., and southeastwardly of a line to be run as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern bank of Coosa river, where the S. boundary line of the Cherokee nation crosses the same; thence down the Coosa river, with its eastern bank, to a point 1 mile above the mouth of Cedar creek at Fort Williams; thence E. 2 miles; thence S. 2 miles; thence W. to the eastern bank of Coosa river; thence down the eastern bank thereof to a point opposite the upper end of the great falls (called by the natives Woetumka); thence E. from a true meridian line to a point due N. of the mouth of Ofucshee; thence S., by a like meridian line, to the mouth of Ofucshee, on the S. side of Tallapoosa river; thence up the same to a point where a direct course will cross the same at the distance of 10 miles from the mouth thereof; thence a direct line to the mouth of Summochico creek, which empties into the Chatahouchie river on the E. side, below the Eufaulau town; thence E. from a true meridian line to a point which shall intersect the line dividing the lands claimed by the Creek nation from those claimed and owned by the state of Georgia. If in running E. from the mouth of Summochico creek it shall happen that the settlement of the Kennards fall within the limits of this cession, then the line shall be run E. on a true meridian to Kitchofoonee creek; thence down the middle of the creek to its junction with Flint river, immediately below the Oakmulgee town; thence up the middle of Flint river to a point due E. of that at which the above line struck the Kitchofoonee creek; thence E. to the old line dividing the lands claimed by the Creeks from those claimed and owned by the state of Georgia. The U. S. demand the right to establish military posts and trading houses and to open roads within the territory still retained by the Creeks. Chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation who were friendly to the U. S. during the Creek war are each entitled to locate a reserve of 1 square mile, to include their improvements, as near the center as may be of the tract first above ceded.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Assent of the Wea given by treaty of Oct. 26, 1809.		
The boundaries of this tract were never surveyed, and, not being needed by the U. S., it was relinquished, as herein stated, to the Indians. The approximate boundaries of this tract are indicated by scarlet lines on the map.	....	Indiana. ✓
By treaty of Dec. 9, 1809, the Kickapoo gave the required consent to this cession.	73	Illinois 1, Indiana. ✓
....	See 71	Indiana. ✓
....	See 73	Illinois 1, Indiana. ✓
....	74	Indiana, Illinois 1. ✓
....	75	Georgia, Alabama.
By act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1817, a method was provided for the location of these reserves. By act of Feb. 20, 1819, the President was authorized to purchase these reserves whenever the reservees should desire to sell.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1815 Sept. 13	Portage des Sioux.	Stat. L., VII, 134.	**Sauk (that portion residing on Missouri river).**	That portion of the Sac nation residing on the Missouri river assent to the treaty between the U. S. and the united tribes of Sacs and Foxes concluded at St Louis, Nov. 3, 1804.
Sept. 14	Portage des Sioux.	Stat. L., VII, 135.	**Fox**	The Fox tribe or nation assent to and confirm the treaty between the U. S. and the united tribes of Sacs and Foxes concluded at St Louis, Nov. 3, 1804.
1816 Mar. 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 138.	**Cherokee**	The Cherokees, with the consent of the U. S., cede to the state of South Carolina the following tract of country within the limits of the latter state, viz: Beginning on the E. bank of the Chattuga river, where the boundary line of the Cherokee nation crosses the same, running thence with the said boundary line to a rock on the Blue Ridge where the boundary line crosses the same, and which rock has been lately established as a corner to the states of North and South Carolina; running thence S. 68½° W. 20 miles and 32 chains to a rock on the Chattuga river at 35° of N. latitude, another corner of the boundaries agreed upon by the states of North and South Carolina; thence down and with the Châttuga to the beginning.
Mar. 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 139.	**Cherokee**	Whereas doubts have existed in relation to the northern boundary of that part of the Creek lands lying W. of the Coosa river which were ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Aug. 9, 1814, and whereas by the third article of the treaty of Jan. 7, 1806, between the U. S. and the Cherokees, the U. S. have recognized a claim on the part of the Cherokee nation to the lands S. of the Big Bend of Tennessee river, extending as far W. as a place on the waters of Bear creek (a branch of the Tennessee river), known as the Flat Rock or Stone, it is therefore declared and agreed that a line shall be run from a point on the W. bank of Coosa river opposite to the lower end of the Ten islands in said river and above Fort Strother, directly to the Flat Rock or Stone on said Bear creek, which line shall be established as the boundary of the lands ceded by the Creek nation to the U. S. by said treaty of Aug. 9, 1814, and of the lands claimed by the Cherokee nation lying W. of the Coosa and S. of Tennessee rivers. The Cherokees agree that the U. S. shall have the right to lay off, open, and have the free use of such road or roads through any part of the Cherokee nation lying N. of the boundary line above established as may be necessary for the free intercourse between the states of Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi territory.
May 13	St Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 141.	**Sauk of Rock river and adjacent country.**	The Sacs of Rock river and the adjacent country unconditionally assent to and confirm the treaty between the U. S. and the united tribes of Sacs and Foxes concluded Nov. 3, 1804.
June 4	Fort Harrison, Indiana territory.	Stat. L., VII, 145.	**Wea and Kickapoo.**	The Weas and Kickapoos recognize and confirm the boundary line surveyed and marked by the U. S. of the land on Wabash and White rivers ceded by treaty of Sept. 30, 1809. The Kickapoos acknowledge that by the terms of the treaty of Dec. 9, 1809, they ceded to the U. S. the country which lies between the boundary line last above mentioned on the NW. side of the Wabash, the Wabash, the Vermillion river and a line to be drawn from the NW. corner of said boundary line so as to strike the Vermillion river 20 miles in a direct line from its mouth.
Aug. 24	St Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 146.	**Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi residing on Illinois and Milwaukee rivers and their waters.**	The foregoing tribes or bands cede to the U. S. all claim to that portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by the Sacs and Foxes by treaty of Nov. 3, 1804, lying S. of a due W. line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Said tribes also cede to the U. S. all land contained within the following bounds: Beginning on the left bank of the Fox river of Illinois 10 miles above its mouth; thence running so

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	See 50, 51.	Missouri 1, Wisconsin 1 and 2, Illinois 1.
	See 50, 51.	Missouri 2, Wisconsin 2, Illinois 2.
	76	Tennessee and bordering States.
	See 50, 51	Illinois 1, Missouri 1, Wisconsin 1 and 2. ✓
	See 71, 73	Indiana, Illinois 1. ✓
	See 74	Indiana, Illinois 1. ✓
	77	Illinois 2. ✓
	78	Illinois 1. ✓

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1816 Aug. 24	St Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 146.	**Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi residing on Illinois and Milwaukee rivers and their waters.**	as to cross Sandy creek 10 miles above its mouth; thence in a direct line to a point 10 miles N. of the W. end of the portage between Chicago creek, which empties into Lake Michigan, and the river Depleines, a fork of the Illinois; thence in a direct line to a point on Lake Michigan 10 miles northward of the mouth of Chicago creek; thence along the lake to a point 10 miles southward of the mouth of Chicago creek; thence in a direct line to a point on Kankakee river 10 miles above its mouth; thence with the said Kankakee and Illinois rivers to the mouth of Fox river, and thence to the beginning. The U. S. agree to relinquish to the aforesaid tribes or bands all the land contained in the aforesaid cession of Nov. 3, 1804, by the Sacs and Foxes which lies N. of a due W. line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. From this latter relinquishment the U. S. reserve a tract 3 leagues square at the mouth of the Ouisconsing river, including both banks, and such other tracts on or near to the Ouisconsing and Mississippi rivers as the President of the U. S. may think proper to reserve, provided the same shall not exceed in quantity 5 leagues square.
Sept. 14	Chickasaw council house and Turkey Town.	Stat. L., VII, 148.	**Cherokee.....**	The Cherokee nation acknowledge the following as their western boundary: S. of the Tennessee river, commencing at Camp Coffee, which is opposite the Chickasaw island; running from thence a due S. course to the top of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers; thence eastwardly along said ridge, leaving the headwaters of the Black Warrior to the right hand until opposed by the W. branch of Will's creek; thence down the E. bank of said creek to the Coosa river and down said river. The Cherokee nation relinquish to the U. S. all claim to lands lying S. and W. of the line above described.
Sept. 20	Chickasaw council house.	Stat. L., VII, 150.	**Chickasaw ...**	The Chickasaw nation cede to the U. S. (with the exception of such reservations as shall hereafter be specified) all right or title to lands on the N. side of Tennessee river. The Chickasaws also relinquish all claim to territory on the S. side of Tennessee river and E. of a line commencing at the mouth of Caney creek and running up the same to its source; thence a due S. course to the Ridge path, commonly called Gaines' road; along said road southwestwardly to a point on Tombigby river, called Cotton Gin Port, and down the W. bank of the Tombigby to the Choctaw boundary. From the foregoing cessions the following tracts are reserved to the Chickasaw nation: 1. One tract of land for the use of Col. George Colbert and his heirs, described as follows: Beginning on the N. bank of Tennessee river at a point that, running N. 4 miles, will include a big spring about halfway between his ferry and the mouth of Cypress creek, it being a spring that a large cow path crosses its branch near where a cypress tree is cut down; thence westwardly to a point 4 miles from the Tennessee river, and standing due N. of a point on the N. bank of the river 3 [4] miles below his ferry on the Tennessee river, and up the meanders of said river to the beginning. 2. A tract of land 2 miles square on the N. bank of the Tennessee river, and at its junction with Beach creek, for the use of Appassantubby and heirs. 3. A tract of land 1 mile square on the N. side of the Tennessee river, for the use of John McCleish and heirs, the said tract to be so run as to include the said McCleish's settlement and improvements on the N. side of Buffalo creek. 4. Two tracts of land, containing 40 acres each, on the S. side of Tennessee river and about 2½ miles below the Cotton Gin Port on the Tombigby river, which tracts of land will be pointed out by Maj. Levi Colbert, and for the use of said Colbert and heirs.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This tract was retroceded to the U. S. by the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi by treaty of July 29, 1829, first clause.	See 147	Wisconsin 1, Illinois 2.
This tract is shown on the map by the small area colored mauve south of Wisconsin river and east of the Mississippi, at the junction of the two.	78a	Wisconsin 1.
The territory covered by this cession was also in part claimed by the Chickasaw. It is overlapped by a cession made by the latter nation under date of Sept. 20, 1816, and also by Chickasaw cession of Oct. 20, 1832.	79	Alabama.
This cession overlaps the Cherokee cession of Sept. 14, 1816.	80	Alabama (northern portion), Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama (portions of).
Confirmed to George Colbert and his heirs by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818. Subsequently deeded to the U. S., May 15, 1819.	81	Alabama (northern portion).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818, but not surveyed prior to such relinquishment.		
Confirmed to John McCleish and his heirs by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818.		
Confirmed to Levi Colbert and his heirs by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818. Subsequently deeded to the U. S., May 15, 1819.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1816 Oct. 24	Choctaw trading house.	Stat. L., VII, 152.	**Choctaw**	The Chactaw nation cede to the U. S. all their claim to lands lying E. of the following boundary: Beginning at the mouth of Ooktibbuha, the Chickasaw boundary, and running from thence down the Tombigby river until it intersects the northern boundary of a cession made to the U. S. by the Choctaws at Mount Dexter, Nov. 16, 1805.
1817 July 8	Cherokee agency, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 156.	**Cherokee**	The chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the whole Cherokee nation cede to the U. S. all the lands lying N. and E. of the following boundaries: Beginning at the High shoals of the Appalachy river and running thence along the boundary line between the Creek and Cherokee nations westwardly to the Chatahouchy river; thence up the Chatahouchy river to the mouth of Souque creek; thence continuing with the general course of the river until it reaches the Indian boundary line, and should it strike the Turrurar river, thence with its meanders down said river to its mouth, in part of the proportion of land in the Cherokee nation east of the Mississippi, to which those now on the Arkansas and those about to remove there are justly entitled. Said nation also cede to the U. S. all the lands lying N. and W. of the following boundary lines: Beginning at the Indian boundary line that runs from the N. bank of the Tennessee river opposite to the mouth of Hywassee river at a point on the top of Walden's ridge, where it divides the waters of Tennessee river from those of Sequatchie river; thence along said ridge southwardly to the bank of the Tennessee river at a point near to a place called the Negro Sugar Camp, opposite to the upper end of the first island above Running Water Town; thence westwardly a straight line to the mouth of Little Sequatchie river; thence up said river to its main fork; thence up its northernmost fork to its source, and thence due W. to the Indian boundary line. The Cherokee nation also cede to the U. S. all right to the reservations made to Doublehead and others by the treaty made at Washington city, Jan. 7, 1806.
Sept. 29	Foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie.	Stat. L., VII, 160.	**Wyandot, Seneka, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa.**	The Wyandots cede to the U. S. the land comprehended within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same between the mouth of Sandusky bay and the mouth of Portage river; thence running S. with said line to the line established in 1795 by the treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing place above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store; thence westerly with the last-mentioned line to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramie's store; thence with the lines of said reserve N. and W. to the northwestern corner thereof; thence to the northwestern corner of the reserve on the river St Mary's, at the head of the navigable waters thereof; thence E. to the western bank of the St Mary's river aforesaid; thence down the western bank of said river to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of the latter reserve easterly and northerly to the N. bank of the river Miami of Lake Erie; thence down the N. bank of said river to the western line of the land ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Detroit in 1807; thence with said line S. to the middle of said Miami river opposite the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence down the middle of the Miami river and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a S. line will strike the place of beginning. The Potawatomy, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes cede to the U. S. the land within the following boundaries: Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about 21 miles above the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence down the middle of said Miami river to a point north of the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence with the western line of the land ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807, N. 45 miles; then W. so far that a line S. will strike the place of beginning; thence S. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
....	82	Alabama, Mississippi.
This cession is overlapped by the boundaries of the tract ceded by the second clause of the Creek treaty of Jan. 22, 1818. It was one of the stipulations contained in this treaty that during June, 1818, a census should be taken of the whole Cherokee nation, including both those on the E. and those on the W. side of the Mississippi. The U. S. agreed to give that part of the Cherokee nation then residing, or who should remove W. of the Mississippi river, in exchange for the lands ceded by the Cherokee in this treaty, as much land on Arkansas and White rivers as the U. S. had or should receive from the Cherokee E. of the Mississippi as the just proportion due that part of the nation on the Arkansas agreeably to their numbers.	83	Georgia.
....	84	Tennessee and bordering States.
This cession consisted of two tracts on the N. side of Tennessee river, one of which overlapped Colbert's reservation under Chickasaw treaty of Sept. 20, 1816.	85, 86	Alabama.
....	87	Ohio, Indiana.
....	88	Ohio, Michigan 1

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1817 Sept. 29	Foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie.	Stat. L., VII,160.	**Wyandot, Seneka, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa.**	To the foregoing cessions the other tribes parties to this treaty give their full assent. The U. S. agree to grant by patent in fee simple to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Tauyau, Rontayau, Dawatont, Manocue, Tauyaudautauson, and Haudaunwaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, for the use of the persons and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land 12 miles square at Upper Sandusky, the center of which shall be a place where Fort Ferree stands. The U. S. also grant on the same terms and to the same parties last above named, 1 mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp on Broken Sword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe. The U. S. also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Seneca tribe and their successors in office for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain 30,000 acres, beginning on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William Spicer; thence down said river on the E. side, with the meanders thereof at high-water mark, to a point E. of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence and from the beginning E. so far that a N. line will include the quantity of 30,000 acres aforesaid. The U. S. also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Shawnese tribe residing at Wapaghkonetta, and their successors in office, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land 10 miles square, the center of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonetta. The U. S. also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Shawnese tribes residing on Hog creek, and their successors in office, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing 25 square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonetta, and to include the Shawnese settlement on Hog creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form. The U. S. also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Shawnese tribe residing at Lewistown, and to the chiefs of the Seneca tribe residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain 48 square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year 1812 from the source of the Little Miami river to the source of the Sciota river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the U. S. to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville in 1795 from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersection northerly with the first-mentioned line and westerly with the second-mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to Nancy Stewart. The U. S. also agree that there shall be reserved for the use of the Ottawa Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, to contain 5 miles square, the center of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork. The U. S. also agree that there shall be reserved for the use of the Ottawa Indians, but not granted to them, a tract to contain 3 miles square on the Little Auglaize river, to include Oquanoxa's village. The Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potowatomy tribes grant to the rector of the Catholic church of St Anne, of Detroit, and to the corporation of the college at Detroit, to be retained or sold as they see fit, each one-half of three sections of land on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon; also Three sections of land not yet located, which tracts were reserved for the use of said Indians by the treaty of Detroit in 1807.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This tract was enlarged by treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, by the terms of which the tenure was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of Apr. 23, 1836, 5 miles off the E. end were ceded to the U. S. By treaty of Mar. 17, 1842, the remainder of the reserve was ceded to the U. S.	See 211 and 259	Ohio (detail).
By treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, the tenure of this tract was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve. By treaty of Apr. 23, 1836, it was ceded to the U. S. It comprised Sec. 35, T. 1 S., R. 17.	See 212	
This tract was enlarged by treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, by the terms of which the tenure was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of Feb. 28, 1831, it was ceded to the U. S.	See 163	
This tract was enlarged by treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, by the terms of which the tenure was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of Aug. 8, 1831, it was ceded to the U. S..	See 165	
By treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, the tenure of this tract was changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of Aug. 8, 1831, it was ceded to the U. S.	See 166	
This tract was enlarged by treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, by the terms of which the tenure was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of July 20, 1831, it was ceded to the U. S.	See 164	
This tract was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 30, 1831..................	See 167	
This tract was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 30, 1831..................	See 168	
....	89	Michigan 1.
As shown by the language of the treaty, these three sections had not been located, and it was a mere transfer of the right to locate them from the Indians to the Catholic church.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1817 Sept. 29	Foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie.	Stat. L., VII, 160.	**Wyandot, Seneka, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa.**	The Delaware tribe cede to the U. S. all claim to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe by the second section of the act of Congress passed Mar. 3, 1807. The U. S. agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Delaware Indians living on the Sandusky waters and their successors in office, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as are hereinbefore provided for the lands granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawanee Indians, a tract of land to contain 9 square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of 12 miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable and to include Captain Pipe's village. The U. S. also agree to grant by patent to the chiefs of the Ottawa tribe for the use of said tribe a tract of land to contain 34 square miles, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville in 1795 on the S. side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan or McCarty's village, which tract thus granted shall be held by the said tribe upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations as though no patent were issued. At the special request of the said Indians the U. S. also agree to grant to certain individuals 14 tracts of land aggregating 9,480 acres.
1818 Jan. 3	Contract		**Piankishaw**	The Piankeshaws cede to the U. S. the right to locate 1,280 acres of land granted to them by treaty of Dec. 30, 1805.
Jan. 22	Creek agency, on Flint river.	Stat. L., VII, 171.	**Creek**	The Creeks cede to the U. S. the following tract of land, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Goose creek, on the Alatamahau river; thence along the line leading to the mounts at the head of St. Mary's river to the point where it is intersected by the line run by the commissioners of the U. S. under the treaty of Fort Jackson; thence along the said last-mentioned line to a point where a line leaving the same shall run the nearest and a direct course by the head of a creek, called by the Indians Alcasalekie, to the Ocmulgee river; thence down the said Ocmulgee river to its junction with the Oconee, the two rivers there forming the Alatamahau; thence down the Alatamahau to the first-mentioned bounds at the mouth of Goose creek. The Creeks also cede to the U. S. the following tract, viz: Beginning at the High shoals of the Appalachee river; thence along the line designated by the treaty of Nov. 14, 1815, to the Ulcofouhatchie, it being the first large branch or fork of the Ocmulgee above the Seven islands; thence up the eastern bank of the Ulcofouhatchie by the water's edge to where the path leading from the High shoals of the Appalachie to the Shallow ford on the Chatahochie crosses the same, and from thence along the said path to the Shallow ford on the Chatahochie river; thence up the Chatahochie river, by the water's edge on the eastern side, to Suwannee Old Town; thence by a direct line to the head of Appalachie; and thence down the same to the first-mentioned bounds at the High shoals of Appalachie.
Aug. 24	St Louis	Stat. L., VII, 176.	**Quapaw**	The Quapaws cede to the U. S. the following-described country: Beginning at the mouth of the Arkansaw river; thence extending up the Arkansaw to the Canadian fork and up the Canadian fork to its source; thence S. to Big Red river, and down the middle of that river to the Big raft; thence a direct line so as to strike the Mississippi river 30 leagues in a straight line below the mouth of Arkansaw, together with all their claims to land E. of the Mississippi and N. of the Arkansaw river included within the colored lines 1, 2, and 3 on the map accompanying the original treaty.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
The U. S. afterward sold these sections under the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1820.	90, 91	Ohio 1.
By treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, the tenure by which the Indians held this tract was changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve. By treaty of Aug. 3, 1829, it was ceded to the U. S.	See 150	Ohio (detail).
By treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, the tenure by which the Indians held this tract was changed from a grant by patent to that of a reserve for the use of the Indians until they should cede the same to the U. S. By treaty of Feb. 18, 1833, the Indians ceded it to the U. S.	See 182	Ohio (detail).
The right to locate this tract given by the treaty of 1805 had not been (so far as can be ascertained) utilized by its location and survey prior to this contract of cession. This contract is not published in the U. S. Statutes, but was made by Governor Posey on behalf of the U. S. It is found on page 228 of a compilation of Indian treaties and laws published by the War Department in 1826, and on page 230 of the edition of 1837.		
....	92	Georgia.
This cession overlaps the Cherokee cession by article 1, treaty of July 8, 1817...	93	Georgia.
This cession in terms extends to the source of the Canadian river. The actual source of that river was at that date unknown. The territory of the U. S. did not at this period extend W. of 100° W. longitude in this quarter. This cession was in consequence limited in this direction to that meridian. The line of reservation "due SW." from the Arkansas post when surveyed struck Saline fork above its junction with the Washita. The Quapaw claimed that of right their territory extended E. of the Mississippi, and the U. S., although not recognizing the validity of such claim, accepted from them a relinquishment of such supposed right in order to avoid controversy.	94	Louisiana, Arkansas 1, Indian Territory 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1818 Aug. 24	St Louis	Stat. L., VII, 176.	**Quapaw**	From the limits of the foregoing cession the Quapaws reserve for their future home the following-described tract: Beginning at a point on the Arkansaw river opposite the present post of Arkansaw and running thence a due SW. course to the Washita river; thence up that river to the Saline fork, and up the Saline fork to a point from whence a due N. course would strike the Arkansaw river at the Little Rock; and thence down the right bank of the Arkansaw to the place of beginning.
Sept. 17	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 178.	**Wyandot, Seneka, Shawnee, and Ottawa.**	It is agreed between the U. S. and the parties to this treaty that the several tracts of land described in the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, to which this is supplementary, and agreed thereby to be granted by the U. S. to the chiefs of the tribes named therein for the use of said tribes, and also the tract granted to the Ottawas by the twentieth article of said treaty, shall not be thus granted, but shall be excepted from the cession made by said tribes to the U. S., and reserved for the use of said Indians and held by them in the same manner as Indian reservations have been heretofore held. It is also agreed that there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots, in addition to the reservations before made, 55,680 acres, to be laid off in two tracts, the first to adjoin the S. line of the section heretofore reserved for the Wyandot chief, Cherokee Boy, and to extend S. to the N. line of the reserve of 12 miles square at Upper Sandusky, and the other to adjoin the E. line of the reserve of 12 miles square at Upper Sandusky and to extend E. for quantity. There is also reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's town and on Blanchard's fork, in addition to the reservation heretofore made, 16,000 acres, to be laid off in square form on the head of Blanchard's fork, the center of which shall be at the Big spring on the trace leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay. There is also reserved for the use of the Wyandots, on the W. side of Sandusky river, adjoining the said river, 160 acres, and which shall also adjoin the lower line of the two sections granted to Elizabeth Whitaker by the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817. There is also reserved for the use of the Shawanees, in addition to the reservations before made, 12,800 acres, to be laid off adjoining the E. line of their reserve of 10 miles square at Wapaughkonetta. There is also reserved for the use of the Shawanees and Senecas 8,960 acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the W. line of the reserve of 48 square miles at Lewistown. And the reserve hereby made, as well as the former reserve at the same place, shall be equally divided by an E. and W. line to be drawn through the same. And the N. half of the said tract shall be reserved for the use of the Senecas who reside there and the S. half for the use of the Shawanees who reside there. There is also reserved for the use of the Senecas, in addition to the reservations before made, 10,000 acres, to be laid off on the E. side of Sandusky river adjoining the S. line of their reservation of 30,000 acres, which begins on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of William Spicer's section, and excluding said section therefrom.
Sept. 20	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 180.	**Wyandot**.....	The Wyandot tribe cede to the U. S. a tract of land in the territory of Michigan, including the village called Brownstown, reserved to them and their descendants for 50 years by the provisions of an act of Congress passed Feb. 28, 1809. The Wyandots also cede to the U. S. a tract of land in the territory of Michigan, to include the village called Maguagua, reserved to them and their descendants for 50 years by the provisions of an act of Congress passed Feb. 28, 1809. The U. S., in consideration of the foregoing cessions, agree to reserve for the use of the Wyandot Indians sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, 27, and that part of section 22 which contains 8 acres and lies on the S. side of the river Huron, being in Tp. 4 S., R. 9 E. of the first meridian in the territory of Michigan and containing 4.996 acres.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This reservation was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Nov. 15, 1824. It was surveyed in 1818 by Thomas Rector under contract dated Sept. 26, 1818. The W. line of the reserve as surveyed ran from Saline creek to Little Rock, and was 52 miles 41 chains and 22 links in length.	See 121	Arkansas 1.
By treaty of Apr. 23, 1836, a tract 5 miles in width off the E. end of this reserve was ceded to the U. S., and the remainder of the reserve was ceded by treaty of Mar. 17, 1842. A green line shows the division between the limits of the original reserve as established by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and the addition made by this treaty of Sept. 17, 1818.	See 211, 259.	Ohio (detail).
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 19, 1832	See 171	
This reserve comprised the NE. ¼ of sec. 2, T. 2, R. 17, and was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 23, 1836.	See 213	
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 8, 1831. A green line on the map indicates the division between the limits of the original reserve as established by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and the addition made by this treaty of Sept. 17, 1818.	See 165	
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of July 20, 1831. A blue line shows the division between the limits of the original reserve as established by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and the addition made by this treaty of Sept. 17, 1818.	See 164	
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 28, 1831. A blue line indicates the division between the limits of the original reserve as established by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and the addition made by this treaty of Sept. 17, 1818.	See 163	
Containing in the whole not more than 5,000 acres	95 96	Michigan 2.
This reserve was ceded by treaty of Mar. 17, 1842	See 260	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1818 Sept. 25	Edwardsville, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 181.	**Peoria, Kaskaskia, Mitchigamia, Cahokia, and Tamaroa.**	The foregoing tribes cede and confirm to the U. S. all claim to land included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Saline creek, about 12 miles below the mouth of the Wabash; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of said creek and the Wabash to the general dividing ridge between the waters which fall into the Wabash and those which fall into the Kaskaskia river; thence along said ridge until it reaches the waters which fall into the Illinois river; thence a direct line to the confluence of the Kankakee and Maple rivers; thence down the Illinois river to its confluence with the Mississippi river and down the latter to the beginning. The U. S. agree to cede to the Peoria tribe 640 acres of land, to include their village on Blackwater river, in the territory of Missouri, provided that the said tract is not included within a private claim; but should that be the case, then some other tract of equal quantity and value shall be designated for said tribe at such place as the President of the U. S. may direct.
Sept. 25	St Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 183.	**Great and Little Osage.**	The Osages cede to the U. S. the tract of country included within the following bounds, viz: Beginning at the Arkansaw river where the present Osage boundary line strikes the same at Frog bayou; thence up the Arkansaw and Verdigris to the falls of Verdigris river; thence eastwardly to the said Osage boundary line at a point 20 leagues N. from the Arkansaw river, and with that line to the place of beginning.
Oct. 2	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 185.	**Potawatomi** ..	The Potawatamie nation cede to the U. S. the following-described tract: Beginning at the mouth of Tippecanoe river and running up the same to a point 25 miles in a direct line from the Wabash river; thence on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash river as practicable to a a point on the Vermillion river 25 miles from the Wabash river; thence down the Vermillion river to its mouth, and thence up the Wabash river to the place of beginning. The Potawatamies also cede to the U. S. all their claim to the country S. of the Wabash river. The U. S. agree to purchase any just claim which the Kickapoos may have to any part of the country above ceded lying below Pine creek.
Oct. 2	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 186.	**Wea**.........	The Wea tribe of Indians agree to cede to the U. S. all the lands claimed and owned by the said tribe within the limits of the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. The Wea tribe of Indians reserve to themselves the following-described tract of land: Beginning at the mouth of Raccoon creek; thence by the present boundary line 7 miles; thence northeasterly 7 miles to a point 7 miles from the Wabash river; thence to the Wabash river by a line parallel to the present boundary line aforesaid, and thence by the Wabash river to the place of beginning. The Wea tribe accede to and sanction the cession of land made by the Kickapoo tribe to the U. S. in the second article of the treaty of Dec. 9, 1809.
Oct. 3	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 188.	**Delaware**	The Delaware nation cede to the U. S. all their claim to land in the state of Indiana. The U. S. agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in upon the W. side of the Mississippi and to guarantee them peaceable possession of the same.
Oct. 6	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 189.	**Miami**.......	The Miami nation of Indians cede to the U. S. the following tract of country: Beginning at the Wabash river where the present Indian boundary line crosses the same, near the mouth of Raccoon creek; thence up the Wabash river to the reserve at its head near Fort Wayne; thence to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines thereof to the St Mary's river; thence up the St Mary's river to the reser-

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
The treaty of Aug. 13, 1803, with the Kaskaskia in fact included not only the representatives of that tribe but also those of the Mitchigamia, Cahokia, and Tamaroa tribes, all being members of what was known as the Illinois confederacy. The Peoria were not included in the treaty of 1803, although they were also one of the tribes of the Illinois confederacy. This treaty of 1818 was therefore concluded with the view of quieting all claim that any tribe of the Illinois confederacy might make to the territory described. The tract thus ceded not only included and confirmed the cession of Aug. 18, 1803, but also enlarged its boundaries so as to cover all claim of the Peoria. The addition ceded by this treaty to the U. S. is that portion of the tract lying N. of the dotted black line running from the mouth of Illinois river in a northeasterly direction to the eastern boundary of the tract. This tract was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. Boundaries were in a northeasterly direction to the eastern boundary of the tract.	96*a*. See 48	Illinois 1.
....	97	Arkansas 1. Indian Territory 1.
....	98	Illinois 1, Indiana.
This was an indefinite claim and the territory covered by it was more specifically defined by the Miami cession of Oct. 6, 1818. The claim of the Kickapoo here referred to was purchased from them by the U. S. by treaty of July 30, 1819.		
This was an indefinite claim and was more specifically covered by the cessions of other tribes.		
This reserve was within the general outer boundaries of the Miami cession of Oct. 6, 1818. It was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 11, 1820.	See 114	Indiana.
....	See 74	Indiana, Illinois 1.
This was an indefinite claim and is more specifically covered by the cessions of other tribes. See treaty of Sept. 24, 1829.		
....	99	Ohio, Indiana.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1818 Oct. 6	St. Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 189.	**Miami**	vation at the Portage; thence with the line of the cession made by the Wyandot nation of Indians to the U. S. at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie on the 29th of Sept., 1817, to the reservation at Loramie's store; thence with the present Indian boundary line to Fort Recovery, and with the said line to the place of beginning. From the foregoing cession the Miamis reserve for the use of said nation the following described tracts: (1) One reservation extending along the Wabash river, from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river, and from those points running due S. a distance equal to a direct line from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river. (2) One reservation of 2 miles square on the river Salamanie at the mouth of Atchepongqwawe creek. (3) One reservation of 6 miles square on the Wabash river below the Forks thereof. (4) One reservation of 10 miles square opposite the mouth of the river A. Bouette. (5) One reservation of 10 miles square at the village on Sugar Tree creek. (6) One reservation of 2 miles square at the mouth of a creek called Flat Rock, where the road to White river crosses the same. The U. S. also agree to grant to certain individuals 21 tracts of land aggregating 49 sections. The Miami nation assent to the cession made by the Kickapoos to the U. S. by treaty concluded at Vincennes, Dec. 9, 1809.
Oct. 19	Old Town, Mississippi.	Stat. L., VII, 192.	**Chickasaw** ...	The Chickesaw nation cede to the U. S. (with the exception of the reservations hereinafter described) all claim to land lying N. of the S. boundary of the State of Tennessee, which is bounded S. by the thirty-fifth degree of N. latitude, and which land hereby ceded lies within the following boundary, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee river, about 35 miles by water below Col. George Colbert's ferry, where the thirty-fifth degree of N. latitude strikes the same; thence due W. with said degree of latitude to where it cuts the Mississippi river at or near the Chickasaw Bluffs; thence up the said Mississippi river to the mouth of the Ohio; thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of Tennessee river; thence up the Tennessee river to the place of beginning. It is agreed that a tract of land containing 4 miles square, to include a salt lick or springs on or near the river Sandy, a branch of the Tennessee river, and within the land above ceded, be reserved and laid off in a square or oblong so as to include the best timber. It is agreed that there shall be paid to Oppassantubby, a principal chief of the Chickesaw nation, within 60 days after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of $500 as a full compensation for the reservation of 2 miles square on the N. side of Tennessee river, secured to him and his heirs by treaty with the Chickesaw nation, Sept. 20, 1816. It is agreed that the reservations made to George and Levi Colbert by the treaty of Sept. 20, 1816, shall inure to the sole use of the said George and Levi Colbert, their heirs and assigns forever, with their butts and bounds as defined by said treaty and agreeable to the marks and boundaries as laid off and marked by the surveyor of the U. S. It is agreed that the reservation secured to John McCleish on the N. side of Tennessee river by the treaty of Sept. 20, 1816, in consequence of his having been raised in the State of Tennessee and marrying a white woman, shall inure to the sole use of said John McCleish, his heirs and assigns, forever.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Part of No. 1 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834, and part of the remainder by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838. No. 2 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834. No. 3 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838. Part of No. 4 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834, and the remainder by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838. No. 5 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 11, 1828. No. 6 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838.	See (1) 198, 251, 256, 258; (2) 196. See (3) 252, (4) 197 and 253, (5) 142, (6) 254.	Indiana. Indiana (detail).
This cession was intended to include all lands N. of 35° N. latitude. General Winchester surveyed the line but diverged from the true parallel so that his line struck the Mississippi river over 4 miles to the N. of 35° as afterward ascertained. The quantity of land thus included between the Winchester line and the true parallel of 35° was 215,927 acres. The subsequent treaty of May 24, 1834, declared the Winchester line should be the true boundary of the cession so far as the rights and interests of the Chickasaw were concerned. According to Winchester's field notes of survey in 1819, his line began on the W. bank of Tennessee river at 35° N. latitude and ran due W., leaving the mouth of Wolf river 7 miles to the N. and Fort Pickering 4½ miles to the N., intersecting Mississippi river three-fourths of a mile below the end of President's island, a distance of 110 miles from the beginning.	100	Tennessee and bordering States.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by the supplemental article to the treaty of May 24, 1834. See also treaty of June 22, 1852. Boundaries of this tract were never ascertained.		
The boundaries of this reservation were not surveyed previous to relinquishment.		
These reservations were deeded to the U. S. by the owners, May 15, 1819........	See 81	Tennessee and Alabama (portions of).
Boundaries not ascertained.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1819 Feb. 27	Washington, D.C.	Stat. L., VII, 195.	**Cherokee**	The Cherokee nation cedes to the U. S. all of their lands lying N. and E. of the following line, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee river at the point where the Cherokee boundary with Madison county, in the Alabama territory, joins the same; thence along the main channel of said river to the mouth of the Highwassee; thence along its main channel to the first hill which closes in on said river, about 2 miles above Highwassee Old Town; thence along the ridge which divides the waters of the Highwassee and Little Tellico to the Tennessee river at Tallasee; thence along the main channel to the junction of the Cowee and Nanteyalee; thence along the ridge in the fork of said river to the top of the Blue Ridge; thence along the Blue Ridge to the Unicoy Turnpike road; thence by a straight line to the nearest main source of the Chestatee; thence along its main channel to the Chatahouchee; and thence to the Creek boundary; it being understood that all the islands in the Chestatee and the parts of the Tennessee and Highwassee (with the exception of Jolly's island in the Tennessee), which constitute a portion of the present boundary, belong to the Cherokees. The Cherokee nation cedes to the U. S. Jolly's island in Tennessee river. Also a small tract lying at and below the mouth of Clinch river, reserved to the former by treaty of Oct. 25, 1805. Also in trust, to be sold for the benefit of the Cherokee national school fund, a tract equal to 12 miles square, to be located by commencing at the point formed by the intersection of the boundary line of Madison county and the N. bank of the Tennessee river; thence along the said line and up the said river 12 miles. Also one section of 1 square mile at the foot of Cumberland mountain, at and near the place where the turnpike gate stands, which was reserved by said nation by treaty of Oct. 25, 1805. Also one section of 1 square mile on the N. bank of the Tennessee river, where the Cherokee Talootiske now lives, which was reserved by said nation by treaty of Oct. 25, 1805. Also the 3 other square miles which were reserved by treaty of Oct. 25, 1805, for the particular disposal of the U. S. on the N. bank of the Tennessee, opposite to and below the mouth of Hiwassa river. From the above cession 31 tracts of 640 acres each were reserved for individuals; it was also agreed that every head of an Indian family who would become a citizen of the U. S. should receive 640 acres.
July 30	Edwardsville, Illinois	Stat. L., VII, 200.	**Kickapoo**	The Kickapoo tribe cede to the U. S. all claim to land on the SE. side of the Wabash river, including the principal village in which their ancestors formerly resided, consisting of a large tract to which they have had from time immemorial and now have, as they claim, a just right. The Kickapoo tribe also cede to the U. S. all land within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning on the Wabash river at the upper point of their cession made by the second article of their treaty at Vincennes, on the 9th of December, 1809; running thence northwestwardly to the dividing line between the States of Illinois and Indiana; thence along said line to the Kankakee river; thence with said river to the Illinois river; thence down the latter to its mouth; thence with a direct line to the NW. corner of the Vincennes tract as recognized in the treaty with the Piankeshaw tribe at Vincennes, Dec. 30, 1805; and thence with the western and northern boundaries of the cessions heretofore made by the said Kickapoo tribe of Indians, to the beginning. Of this tract of land the Kickapoos claim a large portion by descent from their ancestors, and the balance by conquest from the Illinois nation coupled with uninterrupted possession for more than half a century. The Kickapoo tribe also confirm all their former treaties with the U. S. and relinquish to the latter all claim to every portion of their lands which may have been ceded by any other

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
The lines of cession from Hiwassee Old Town to Tennessee river at Talassee and also from the forks of Cowee and Nanteyalee rivers to the Blue Ridge were surveyed in June, 1819, by Robert Houston and James McIntosh, commissioners on behalf of the U. S. and the Cherokee nation, respectively. Hon. Wilson Lumpkin was designated to run the line from the Unicoy turnpike crossing of the Blue Ridge to the nearest main source of the Chestatee, which he did. Houston began his survey 2¼ miles above Hiwassee Old Town, but found no ridge dividing the waters of Hiwassee from those of Little Tellico. This cession consists of three tracts. 1	101	Tennessee and bordering States.
2	102	
3	103	
....	104	
....	105	
....	106	
....	107	
....	108	
....	109	
See articles 2 and 3 of the treaty.		
This was an indefinite claim and was already covered by the previous cession by the Miami, Oct 6, 1818.		
This cession was made by the main body of the Kickapoo. One month later a cession was made by the Vermillion Kickapoo, the most of which was within the limits of this cession. The two cessions are therefore consolidated on the map into one. The cession as thus consolidated overlaps in Indiana the Potawatomi cessions of Oct. 2, 1818, and Oct. 26, 1832. It also overlaps in Illinois the cessions of 1795 at Peoria fort and the mouth of Illinois river; also the Kaskaskia and Peoria cessions of 1803 and 1818 and the Piankishaw cession of 1805. It is indicated on map 2 of Illinois by an orange-colored area and on the map of Indiana by a blue line.	110	Illinois 2, Indiana.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1819 July 30	Edwardsville, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 200.	Kickapoo.....	tribe and all and every demand which they might have had in consequence of the second article of the treaty with the Pottawattamy nation of Indians at St Mary's on Oct. 2, 1818. Also without reservation all other tracts of land to which they have any right or title on the left side of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. agree to cede to the Kickapoos and their heirs forever a certain tract of land lying in the Territory of Missouri and included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the confluence of the rivers Pommes de Terre and Osage; thence up said river Pommes de Terre to the dividing ridge which separates the waters of Osage and White rivers; thence with said ridge and westwardly to the Osage line; thence due N. with said line to Nerve creek; thence down the same to a point due S. of the mouth of White Clay or Richard creek; thence N. to the Osage river; thence down said river to the beginning: Provided, that said tribe shall never sell said land without the consent of the President of the U. S.
Aug. 30	Fort Harrison, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 202.	Kickapoo of the Vermillion.	The Kickapoos of the Vermillion cede to the U. S. all lands which said tribe has heretofore possessed or which they may rightfully claim on the Wabash river or any of its waters. And to the end that the U. S. may be able to fix with the other Indian tribes a boundary between their respective claims, the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the said tribe do hereby declare that their rightful claim is as follows: Beginning at the NW. corner of the Vincennes tract; thence westwardly by the boundary established by a treaty with the Piankeshaws on Dec. 30, 1805, to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Embarras and the Little Wabash; thence by the said ridge to the source of the Vermillion river; thence by the same ridge to the head of Pine creek; thence by the said creek to the Wabash river; thence by the said river to the mouth of Vermillion river, and thence by the Vermillion and the boundary previously established to the place of beginning.
Sept. 24	Saginaw, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 203.	Chippewa.	The Chippewa nation cede to the U. S. the land comprised within the following described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point in the present Indian boundary line, which runs due N. from the mouth of the great Auglaize river, 6 miles S. of the place where the base line so called intersects the same; thence W. 60 miles; thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay river; thence down the same, following the courses thereof to the mouth; thence NE. to the boundary line between the U. S. and the British Province of Upper Canada; thence with the same to the line established by the treaty of Detroit in 1807; thence with said line to the place of beginning. From the foregoing general cession the Chippewa nation reserves for future use and occupancy the following described tracts: 1. One tract of 8,000 acres on the E. side of the river Au Sable, near where the Indians now live. 2. One tract of 2,000 acres on the river Mesagwisk .... 3. One tract of 6,000 acres on the N. side of the river Kawkawling at the Indian village. 4. One tract of 5,760 acres upon the Flint river, to include Reaum's village and a place called Kishkawbawee. 5. One tract of 8,000 acres on the head of the river Huron which empties into the Saginaw river at the village of Otusson. 6. One island in the Saginaw bay.......................... 7. One tract of 2,000 acres where Nabobask formerly lived.. 8. One tract of 1,000 acres near the island in Saginaw river. 9. One tract of 640 acres at the bend of the river Huron, which empties into the Saginaw river. 10. One tract of 2,000 acres at the mouth of Point Augrais river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
The character of the title by which this tract is herein granted was modified by Article 1, treaty July 19, 1820.	See 179	Missouri 2.
See explanatory note to treaty of July 30, 1819	110	Illinois 2, Indiana.
This cession is overlapped by the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi cession of Aug. 29, 1821, and also by the Ottawa and Chippewa cession of Mar. 28, 1836.	111	Michigan 1.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837. See note in this schedule opposite that treaty.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 227	Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 228	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 229	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 230	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 231	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 232	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 233	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 234	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 235	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1819 Sept. 24	Saginaw, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 203.	**Chippewa**	11. One tract of 1,000 acres on the river Huron, at Menoequet's village. 12. One tract of 10,000 acres on the Shawassee river, at a place called the Big Rock. 13. One tract of 3,000 acres on the Shawassee river at Ketchewaundaugenink. 14. One tract of 6,000 acres at the Little Forks on the Tetabawasink river. 15. One tract of 6,000 acres at the Black Bird's town on the Tetabawasink river. 16. One tract of 40,000 acres on the W. side of Saginaw river, to be hereafter located.
1820 June 16	Sault de Ste Marie, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 206.	**Chippewa**	The Chippeway tribe cede to the U. S. the following tract of land: Beginning at the Big Rock in the river St Mary's on the boundary line between the U. S. and the British Province of Upper Canada, and running thence down the said river with the middle thereof to the Little Rapid; and from those points running back from the said river, so as to include 16 square miles of land. The U. S. agree to secure to the Chippeways a perpetual right of fishing at the falls of St Mary's, and also a place of encampment upon the tract hereby ceded, convenient to the fishing ground, which place shall not interfere with the defenses of any military work which may be erected nor with private rights.
July 6	L'Arbre Croche and Michilimackinac, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 207.	**Ottawa and Chippewa.**	The Ottawa and Chippewa nations cede to the U. S. the St Martin islands in Lake Huron, containing plaster of paris.
July 19	St Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 208.	**Kickapoo**	It is agreed between the U. S. and the Kickapoos that the sixth article of the treaty of July 30, 1819, to which this is supplementary, shall be altered and amended so as to read as follows: "In consideration of and exchange for the cession made by the aforesaid tribe, in the first article of this treaty, the U. S. in addition to $3,000 worth of merchandise, this day paid to the said tribe, hereby cede to the said tribe, to be by them possessed in like manner as the lands ceded by the first article of this treaty by them to the U. S. were possessed, a certain tract of land in the territory of Missouri, and included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the confluence of the rivers Pommes de Terre and Osage; thence up said river Pommes de Terre to the dividing ridge, which separates the waters of Osage and White rivers; thence with said ridge and westwardly to the Osage line; thence due N. with said line to Nerve creek; thence down the same to a point due S. of the mouth of White Clay or Richard creek; thence N. to the Osage river; thence down said river to the beginning.
Aug. 11	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 209.	**Wea**	The Wea tribe cede to the U. S. all the lands reserved by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and said tribe, concluded at St Mary's Oct. 2, 1818.
Oct. 18	Doak's Stand, Choctaw nation.	Stat. L., VII, 210.	**Choctaw**	The Choctaw nation cede to the U. S. all the land within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning on the Choctaw boundary E. of Pearl river, at a point due S. of the White Oak spring on the old Indian path; thence N. to said spring; thence northwardly to a black oak standing on the Natchez road about 40 poles eastwardly from Doak's fence, marked A. J. and blazed, with two large pines and a black oak standing near thereto and marked as pointers; thence a straight line

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 236	Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 241	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837. This tract was at the date of this treaty supposed to lie within the limits of the general cession made by article 1, and was reserved on that theory. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that it was within the limits of the previous cession by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807. It is therefore considered as a "grant" to the Indians from the U. S.	See 237	Michigan 2.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 238	Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie.)
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 239	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 240	
	112	
This reserve was located in T. 47 N., R. 1 E., and comprised fractional sections 4, 5, and 6. It was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 2, 1855. It is too small to be shown on map.		
	113	Michigan 1.
This tract was receded to the U. S. by the Kickapoo by treaty of Oct. 24, 1832, and another tract was assigned them in lieu thereof, W. of the Missouri river.	See 179	Missouri 2.
	114	Indiana.
The treaty provides that out of this ceded tract the U. S. shall set apart 54 sections to be sold for the purpose of raising a Choctaw school fund.	115	Mississippi.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1820 Oct. 18	Doak's Stand, Choctaw nation.	Stat. L., VII, 210.	Choctaw	to the head of Black creek, or Bouge Loosa; thence down Black creek, or Bouge Loosa, to a small lake; thence a direct course, so as to strike the Mississippi 1 mile below the mouth of the Arkansas river; thence down the Mississippi to our boundary; thence around and along the same to the beginning. In consideration of the foregoing cession by the Choctaws, and in part satisfaction of the same, the U. S. cede to said Choctaw nation a tract of country W. of the Mississippi river, situate between the Arkansas and Red river and bounded as follows: Beginning on the Arkansas river where the lower boundary line of the Cherokees strikes the same; thence up the Arkansas to the Canadian fork, and up the same to its source; thence due S. to the Red river; thence down Red river 3 miles below the mouth of Little river, which empties itself into Red river on the N. side; thence a direct line to the beginning.
1821 Jan. 8	Indian Spring, Creek nation.	Stat. L., VII, 215.	Creek	The Creek nation cede to the U. S. the land east of the following boundaries, viz: Beginning on the E. bank of Flint river where Jackson's line crosses, running thence up the eastern bank of the same along the water's edge to the head of the principal western branch; from thence the nearest and a direct line to the Chatahooche river, up the eastern bank of the said river, along the water's edge to the Shallow ford where the present boundary line between the state of Georgia and the Creek nation touches the said river, provided, however, that if the said line should strike the Chatahooche river below the Creek village Buzzard Roost, there shall be a set-off made, so as to leave the said village 1 mile within the Creek nation. From the foregoing cession there is reserved to the Creek nation the following tracts: 1. One thousand acres to be laid off in a square, so as to include the Indian spring in the center thereof. 2. Six hundred and forty acres on the western bank of Oakmulgee river, so as to include the improvements at present in the possession of the Indian chief, General McIntosh. It is also agreed that the title and possession of the following tracts of land shall continue in the Creek nation so long as the present occupants shall remain in personal possession thereof: One mile square each, to include as near as may be in the center thereof the improvements of Michey Barnard, James Barnard, Buckey Barnard, Cussena Barnard, and Efauemathlaw, on the E. side of Flint river, which reservations shall constitute a part of the cession made by the first article so soon as they shall be abandoned by the present occupants. It is also agreed that so long as the U. S. continue the Creek agency at its present situation on Flint river the land included within the following boundary, viz: Beginning on the E. bank of Flint river at the mouth of the Boggy branch and running out at right angles from the river 1½ miles; thence up and parallel with the river 3 miles; thence parallel with the first line to the river, and thence down the river to the place of beginning, shall be reserved to the Creek nation for the use of the U. S. agency and shall constitute a part of the cession made by the first article whenever the agency shall be removed.
Aug. 29	Chicago, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 218.	Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi.	The foregoing nations of Indians cede to the U. S. the land comprehended within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the S. bank of the river St Joseph of Lake Michigan near the Parc aux Vaches, due N. from Rum's village, and running thence S. to a line drawn due E. from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; thence with the said line E. to the tract ceded by the Pattiwatimies to the U. S. by the treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817 if the said line should strike said tract, but if the said line should pass N. of the

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
The portion of this tract within the limits of Arkansas was ceded by the Choctaw to the U. S., Jan. 20, 1825.	See 122	Arkansas 2.
....	116	Georgia.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826..................	See 129	Georgia.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826.		
Boundaries of these tracts not ascertained.		
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826..................	See 130	Georgia.
This cession overlaps the tract ceded by the Chippewa by treaty of Sept. 24, 1819.	117	Michigan 1, Indiana.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1821 Aug. 29	Chicago, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 218.	**Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi.**	said tract, then such line shall be continued until it strikes the western boundary of the tract ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Detroit in 1807, and from the termination of the said line, following the boundaries of former cessions, to the main branch of the Grand river of Lake Michigan, should any of the said lines cross the said river, but if none of the said lines should cross the said river, then to a point due E. of the source of the said main branch of the said river, and from such point due W. to the source of the said principal branch, and from the crossing of the said river or from the source thereof, as the case may be, down the said river on the N. bank thereof to the mouth; thence following the shore of Lake Michigan to the S. bank of the said river St Joseph at the mouth thereof and thence with the said S. bank to the place of beginning. From the foregoing cession the said Indians reserve for their use the following tracts, viz: 1. One tract at Maug-ach-qua village, on the river Peble, of 6 miles square. 2. One tract at Mick-ke-saw-be of 6 miles square. 3. One tract at the village of Na-to-wa-se-pe of 4 miles square. 4. One tract at the village of Prairie Ronde of 3 miles square. 5. One tract at the village of Match-e-be-narh-she-wish, at the head of the Kekalamazoo river. The U. S. grants from above cession 26 sections of land to individuals of Indian descent.
1823 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., III, 749.	**Moravian or Christian Indians.**	Congress, by the provisions of this act, appropriated $1,000 with which to purchase and extinguish the Indian title to three tracts of land, containing 4,000 acres each, lying on Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. These tracts were as follows: 1. One tract of 4,000 acres at Shoenbrun .... 2. One tract of 4,000 acres at Gnadenhutten.................. 3. One tract of 4,000 acres at Salem....................
Sept. 18	Camp on Moultrie creek in Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 224.	**Florida tribes.**	The Florida tribes cede to the U. S. all claim or title which they have to the whole territory of Florida, with the exception of such district of country as shall herein be allotted to them. The Florida tribes will hereafter be concentrated and confined to the following metes and boundaries: Commencing 5 miles N. of Okehumke, running in a direct line to a point 5 miles W. of Setarky's settlement, on the waters of the Amazura (or Withlahuchie river), leaving said settlement 2 miles S. of the line; from thence in a direct line to the S. end of the Big Hammock, to include Chicknchate; continuing in the same direction for 5 miles beyond the said Hammock, provided said point does not approach nearer than 15 miles the seacoast of the Gulf of Mexico; if it does the said line will terminate at that distance from the seacoast; thence S. 12 miles; thence in a S. 30° E. direction until the same shall strike within 5 miles of the main branch of Charlotte river; thence in a due E. direction to within 20 miles of the Atlantic coast; thence N. 15° W. for 50 miles, and from this last to the beginning point. The Indians having objected to being concentrated within the limits above described, for fear there was insufficient good land to subsist them, the U. S. agree that should said territory, after examination, be found to contain insufficient good land, then the N. line, as above defined, shall be removed so far N. as to embrace a sufficient quantity of good tillable land.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827. The boundaries were never ascertained.		
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827	See 138	Michigan 1.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 27, 1833	See 188	
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827.		
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827.		
An ordinance of Congress of Sept. 3, 1788, set apart three tracts of 4,000 acres each at Shoenbrun, Guadenhutten, and Salem, on Muskingum river, for the Society of United Brethren, to be used in propagating the gospel among the heathen. By act of Congress approved June 1, 1796, provision was made for surveying and patenting these tracts to the society in question, in trust for the benefit of the Christian Indians. Under the provisions of the act of Mar. 3, 1823, Lewis Cass was appointed to negotiate for the relinquishment of the title to the U. S. This he secured and transmitted the relinquishment of both the society and the Indians to the War Department, under date of Nov. 19, 1823, and by act of May 26, 1824, Congress made provision for the disposition of the lands.		
	See 4	Ohio.
	See 5	
	See 6	
	118	Florida.
The boundaries of this reserve were partly surveyed and the remainder approximated by Colonel Gadsden in 1824. They are shown by yellow lines. Colonel Gadsden recommended an addition to the reserve to include more tillable land. This addition was made by Executive order, July 29, 1824, and is shown by a crimson line. A second addition was made for a like purpose by the President, and Maj. J. A. Coffee surveyed the same in 1826. This second enlargement is shown by green lines. The reserve as thus enlarged was ceded to the U. S., May 9, 1832.	See 173	Florida.
This was done in 1824 and again in 1826 by Executive order, as set forth above.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1823 Sept. 18	Camp on Moultrie creek in Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 224.	**Florida tribes.**	It is agreed by the U. S. that the following reservations shall be surveyed and marked for certain principal chiefs of the Florida Indians, viz: 1. For the use of Nea Mathla and his connections, 2 miles square, embracing the Tuphulga village on the waters of Rocky Comfort creek. 2. For Blunt and Tuski Hajo, a reservation commencing on the Apalachicola, 1 mile below Tuski Hajo's improvements; running up said river 4 miles; thence W. 2 miles; thence southerly to a point 2 miles due W. of the beginning; thence E. to the beginning point. 3. For Mulatto King and Emathlochee, a reservation commencing on the Apalachicola at a point to include Yellow Hair's improvements; thence up said river for 4 miles; thence W. 1 mile; thence southerly to a point 1 mile W. of the beginning, and thence E. to the beginning point. 4. For Econchatimico, a reservation commencing on the Chatahoochie, 1 mile below Econchatimico's house; thence up said river for 4 miles; thence 1 mile W.; thence southerly to a point 1 mile W. of the beginning; thence E. to the beginning point.
1824 May 26	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., IV, 57.	**Christian Indians.**	Whenever the Christian Indians shall notify the President of the U. S. that they wish to remove from their residence on the river Thames into the territory of the U. S., it shall be lawful for the President to designate a reservation of not less than 24,000 acres of land to be held in the usual manner of holding Indian reservations so long as they live thereon.
Aug. 4	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 229.	**Sauk and Fox.**	The Sock and Fox tribes or nations cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right to lands within the State of Missouri situated between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and a line running from the Missouri at the mouth of the Kansas river, N. 100 miles to the NW. corner of the State of Missouri, and from thence E. to the Mississippi. It is understood, however, that the small tract of land lying between the rivers Desmoin and Mississippi, and the section of the above line between the Mississippi and the Desmoin, is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sock and Fox nations, they holding it, however, by the same title and in the same manner that other Indian titles are held.
Aug. 4	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 231.	**Iowa**	The Ioway tribe or nation cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right to lands within the State of Missouri and situated between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and a line running from the Missouri, at the mouth or entrance of Kanzas river, N. 100 miles, to the NW. corner of the State of Missouri, and from thence E. to the Mississippi; and said tribe do acknowledge that the lands E. and S. of the above-described lines (which have been run and marked by Colonel Sullivan), so far as the Indians claimed the same, belong to the U. S., and that none of said tribe shall be permitted to settle or hunt upon any part of it after Jan. 1, 1826, without permission.
Nov. 15	Harrington's, Arkansas territory.	Stat. L., VII, 232.	**Quapaw**	The Quapaw nation cede to the U. S. all claim to lands in the Territory of Arkansas within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas river, opposite to the Post of Arkansas, and running thence a due SW. course to the Ouachita river; and thence up the same to the Saline fork; and up the Saline fork to a point from whence a due NE. course will strike the Arkansas river at Little Rock; and thence down the right or S. bank of the Arkansas to the place of beginning. The Quapaw nation agree to be concentrated and confined to the district of country inhabited by the Caddo Indians, and to form a part of said tribe.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
The reserve for Nea Mathla and his band has never been specifically ceded, although it may be construed to be covered by the general cession made by the Seminole treaty of May 9, 1832.	119	Florida.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 11, 1832.	See 176	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of June 18, 1833, with the Appalachicola band.....	See 184	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of June 18, 1833, with certain chiefs in Florida.....	See 185	
The territory purporting to be herein ceded had already been covered by a previous cession by the Osage, Nov. 10, 1808.	See 69	Missouri 1.
....	120	Iowa 1.
The territory purporting to be herein ceded had already been covered by a previous cession by the Osage, Nov. 10, 1808.	See 69	Missouri 1.
This tract was reserved for the use of the Quapaw by treaty of Aug. 24, 1818...	121	Arkansas 1.

XEROX

Xerox University Microfilms
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

WESTERN
AMERICANA

Reproduced from the original in the collection of
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1825 Jan. 20	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 234.	**Choctaw**	The Choctaw nation cede to the U. S. all that portion of the land ceded to them by the second article of the treaty of Doak's Stand, Oct. 18, 1820, lying E. of a line beginning on the Arkansas, 100 paces E. of Fort Smith, and running thence due S. to Red river, it being understood that this line shall constitute and remain the permanent boundary between the U. S. and the Choctaws.
Feb. 12	Indian Springs, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 237.	**Creek**........	The Creek nation cede to the U. S. all lands lying within the boundaries of the State of Georgia, as defined by the compact of Apr. 24, 1802, between the U. S. and Georgia, now occupied by said nation, or to which said nation claims title. The Creek nation also cede to the U. S. all other lands occupied or claimed by them lying N. and W. of a line to be run from the first principal falls upon the Chatauhoochie river, above Cowetau town, to Ockfuskee Old Town upon the Tallapoosa, thence to the falls of the Coosaw river at or near a place called the Hickory Ground. It is further agreed that the U. S. will give in exchange for the lands above ceded the like quantity, acre for acre, westward of the Mississippi, on the Arkansas river, commencing at the mouth of the Canadian fork thereof and running westward between said rivers Arkansas and Canadian fork for quantity. The Creeks also relinquish all right to the two reservations at Indian Springs and on the Ocmulgee river, respectively, granted to Gen. William McIntosh by treaty of 1821.
June 2	St Louis, Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 240.	**Great and Little Osage.**	The Great and Little Osage tribes or nations cede to the U. S. all claim to lands lying within the State of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas. The Osages also cede all claim to lands lying W. of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, N. and W. of the Red river, S. of the Kansas river, and E. of a line to be drawn from the head sources of the Kansas southwardly through the Rock Saline, with such reservations as are hereinafter specified. Within the limits of the foregoing cession there is reserved for the Osages, so long as they choose to occupy the same, the following described tract of land: Beginning at a point due E. of White Hair's village and 25 miles W. of the western boundary line of the State of Missouri, fronting on a N. and S. line so as to leave 10 miles N. and 40 miles S. of the point of said beginning, and extending W. with the width of 50 miles to the western boundary of the lands hereby ceded and relinquished.
June 3	St Louis, Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 244.	**Kansas**.......	The Kanzas nation cede to the U. S. all lands lying within the State of Missouri to which said nation has title or claim. The Kanzas nation also cede to the U. S. all other lands claimed by them lying W. of the State of Missouri and within the following boundaries: Beginning at the entrance of the Kanzas river into the Missouri; thence N. to the NW. corner of the State of Missouri; thence westwardly to the Nodewa river, 30 miles from its entrance into the Missouri; thence to the entrance of the Big Nemahaw river into the Missouri, and with that river to its source; thence to the source of the Kansas river, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic to the W.; thence on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kanzas river from those of the Arkansas to the western boundary of the State line of Missouri, and with that line 30 miles to the place of beginning. From the foregoing cession the Kanzas nation reserve the following tract: Beginning 20 leagues up the Kanzas river and to include their village on that river; extending W. 30 miles in width through the lands ceded in the first article.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This constitutes the portion of the tract granted the Choctaw by the U. S. in 1820, which lies within the limits of Arkansas.	122	Arkansas 2.
This treaty was declared null and void by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826.		
This cession in terms includes the country E. of a line drawn from the sources of Kansas river southward through the Rock Saline. The sources of the Kansas were at that time very imperfectly known, and S. of the Arkansas river the domain of the U. S. did not extend W. of 100° W. longitude. The western limit of the Osage country N. of the Arkansas is made to correspond on the map with the eastern limit of the Cheyenne and Arapaho as established by the treaty of Fort Laramie in 1851. S. of the Arkansas their western limit followed, as was subsequently determined by the U. S. authorities, the supposed 100° of W. longitude, thus leaving the Rock Saline a considerable distance to the eastward of the western Osage limits. According to the map and field notes of the survey of J. C. McCoy, the deposit of rock salt, known as "Rock Saline," was on the headwaters of Salt creek, in what is now T. 18 N., R. 12 W., near the N. fork of Canadian river.	123	Arkansas 1, Missouri 1, Kansas 1, Indian Territory 1.
This reservation was relinquished and sold under provisions of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1865, and act of Congress of July 15, 1870.	See 475	Kansas 1.
From this cession 42 tracts each of 1 square mile were reserved for the use of individual half breeds and 54 tracts of similar dimensions to be sold to raise a fund to establish schools for Osage children.		
This was an indefinite and undefined claim, which is specifically covered by a previous Osage cession.		
The description of the boundaries of this cession extends to the headwaters of Kansas river, leaving the village of the "Pawnee republic," however, to the W. The sources of the Kansas were at this time very imperfectly known, and from collateral facts it is evident that the headwaters of Solomon fork were referred to. The country farther up the Republican fork to the borders of the Arapaho and Cheyenne was unquestionably claimed and controlled by the Pawnee. The boundaries of that portion of this cession lying within the limits of Missouri are indicated by a dotted line and overlap the cession of July 15, 1820, by the Sauk and Fox and others.	124	Missouri 1, Kansas 1, Nebraska.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1846.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1825 Aug. 19	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 272.	**Chippewa, Sauk and Fox, Menomini, Iowa, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi living on the Illinois.**	**It is agreed between the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux that the line between their respective countries shall be as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Ioway river on the W. bank of the Mississippi and ascending the said Ioway river to its left fork; thence up that fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Desmoines river; and thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri river. But the Yancton band of Sioux being principally interested in the establishment of the line from the forks of the Desmoines to the Missouri, and not being sufficiently represented to render the definitive establishment of that line proper, it is expressly declared that the line from the forks of the Desmoines to the forks of the Calumet river and down that river to the Missouri is not to be considered as settled until the assent of the Yancton band shall be given thereto; and if the said band should refuse their assent, the arrangement of that portion of the boundary shall be void. The Sacs and Foxes relinquish to the other tribes interested therein all claim to land on the E. side of the Mississippi river. The Ioways agree to the arrangement between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, but it is agreed between the Ioways and the Sacs and Foxes that the Ioways have a just claim to a portion of the country between the boundary line above described and the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and that the said Ioways and Sacs and Foxes shall peaceably occupy the same until some satisfactory arrangement can be made between them for a division of their respective claims to the country. The Ottoes not being represented at this council, it is agreed that their claim to territory shall not be affected by anything herein. It is agreed between the Sioux and the Chippewas that the line dividing their respective countries shall commence at the Chippewa river, half a day's march below the falls; and from thence it shall run to Red Cedar river, immediately below the falls; from thence to the St Croix river, which it strikes at a place called the Standing Cedar, about a day's paddle in a canoe above the lake at the mouth of that river; thence passing between two lakes, called by the Chippewas "Green lakes" and by the Sioux "The lakes they bury the eagles in," and from thence to the standing cedar that the Sioux split; thence to Rum river, crossing it at the mouth of a small creek called Choaking creek, a long day's march from the Mississippi; thence to a point of woods that projects into the prairie, half a day's march from the Mississippi; thence in a straight line to the mouth of the first river which enters the Mississippi on its W. side above the mouth of Sac river; thence ascending the said river (above the mouth of Sac river) to a small lake at its source; thence in a direct line to a lake at the head of Prairie river, which is supposed to enter the Crow Wing river on its S. side; thence to Otter Tail lake portage; thence to said Otter Tail lake and down through the middle thereof to its outlet; thence in a direct line so as to strike Buffalo river halfway from its source to its mouth and down the said river to Red river; thence descending Red river to the mouth of Outard or Goose creek. The eastern boundary of the Sioux commences opposite the mouth of Ioway river on the Mississippi, runs back 2 or 3 miles to the bluffs, follows the bluffs, crossing Bad Axe river to the mouth of Black river, and from Black river to a half day's march below the falls of Chippewa river. It is also agreed between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes, so far as they are mutually interested therein, that the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country shall commence on the Chippewa river aforesaid, half a day's march below the**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
Their claim in this direction had already been relinquished by treaty of Nov. 3, 1804.		
That portion of this boundary between the Sioux and Chippewa extending from Chippewa river to Otter Tail lake was surveyed in 1835 by S. L. Bean. From Otter Tail lake the line ran S. 4° 43′ E. 40¼ miles; S. 72° 30′ E. 62 miles to head of Wahtab river; down that river to its mouth; thence S. 72° 15′ E. 25½ miles; thence N. 88° E. 21 miles to Rum river; thence S. 25° 24′ E. 7¾ miles; thence S. 67° E. 13 miles to Green lakes; thence S. 63° E. 11 miles to St Croix river; thence S. 66° 36′ E. 47 miles to Red Cedar river; thence S. 59° E. 20 miles to Chippewa river. In this survey, however, the head of Wahtab river was assumed to be a small lake in the N. E. corner of T. 124 N., R. 30 W., which is in reality the head of a tributary of that stream, the actual main source of the river being a number of miles to the SW.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1825 Aug. 19	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 272.	**Chippewa, Sauk and Fox, Menomini, Iowa, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi living on the Illinois.**	falls of that river, and run thence to the source of Clear Water river, a branch of the Chippewa; thence S. to Black river; thence to a point where the woods project into the meadows, and thence to the Plover portage of the Ouisconsin. It is agreed between the Winnebagoes and the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas and Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatomies of the Illinois, that the Winnebago country shall be bounded as follows: Southeasterly by Rock river from its source near the Winnebago lake to the Winnebago village, about 40 miles above its mouth; westerly by the E. line of the tract lying upon the Mississippi herein secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomie Indians of the Illinois; and also by the high bluff described in the Sioux boundary and running N. to Black river. From this point the Winnebagoes claim up Black river to a point due W. from the source of the left fork of the Ouisconsin; thence to the source of the said fork and down the same to the Ouisconsin; thence down the Ouisconsin to the portage and across the portage to Fox river; thence down Fox river to the Winnebago lake and to the Grand Kan Kaulin, including in their claim the whole of Winnebago lake; but, for the causes stated below, the line from Black river must for the present be left indeterminate. The representatives of the Menominies not being sufficiently acquainted with their proper boundaries to settle the same definitely, and some uncertainty existing in consequence of the cession made by that tribe upon Fox river and Green Bay to the New York Indians, it is agreed between the Menominie tribe and the Sioux, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomie Indians of the Illinois, that the claim of the Menominies to any portion of the land within the boundaries allotted to either of the said tribes shall not be barred by any stipulation herein. It is, however, understood that the general claim of the Menominies is bounded on the N. by the Chippewa country, on the E. by Green Bay and Lake Michigan, extending as far S. as Millawaukee river, and on the W. they claim to Black river. The country secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomie tribes of the Illinois is bounded as follows: Beginning at the Winnebago village on Rock river, 40 miles from its mouth, and running thence down the Rock river to a line which runs from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi and with that line to the Mississippi opposite to Rock Island; thence up that river to the U. S. reservation at the mouth of the Ouisconsin; thence with the S. and E. lines of the said reservation to the Ouisconsin; thence southerly passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi, to the Rock river at the Winnebago village. The Illinois Indians have also a just claim to a portion of the country bounded S. by the Indian boundary line aforesaid, running from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, E. by Lake Michigan, N. by the Menominie country, and NW. by Rock river. This claim is recognized in the treaty with said Illinois tribes at St Louis, Aug. 24, 1816, but as the Millawaukee and Manetoowalk bands are not represented at this council it can not be now definitely adjusted The reservations at Fever river, at the Ouisconsin, and St Peters, and the ancient settlements at Prairie des Chiens and Green Bay, and the land properly thereto belonging, and the reservations made upon the Mississippi for the use of the half-breeds in the treaty concluded with the Sacs and Foxes, Aug. 24, 1824, are not claimed by either of the said tribes. The U. S. agree whenever the President may think proper, to convene such of the tribes as are interested in the lines left unsettled herein and to recommend to them an amicable and final adjustment of their respective claims. It is agreed, however, that a council shall be held with the Yancton band of the Sioux during the year 1826 to explain to them the stipulations of this treaty and to procure their assent thereto, and also with the Ottoes, to settle and adjust their title to any of the country claimed by the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1825 Nov. 7	St Louis, Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 284.	**Shawnee nation residing in Missouri.**	The Shawnee tribe cede to the U. S. all claim to the lands on which they settled near Cape Geredeau under an authority of the Spanish Government, situate, lying, and being between the river St Come and Cape Geredeau and bounded on the E. by the Mississippi and westwardly by the White Water.
				In consideration of the foregoing cession the U. S. agree to give to the Shawanee tribe within the State of Missouri, for themselves and such of the same nation as may emigrate from Ohio, a tract of land equal to 50 miles square, situated W. of the State of Missouri and within the purchase made from the Osages by treaty of June 2, 1825, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point 2 miles NW. of the SW. corner of Missouri; thence N. 25 miles; thence W. 100 miles; thence S. 25 miles; thence E. 100 miles to the place of beginning.
1826 Jan. 24	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 286.	**Creek**	The treaty concluded at Indian Springs, Feb. 12, 1825, between the Creek nation and the U. S., and ratified on Mar. 7, 1825, is declared null and void.
				The Creek nation cede to the U. S.— 1. All the land belonging to said nation in the state of Georgia and lying on the E. side of the middle of Chatahoochie river. 2. The general boundaries of the foregoing cession also include the tract reserved at Oakchoncoolgau creek by treaty of 1805. 3. Also tract reserved at Indian Springs by treaty of 1821.. 4. Also tract reserved at Gen. McIntosh's by treaty of 1821 . 5. Also tract reserved for Creek agency by treaty of 1821.. 6. The Creeks also cede a tract lying within the state of Georgia and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the western bank of Chatahoochie river, 47 miles below the point where the boundary line between the Creeks and Cherokees strikes the Chatahoochie river near the Buzzard's Roost, measuring the said distance in a direct line and not following the meanders of said river; and from the point of beginning running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line between the said Creeks and the Cherokees 30 miles W. of the said Buzzard's Roost; thence to the Buzzard's Roost, and thence with the middle of said river to the place of beginning.
				That portion of the Creek nation known as the friends and followers of the late Gen. William McIntosh having intimated to the U. S. their desire to remove W. of the Mississippi, it is agreed with their assent that a deputation of five persons shall be sent by them to examine the Indian country W. of the Mississippi not within either of the states or territories and not possessed by the Choctaws or Cherokees. And the U. S. agree to purchase for them, if the same can be done upon reasonable terms, wherever they may select, a country whose extent shall in the opinion of the President be proportioned to their numbers.
Aug. 5	Fond du Lac of Lake Superior.	Stat. L., VII, 290.	**Chippewa**	The Chippewa tribe fully assent to the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, at Prairie du Chien. It is agreed that a deputation shall be sent by the Chippewas to the treaty to be held in 1827 at Green Bay, with full power to arrange and fix the boundary line between the Chippewas and the Winnebagoes and Menomonees, which was left incomplete by the treaty of Prairie du Chien in consequence of the nonattendance of the principal Menomonee chiefs.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This tract came originally into the possession of the Shawnee and Delawares under a permit from the Spanish government signed by Baron De Carondelet, under date of Jan. 4, 1793, and recorded in the office of the recorder of land titles at St Louis. The tract was abandoned by the Delawares in 1815, and the Shawnee removed from it under assurances of receiving another tract in exchange. It was not until this treaty that these assurances took formal shape and the Shawnee ceded this tract for another. In the meantime a portion of the Shawnee had been living on a tract informally assigned them in southwestern Missouri. This latter tract is colored scarlet and was on the head waters of White river.	125, 126	Missouri 2.
As this tract was not acceptable to the Shawnee, a tract on Kansas river was selected, under article 3 of this treaty, as follows: Beginning at a point in the western boundary of the State of Missouri, three miles south of where said boundary crosses the mouth of Kansas river; thence continuing S. on said boundary 25 miles; thence due W. 125 miles; thence due N. until said line shall intersect the southern boundary of the Kansas reservation; thence due E. coinciding with the southern boundary of said reservation to the termination thereof; thence due N. coinciding with the eastern boundary of said reservation to the southern shore of the Kansas river; thence along said southern shore of said river to where a line from the place of beginning drawn due W. shall intersect the same.	Sec 318, 319, 320	Kansas 2.
This action was based on a protest by a great majority of the chiefs and headmen of the Creek nation against the validity of the treaty of 1825, it being alleged that those who entered into and signed it on behalf of the Creeks did so without proper warrant or authority.		
....	127	Georgia.
....	128	
....	129	
Attempts to ascertain the boundaries of this tract have been unsuccessful.		
....	130	
A supplemental article was added to this treaty on Mar. 31, 1826, wherein the foregoing boundaries were considerably enlarged, as follows: In place of "47 miles" as stipulated in treaty of Jan. 24, 1826, it is agreed that the point of beginning shall be 50 miles in a direct line below the Creek and Cherokee boundary on Chattahoochie river; thence running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line between the Creeks and the Cherokee 45 miles W. of Buzzard's Roost in place of 30 miles, as stipulated in said treaty; thence to Buzzard's Roost, and thence to the beginning, it being understood that these lines are to stop at their intersection with the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama wherever that may be, if that line shall cross them in the direction of the Buzzard's Roost at a shorter distance than it is provided they shall run; and provided also that if the said dividing line between Georgia and Alabama shall not be reached by the extension of the two lines aforesaid, the one 3 and the other 15 miles, they are to run and terminate as defined in this supplemental article. The boundaries shown on the map are those of the cession as herein amended. By the treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, a tract of country was assigned the Creeks in lieu of the one herein promised.	131	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1826 Oct. 16	Near mouth of Mississinewa river, on the Wabash.	Stat. L., VII, 295.	**Potawatomi** ..	The Potawatamie tribe cede to the U. S. their right to the land within the following limits: 1. Beginning on the Tippecanoe river where the northern boundary of the tract ceded by the Potawatamies to the U. S. by the treaty of St Mary's in 1818 intersects the same; thence in a direct line to a point on Eel river halfway between the mouth of said river and Pierish's village; thence up Eel river to Seek's village near the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the mouth of a creek emptying into the St Joseph's of the Miami near Metea's village; thence up the St Joseph's to the boundary line between the States of Indiana and Ohio; thence S. to the Miami; thence up the same to the reservation at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of the said reservation to the boundary established by the treaty with the Miamies in 1818; thence with the said line to the Wabash river; thence with the same river to the mouth of the Tippecanoe river; and thence with the said Tippecanoe river to the place of beginning. 2. Beginning at a point upon Lake Michigan 10 miles due N. of the southern extreme thereof; running thence due E. to the land ceded by the Indians to the U. S. by the treaty of Chicago [Aug. 29, 1821]; thence S. with the boundary thereof, 10 miles; thence W. to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; thence with the shore thereof to the place of beginning. 3. A strip of land commencing at Lake Michigan and running thence to the Wabash river 100 feet wide for a road, and also one section of good land contiguous to the said road for each mile of the same and also for each mile of a road from the termination thereof, through Indianapolis, to the Ohio river, for the purpose of making a road aforesaid from Lake Michigan by the way of Indianapolis to some convenient point on the Ohio river.
Oct. 23	Near mouth of Mississinewa river, on the Wabash.	Stat. L., VII, 300.	**Miami**.......	The Miami tribe cede to the U. S. all their claim to land in the State of Indiana N. and W. of the Wabash and Miami rivers and of the cession made by said tribe to the U. S. by the treaty concluded at St Mary's Oct. 6, 1818. From the foregoing cession the following reservations are made for the use of the tribe: 1. Fourteen sections of land at Seek's village .... 2. Five sections for the Beaver below and adjoining the preceding reservation. 3. Thirty-six sections at Flat Belly's village .... 4. Five sections for Little Charley, above the old village on the N. side of Eel river. 5. One section for Laventure's daughter, opposite the islands, about 15 miles below Fort Wayne. 6. One section for Chapine, above and adjoining Seek's village. 7. Ten sections at the White Racoon's village............. 8. Ten sections at the mouth of Mud creek on Eel river at the old village. 9. Ten sections at the forks of the Wabash............... 10. One reservation, commencing 2½ miles below the mouth of the Mississinewa and running up the Wabash 5 miles with the bank thereof and from these points running due N. to Eel river.
1827 Aug. 11	Butte des Morts, on Fox river in Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 303.	**Chippewa, Menomini, and Winnebago.**	The southern boundary of the Chippeway country eastwardly from the Plover portage of the Ouisconsin having been left undefined by the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, it is now agreed between the Chippeways, Menomonies, and Winebagoes, that the southern boundary of the Chippeway country shall run as follows, namely: From the Plover portage of the Ouisconsin on a northeasterly course to a point on Wolf river

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	132	Indiana.
From the lands ceded by the treaty the U. S. grant 46¼ sections of land for the use of individuals.	133	Indiana.
This was an indefinite claim, and is more specifically covered by cession of Oct. 16, 1826 (first clause), by the Potawatomi.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838	See 255	Indiana (detail).
This was an individual reserve and its boundaries are therefore not shown. The treaty of Nov. 6, 1838, provided for the issue of a patent to Beaver.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834	See 192	
This was an individual reserve and its boundaries are therefore not shown.		
This was an individual reserve and its boundaries are therefore not shown. It was in T. 31 N., R. 14 E.		
This was an individual reserve and its boundaries are therefore not shown.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834	See 194	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834	See 195	
This reserve was granted to J. B. Richardville by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834. It was in T. 28 N., R. 8 and 9 E.	See 199	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834	See 193	
19¾ sections of land were granted by the U. S. from the ceded country for the use of individuals.		

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1827 Aug. 11	Butte des Morts, on Fox river in Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 303.	**Chippewa, Menomini, and Winnebago.**	equidistant from the Ashawano and Post lakes of said river; thence to the falls of Pashaytig river of Green bay; thence to the junction of the Neesau Kootag or Burnt-wood river with the Menomonie; thence to the big island of the Shoskinaubic or Smooth-rock river; thence following the channel of said river to Green bay, which it strikes between the little and great Bay de Noquet. It is agreed between the Menomonies and Winebagoes that so far as regards their interests the whole matter in dispute concerning the boundaries of the tract purchased by the New York Indians shall be referred to the President of the U. S. for final decision. And the President is authorized, on the part of the first-named tribes, to establish such boundaries between them and the New York Indians as he may consider equitable and just. It is agreed between the Menomonees and the U. S. that the boundaries of the tracts formerly claimed by the French and British governments, the title to which is now vested in the U. S., shall be as follows: Beginning on the shore of Green bay, 6 miles due N. from the parallel of the mouth of Fox river, and running thence in a straight line, but with the general course of said river, and 6 miles therefrom, to the intersection of the continuation of the westerly boundary of the tract at the Grand Kaukanlin claimed by Augustin Grignion; thence on a line with the said boundary to the same; thence with the same to Fox river; thence on the same course 6 miles; thence in a direct line to the southwestern boundary of the tract marked on the plan of the claims at Green bay as the settlement at the bottom of the bay; thence with the southerly boundary of the said tract to the southeasterly corner thereof; and thence with the easterly boundary of the said tract to Green bay, provided that if the President of the U. S. shall be of opinion that the boundaries thus established interfere with any just claims of the New York Indians the President may then change the said boundaries in any manner he may think proper, so that the quantity of land contained in said tract be not greater than by the boundaries herein defined.
Sept. 19	St Joseph, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 305.	**Potawatomi** ..	In order to consolidate some of the dispersed bands of the Pottawatamie tribe in the Territory of Michigan at a point removed from the road leading from Detroit to Chicago and as far as practicable from the settlements of the whites, it is agreed that the following tracts of land heretofore reserved for the use of said tribe shall be ceded to the U. S., viz.: 1. Two sections on the river Rouge at Seginsairn's village.. 2. Two sections at Tonguish's village near the river Rouge.. 3. That part of the reservation at Macon on the river Raisin, which yet belongs to the said tribe, containing 6 sections, excepting therefrom one-half section where the Pottawatamie Chief Moran resides, which shall be reserved for his use. 4. A tract at Mang-ach-qua village on the river Peble, of 6 miles square. 5. A tract at Mickesawbe of 6 miles square................ 6. A tract at the village of Prairie Ronde of 3 miles square.. 7. A tract at the village of Match-e-be-nash-she-wish at the head of the Kekalamazoo river of 3 miles square. In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. agree to reserve for the use of said tribe a tract containing 99 sections, as follows: Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 in T. 5 S., R. 9 W., in the territory of Michigan. All of T. 5 S., R. 10 W., not already included in the Nottawa Sape reservation. Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 in T. 5 S., R. 11 W. All of T. 4 S., R. 9 W................................ Sections 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32 in T. 4 S., R. 9 W. Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 in T. 4 S., R. 11 W.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This was accomplished by the Menomoni treaty of Feb. 8, 1831, as modified by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832.		
The boundaries were modified by the President in pursuance of authority granted by this treaty.	134	Wisconsin 1.
The Chippewa of Saginaw, by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837, ceded any claim they were supposed to have in this reserve.	135	Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie).
The Chippewa of Saginaw, by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837, ceded any claim they were supposed to have in this reserve.	136	
	137	
Boundaries never ascertained.		
	138	Michigan 1.
	139	
	140	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 27, 1833	See 189.	Michigan 2.
This is given as R. 9 W. in the published treaty, but it should be 10 W.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1827 Nov. 15	Creek agency.	Stat. L., VII, 307.	**Creek**........	The boundaries of the cession of Jan. 24, 1826, not having comprised, as was expected, all the Creek lands within the limits of Georgia, the Creek nation now therefore cedes to the U. S. all the remaining land owned or claimed by the Creek nation not previously ceded, which on actual survey may be found to lie within the chartered limits of Georgia.
1828 Feb. 11	Wyandot village, near the Wabash in Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 309.	**Eel river or Thorntown party of Miami Indians.**	The Eel river or Thorntown party of Miami Indians cede to the U. S. all claim to a reservation of land about 10 miles square at their village on Sugar Tree creek in Indiana, reserved to them by article 2, of the treaty of Oct. 6, 1818.
May 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 311.	**Cherokee nation west of Mississippi river.**	The western boundary of Arkansas shall be, and is hereby defined, viz.: A line shall be run commencing on Red river at the point where the eastern Choctaw line strikes said river and run due N. with said line to the river Arkansas, thence in a direct line to the SW. corner of Missouri. The U. S. agree to possess the Cherokees and to guarantee it to them forever, and that guarantee is hereby solemnly pledged, of 7,000,000 acres of land to be bounded as follows, viz.: Commencing at that point on Arkansas river where the eastern Choctaw boundary line strikes said river, and running thence with the western line of Arkansas, as defined in the foregoing article, to the SW. corner of Missouri, and thence with the western boundary line of Missouri till it crosses the waters of Neasho, generally called Grand river; thence due W. to a point from which a due S. course will strike the present NW. corner of Arkansas territory; thence continuing due S. on and with the present western boundary line of the territory to the main branch of Arkansas river; thence down said river to its junction with the Canadian river, and thence up and between the said rivers Arkansas and Canadian to a point at which a line running N. and S. from river to river will give the aforesaid 7,000,000 acres. In addition to the 7,000,000 acres provided for as above, the U. S. further guarantee to the Cherokee nation a perpetual outlet W., and a free and unmolested use of all the country lying W. of the western boundary of the above described limits and as far W. as the sovereignty of the U. S. and their right of soil extend. It is agreed that the property and improvements connected with the Cherokee agency shall be sold under the direction of the agent and the proceeds applied to aid in the erection in the new country of the Cherokees of a grist and sawmill for their use. Said property and improvements are thus defined: Commence at the Arkansas river opposite William Stinnett's and run due N. 1 mile, thence due E. to a point from which a due S. line to the Arkansas river would include the Chalybeate or Mineral Spring attached to or near the present residence of the agent, and thence up the Arkansas river to the beginning. The Cherokees aforesaid agree to give up and surrender to the U. S., and to remove within 14 months therefrom, all the lands to which they are entitled in Arkansas and which were secured to them by the treaty of Jan. 8, 1817, and the convention of Feb. 27, 1819. It is agreed that a tract of land 2 miles wide and 6 miles long shall be reserved for the use of the U. S. for the accommodation of the military force which is or may be stationed at Fort Gibson on the Neasho or Grand river, to commence on said river one-half mile below said fort and run thence due E. 2 miles; thence northwardly 6 miles to a point which shall be 2 miles distant from the river aforesaid; thence due W. to said river, and down it to the place of beginning, and the U. S. shall have a free right of way for a road to and from said fort.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	141	Georgia.
....	142	Indiana. ✓
This is the present W. boundary of Arkansas. It was surveyed by Joseph H. Brearly in the fall of 1828. The plat and field notes were filed in the Office of Indian Affairs with his letter of Dec. 2, 1828.		
This tract when examined was found to include the tract selected by the Creeks under treaty of Jan. 24, 1826, and the boundaries were therefore changed by treaty of 1833, so as to exclude the Creek tract.		
This "outlet" extended to the one hundredth meridian of W. longitude, that being the then W. boundary of the U. S. in that locality.		
The Senate in passing upon the provisions of this treaty amended this article so as to provide that the northern boundary of such "western outlet" should not extend N. of 36°, should not include any lands assigned or to be assigned to the Creeks, and should not be construed to include any lands previously ceded or assigned to any other tribe by treaty provisions yet in force.		
In lieu of a grist and saw mill the U. S. furnished to the Cherokee corn mills to the full value of this reserve. Upon a subsequent claim of title to this reserve by the Cherokee, it was decided to belong to the U. S., and to be a portion of the public lands. It contained 3,246.5 acres.		
The E. line of this tract ran from Point Remove on the Arkansas N. 53° E. 71 miles and 55 chains to Shields Ferry on White river, and was surveyed by General Rector in 1818–19. The W. line of this tract began on Arkansas river at Table Rock Bluff; ran N. 1 mile and 70 chains; thence N. 53° E. 132 miles and 31 chains to White river opposite the mouth of Little North Fork. It was surveyed in Jan. and Feb., 1825.	143	Arkansas 2.
This reserve was subsequently abandoned by the U. S. and reverted to the Cherokee nation, who divided it into town lots and sold it. During the civil war it was reoccupied and garrisoned by the U. S. troops and is yet so occupied.	144	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1828 Aug. 25	Green Bay, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 315.	**Winnebago and united tribes of Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa.**	It is agreed that the following shall be the provisional boundary between the lands of the U. S. and those of the foregoing tribes: The Ouisconsin river from its mouth to its nearest approach to the Blue Mounds; thence southerly, passing E. of the said mounds to the head of that branch of the Pocatolaka creek which runs near the Spotted Arm's village; thence with the said branch to the main forks of Pocatolaka creek; thence southeasterly to the ridge dividing the Winebago country from that of the Potawatamie, Chippewa, and Ottawa tribes; thence southerly with the said ridge to the line running from Chicago to the Mississippi, near Rock Island. And it is fully understood that the U. S. may freely occupy the country between these boundaries and the Mississippi river until a treaty shall be held with the Indians for its cession. It is further agreed that a ferry may be established over the Rock river where the Fort Clark road crosses the same, and also a ferry over the same river at the crossing of the Lewiston road.
Sept. 20	Missionary establishments upon the St Joseph of Lake Michigan, in Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 317.	**Potawatomi** ..	The Potawatamie tribe of Indians cede to the U. S. the tracts of land included within the following boundaries: 1. Beginning at the mouth of the St Joseph of Lake Michigan, and thence running up the said river to a point on the said river half-way between La-vache-qui-pisse and Macousin village; thence in a direct line to the nineteenth-mile tree on the northern boundary line of the State of Indiana; thence with the same west to Lake Michigan; and thence with the shore of the said lake to the place of beginning. 2. Beginning at a point on the line run in 1817 due E. from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, which point is due S. from the head of the most easterly branch of the Kankekee river, and from that point running S. 10 miles; thence in a direct line to the NE. corner of Flatbelly's reservation; thence to the NW. corner of the reservation at Seek's village; thence with the lines of the said reservation and of former cessions to the line between the States of Indiana and Ohio; thence with the same to the former described line, running due E. from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and thence with said line to the place of beginning.
1829 July 29	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 320.	**Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi nations of the waters of the Illinois, Milwaukee, and Manitowoc rivers.**	The aforesaid nations hereby cede to the U. S. all the lands comprehended within the following limits, viz: Beginning at the Winnebago village, on Rock river, 40 miles from its mouth, and running thence down Rock river to a line which runs due W. from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, and with that line to the Mississippi river opposite to Rock Island; thence up that river to the U. S. reservation at the mouth of the Ouisconsin; thence with the S. and E. lines of said reservation to the Ouisconsin river; thence southerly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi, to the Rock river aforesaid at the Winnebago village, the place of beginning. 2. Also one other tract of land, described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the NE. corner of the field of Antoine Ouitmette, who lives near Gross Pointe, about 12 miles N. of Chicago; thence running due W. to the Rock river aforesaid; thence down the said river to where a line drawn due W. from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan crosses said river; thence E. along said line to the Fox river of the Illinois; thence along the northwestern boundary line of the cession of 1816 to Lake Michigan; thence northwardly along the western shore of said lake to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	145	Michigan 1.
The U. S. grants from this second cession 18 sections of land to certain individuals.	146	Indiana.
This cession covers a portion of the tract ceded by the Sauk and Fox Nov. 3, 1804, but it was retroceded by the U. S. to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Aug. 24, 1816. See treaty of that date.	147	Wisconsin 1, Illinois 2.
	148	Illinois 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1829 July 29	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 320.	**Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi nations of the waters of the Illinois, Milwaukee, and Manitowoc rivers.**	From the foregoing cessions the following reservations are made, viz: 1. For Wau-pon-eh-see, 5 sections of land at the Grand Bois on Fox river of the Illinois, where Shaytee's village stands. 2. For Shab-eh-nay, 2 sections at his village near the Paw-Paw grove. 3. For Awn-kote, 4 sections at the village of Saw-meh-naug, on the Fox river of the Illinois. 4. Also 15 sections of land for various individuals.
Aug. 1	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 323.	**Winnebago...**	The Winnebaygo nation cede to the U. S. all claim to lands within the following boundaries: Beginning on Rock river at the mouth of Pee-kee-tauno or Pee-kee-tol-a-ka, a branch thereof; thence up the Pee-kee-tol-a-ka to the mouth of Sugar creek; thence up the said creek to the source of the eastern branch thereof; thence by a line running due N. to the road leading from the Eastern Blue Mound, by the most northern of the four lakes, to the Portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers; thence along the said road to the crossing of Duck creek; thence by a line running in a direct course to the most southeasterly bend of Lake Puck-a-way, on Fox river; thence up said lake and Fox river to the Portage of the Wisconsin; thence across said portage to the Wisconsin river; thence down said river to the eastern line of the U. S. reservation, at the mouth of said river, on the S. side thereof, as described in the second article of the treaty of Aug. 24, 1816, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies; thence with the lines of a tract of country on the Mississippi river (secured to the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies of the Illinois by the ninth article of treaty of Aug. 19, 1825), running southwardly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi, to the Rock river at the Winnebaygo village, 40 miles above its mouth; thence up Rock river to the mouth of the Pee-kee-tol-a-ka river, the place of beginning.
Aug. 3	Little Sandusky, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 326.	**Delaware (band on Sandusky river).**	Said band of Delawares cede to the U. S. the tract of 3 miles square adjoining the Wyandot reservation, upon the Sandusky river, reserved for their use by the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and they agree to remove and join their nation on the W. side of the Mississippi, on the land allotted to them, on or before Jan. 1, 1830.
Sept. 24	Council camp on James fork of White river, Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 327.	**Delaware [supplemental to treaty of Oct. 3, 1818].**	Whereas the treaty of Oct. 3, 1818, stipulates that the U. S. shall provide a home for the Delaware nation west of the Mississippi river, and whereas the Delawares are willing to remove from the country on James's fork of White river, in Missouri, to the country selected in the fork of Kansas and Missouri rivers, as recommended by the U. S. for the permanent residence of the whole Delaware nation, it is agreed that the country in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, extending up the Kansas river to the Kansas line and up the Missouri river to Camp Leavenworth and thence by a line drawn westwardly, leaving a space 10 miles wide N. of the Kansas boundary line for an outlet, shall be conveyed and forever secured by the U. S. to said Delaware nation as their permanent residence. The Delawares cede to the U. S. all claim to land in Missouri, comprised in two tracts, viz: 1. The tract known as the Cape Girardeau tract, which was granted to the Delawares and Shawnees jointly by Baron de Carondolet on behalf of the Spanish government, Jan. 4, 1793. 2. The tract in SW. Missouri selected for them under the provisions of the treaty of Oct. 3, 1818, and lying along the James fork of White river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Ceded to the U. S., Sept. 26, 1833. Boundaries not ascertained.		
Granted to reservee and his heirs in fee simple by treaty of Sept. 26, 1833.		
Ceded to the U. S. Sept. 26, 1833. Boundaries not ascertained.		
From this cession 42 sections were granted by the U. S. to certain individuals.	149	Illinois 2, Wisconsin 1.
	150	Ohio 2.
The Indiana Delawares had since the treaty of 1818 been residing with those of their brethren who had lived in Missouri since 1793. After abandoning the Cape Girardeau tract in 1815 the latter had temporarily taken a tract in SW. Missouri, on the headwaters of White river, assigned them by Governor Clark. Here their brethren from the East joined them, and this treaty of 1829 was concluded. Under date of Dec. 14, 1843, the Delawares sold to the Wyandot 39 sections of the Kansas reserve granted the former by this treaty.		
36 sections of land from this cession to be sold to provide schools for Delaware children.		
	See 125	Missouri 2.
	150a	Missouri 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1830 July 15	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 328.	**Sauk and Fox, Medewakanton, Wahpekuta, Wahpeton and Sisseton bands of Sioux, Omaha, Iowa, Oto, and Missouri.**	Said tribes cede to the U. S. all claims to the following-described territory: Beginning at the upper fork of the Demoine river and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyds rivers to the fork of the first creek which falls into the Big Sioux or Calumet on the E. side; thence down said creek and Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri state line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the NW. corner of the said state; thence to the highlands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Desmoines, passing to said highlands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said highlands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Demoine to a point opposite the source of Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Demoine, the place of beginning. But it is understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty are to be assigned and allotted under the direction of the President of the U. S. to the tribes now living thereon or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. The Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. a tract of country 20 miles in width from the Mississippi to the Demoine, situate S. and adjoining the line between the said Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, as established by article 2 of the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825. The Medawah-kanton, Wah-pa-coota, Wahpeton and Sisseton bands of Sioux cede to the U. S. a tract of country 20 miles in width from the Mississippi to the Demoine river, situate N. and adjoining the line established by article 2, treaty of Aug. 19, 1825. The U. S. agree to reserve for the occupancy of the Sioux half-breeds the following tract of country: Beginning at a place called the Barn, below and near the village of the Red Wing chief, and running back 15 miles; thence in a parallel line with Lake Pepin and the Mississippi about 32 miles to a point opposite Beef or O-Boeuf river; thence 15 miles to the Grand Encampment, opposite the river aforesaid. The U. S. agree to reserve for the occupancy of the Omaha, Ioway, Ottoe, Yanckton, and Santie Sioux half-breeds the tract of country within the following limits: Beginning at the mouth of the Little Ne-mo-haw river and running up the main channel of said river to a point which will be 10 miles from its mouth in a direct line; from thence in a direct line to strike the Grand Ne-mo-haw 10 miles above its mouth in a direct line (the distance between the two Ne-mo-haws being about 20 miles); thence down said river to its mouth; thence up and with the meanders of the Missouri river to the point of beginning.
Sept. 27 and 28	Dancing Rabbit creek, Mississippi.	Stat. L., VII, 333.	**Choctaw**	The U. S., under a grant specially to be made by the President of the U. S., shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw nation a tract of country W. of the Mississippi river in fee simple to them and their descendants, so long as they shall exist as a nation and live on it, beginning near Fort Smith, where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas river; running thence to the source of the Canadian fork, if in the limits of the U. S., or to those limits; thence due S. to Red river, and down Red river to the W. boundary of the territory of Arkansas; thence N. along that line to the beginning. The Choctaw nation cede to the U. S. the entire country they own and possess E. of the Mississippi river, and they agree to remove beyond the Mississippi river as early as practicable. Within the foregoing cession was included the tract of 2 miles square at Fuketcheepoonta, reserved to the Choctaws by treaty of 1805.
1831 Feb. 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 342.	**Menomini**	The Menomonee tribe, by their delegates in council, define the boundaries of their country as follows: On the E. side of Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake, beginning at the

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This tract was surveyed by James Craig under instructions dated June 2, 1835, and the map thereof, numbered 160, will be found on file in the Office of Indian Affairs.	151	Minnesota 1, Missouri 1, Iowa 1.
This tract was surveyed by James Craig in 1833. See Map No. 112 in the Office of Indian Affairs.	152	Iowa 1.
This tract was surveyed by James Craig in 1833. See Map No. 112 in the Office of Indian Affairs.	153	Iowa 1, Minnesota 1.
The half-breeds refused to occupy this tract and the U. S. purchased their claim to it for $150,000, by treaty of Aug. 5, 1851.	See 292	Minnesota 1.
This tract was exclusively within the territory of the Oto and they were proportionately compensated therefor by the other tribes interested in the concession. The boundary of this tract was first surveyed in 1837-38 by McCoy and shows the reserve to contain 143,647.33 acres. Between 1855 and 1858 the boundary was several times resurveyed. To quiet disputes, the act of Congress of June 12, 1858, reestablished the McCoy line as the true boundary. Owing to encroachments of the Missouri river the tract then contained only 120,681.59 acres. The tract between the McCoy line and the line of 1858, which ran farther W., was sold by act of Feb. 28, 1859, for the benefit of the half-breeds. On the map the tract between the line of 1858 and the McCoy line is colored green; E. of the McCoy line it is yellow.	154, 155	Nebraska 1.
This is simply a reiteration of the grant of 1820, minus the tract ceded by the Choctaw in 1825.		
From this cession 12 sections of land were reserved for the Choctaw chiefs and 20 sections for other individuals. Also 84¾ sections of land for certain individuals.	156	Alabama, Mississippi.
....	157	Alabama.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1831 Feb. 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 342.	**Menomini**	S. end of Winnebago lake; thence southeastwardly to the Milwauky or Manawauky river; thence down said river to its mouth at Lake Michigan; thence N. along the shore of Lake Michigan to the mouth of Green bay; thence up Green Bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake to the place of beginning. And on the W. side of Fox river as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Fox river; thence down the E. shore of Green Bay and across its mouth, so as to include all the islands of the "Grand Traverse;" thence westerly on the highlands between Lake Superior and Green Bay to the upper forks of the Menomonee river; thence to the Plover portage of the Wisconsin river; thence up the Wisconsin to the Soft Maple river; thence to the source of the Soft Maple river; thence W. to the Plume river, which falls into the Chippeway river; thence down said Plume river to its mouth; thence down the Chippeway river 30 miles; thence easterly to the forks of the Manoy river, which falls into the Wisconsin river; thence down the said Manoy river to its mouth; thence down the Wisconsin river to the Wisconsin portage; thence across the said portage to the Fox river; thence down Fox river to its mouth at Green Bay or the place of beginning. The Menomonees, though protesting that they are under no obligation to recognize any claim of the New York Indians to any portion of their country; that they neither sold nor received any value for the land claimed by said New York Indians, yet at the solicitation of the President of the U. S. they agree that such part of the land described within the following boundaries as he may direct may be set apart as a home for the several tribes of New York Indians who may remove to and settle upon the same within three years from the date of this agreement, viz: Beginning on the W. side of Fox river, near the "Little Kackalin," at a point known as the "Old Mill Dam;" thence NW. 40 miles; thence NE. to the Oconto creek falling into Green bay; thence down said Oconto creek to Green bay; thence up and along Green Bay and Fox river to the place of beginning, excluding therefrom all private land claims confirmed. From the foregoing tract for the New York Indians there is also excepted the following reservation for military purposes: Beginning on the Fox river at the mouth of the first creek above Fort Howard; thence N. 64° W. to Duck creek; thence down Duck creek to its mouth; thence up and along Green Bay and Fox river to place of beginning. The Menomonees further cede to the U. S. all their country on the SE. side of Winnebago lake, Fox river, and Green Bay, which they describe by the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the S. end of Winnebago lake and running in a SE. direction to Milwauky or Manawauky river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence N. along the shore of Lake Michigan to the entrance of Green Bay; thence up and along Green Bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake to the place of of beginning, excluding all private land claims previously sanctioned and confirmed by the U. S. It is also agreed that this cession shall include all the islands in Fox river and Green Bay. The Menomonees reserve the following-described tract upon which to make their improvements and establish their homes as an agricultural people, viz: Beginning on the W. side of Fox river at the "Old Mill Dam," near the "Little Kackalin," and running up and along said river to the Winnebago lake; thence along said lake to the mouth of Fox river; thence up Fox river to the Wolf river; thence up Wolf river to a point SW. of the W. corner of the tract designated for the New York Indians; thence NE. to said W. corner; thence SE. to the place of beginning. The boundary, as stated and defined in this agreement of the Menomonee country, with the exception of the cessions hereinbefore made to the U. S., the Menomonees claim as their country; that part of it adjoining the farming country on

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
The boundaries of this tract were modified by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The boundaries here shown are those of the amended tract.	158	Wisconsin 1.
This reservation was established by Executive order, Mar. 2, 1829	159	Wisconsin 1.
....	160	Wisconsin 1.
The boundaries of this tract were changed by reason of the modification made in the boundaries of the tract assigned to the New York Indians.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1831 Feb. 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 342.	**Menomini**	the W. side of Fox river will remain to them as heretofore for a hunting ground until the President of the U. S. shall deem it expedient to extinguish their title. In that case the Menomonees promise to surrender it immediately upon being notified of the desire of the Government to possess it. The provisions of the foregoing treaty were ratified by the U. S. Senate, subject to the following provisos: 1. That for the purpose of establishing the rights of the New York Indians on a permanent and just footing, the said treaty shall be ratified with the express understanding that two townships of land on the E. side of Winnebago lake, equal to 46,080 acres, shall be laid off (to commence at some point to be agreed on) for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, in lieu of the lands occupied by them on the E. side of Fox river. 2. That there shall be one township of land adjoining the foregoing, equal to 23,040 acres, laid off and granted for the use of the Brothertown Indians, in lieu of the lands occupied by them on the E. side of Fox river. 3. That a new line shall be run parallel to the southwestern boundary line or course of the tract of 500,000 acres described in this treaty as above, and set apart for the New York Indians, to commence at a point on the W. side of the Fox river 1 mile above the Grand Shute, and at a sufficient distance from the said boundary line, as established by the first article of this treaty, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of 200,000 acres on and along the W. side of Fox river without including any of the confirmed private land claims on the Fox river, and which 200,000 acres shall be a part of the 500,000 acres intended to be set apart for the Six Nations of New York Indians and the St Regis tribe, and that an equal quantity to that which is added on the southwestern side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of said tract on the Oconto creek, to be determined by a commissioner to be appointed by the President of the U. S., so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations and St Regis tribe shall not exceed the quantity originally stipulated by the treaty.
Feb. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 348.	**Seneka of Sandusky river.**	The Seneca tribe, residing on Sandusky river in the state of Ohio, desiring to exchange their lands for other territory W. of the Mississippi, it is agreed between them and the U. S.— 1. That the Seneca tribe cede to the U. S. the lands granted to them by patent in fee simple by section 6 of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, containing 30,000 acres, and described as follows: "Beginning on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of the section granted to William Spicer; thence down the river on the E. side with the meanders thereof at high-water mark to a point E. of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence and from the beginning E. so far that a N. line will include the quantity of 30,000 acres." Said tribe also cede a tract of land reserved for their use by the second article of the treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, which tract is described in said treaty as follows: "10,000 acres of land to be laid off on the E. side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the S. side of their reservation of 30,000 acres, which begins on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of William Spicer's section, and excluding therefrom said William Spicer's section," making in the whole of this cession 40,000 acres. 2. That the U. S. agree to cause said tribe of Senecas, numbering about 400, to be removed to the W. of the Mississippi river, and will grant them by patent in fee simple as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land adjacent to the northern boundary of the lands previously granted to

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
....	161	Wisconsin 1.
....	162	Wisconsin 1.
These boundaries were again modified by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832.		
....	163	Ohio (detail).
These boundaries were altered by treaty of Dec. 29, 1832.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1831 Feb. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 348.	**Seneka of Sandusky river.**	the Cherokee nation, and adjoining the boundary of the state of Missouri, which tract shall extend 15 miles from E. to W. and 7 miles from N. to S., containing about 67,000 acres.
July 20	Lewistown, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 351.	**Seneka and Shawnee (mixed band residing at and around Lewistown).**	The Seneca and Shawnee Indians residing at and around Lewistown, in the State of Ohio, cede to the U. S. the lands granted to them by patent in fee simple by the sixth article of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, containing 48 square miles, and described in said treaty as follows: "Beginning at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year 1812, from the source of the Little Miami river to the source of the Scioto river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the U. S. to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville in 1795 from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store and to run from such intersection northerly with the first-mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land granted to Nancy Stewart." And the said Senecas and Shawnees also cede to the U. S. in manner aforesaid one other tract of land, reserved for them by article 2 of treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, which tract is described in said treaty as follows: "8,960 acres to be laid off adjoining the W. line of the reserve of 48 square miles at Lewiston." In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S agree to cause said band of Senecas and Shawnees, about 300 in number, to be removed to W. of the Mississippi river, and will grant them, by patent in fee simple, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land to contain 60,000 acres, to be located, under the direction of the President, contiguous to the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky by treaty of Feb. 28, 1831, and the Cherokee settlements. The E. line of said tract shall be within 2 miles of the W. line of the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky and the S. line shall be within 2 miles of the N. line of the lands held by the Cherokees, and said two miles between the aforesaid lines shall serve as a common passway between the before-mentioned tribes, to prevent them from intruding on each other's lands.
Aug. 8	Wapaghkonnetta, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 355.	**Shawnee (residing at Wapaghkonnetta and Hog creek).**	The tribe or band of Shawnee Indians residing at Wapaghkonnetta and on Hog creek, in the state of Ohio, cede to the U. S. the lands previously granted to them, as follows: 1. A tract of land 10 miles square, the center of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonnetta, granted to the said Indians by patent in fee simple by the sixth section of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and also a tract granted to said Shawnees by article 2, treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, and described as containing 12,800 acres adjoining the E. line of the reserve of 10 miles square at Wapaghkonnetta. 2. A tract of land containing 25 square miles, adjoining the tract granted at Wapaghkonnetta and to include the Shawnee settlement on Hog creek and to be laid off as nearly as possible in square form, which tract was granted to said Shawnees by patent in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817. In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. agree to cause said band or tribe of Shawnees, to the number of about 400, to be removed to the W. of the Mississippi river, and will grant them, by patent in fee simple, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain upon the same, a tract of land to contain 100,000 acres, to be located, under the direction of the President of the U. S., within the tract of land equal to 50 miles square which was granted to the Shawnee Indians of Missouri by article 2 of the treaty of Nov. 7, 1825, and in which it is provided that the grant shall be for the Shawnee tribe within the State of Missouri, "and for those of the same nation now residing in Ohio who may hereafter emigrate to the W. of the Mississippi."

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	164	Ohio (detail).
The boundaries of this tract were altered by treaty of Dec. 29, 1832.	165	Ohio (detail).
	166	Ohio (detail).
This band joined the Missouri Shawnee at the new reserve on the W. of the Mississippi, and all occupied it in common.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1831 **Aug. 30**	Miami bay of Lake Erie.	Stat. L., VII, 359.	**Ottawa** (residing in Ohio).	With a view to removing to the country W. of the Mississippi the band of Ottoways residing on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river and at Oquanoxie's village on the Little Auglaize river cede to the U. S. the following tracts of land reserved for them, respectively, by the sixth article of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817: 1. A tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, to contain 5 miles square, the center of which tract shall be where the old trace crosses said fork. 2. A tract to contain 3 miles square on the Little Auglaize river, to include Oquanoxie's village. The band of Ottoway Indians residing at and near the places called Roche de Boeuf and Wolf Rapids, on the Miami river of Lake Erie, wishing to become parties to this treaty and not being willing at this time, to stipulate for their removal W. of the Mississippi agree, in consideration of the stipulations herein made for them by the U. S., to cede to the U. S. the following tracts of land reserved to them by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, viz: 1. A tract of 6 miles square above Roche de Boeuf, to include the village where Tondagonie (or Dog) formerly lived. 2. A tract of 3 miles square at the Wolf Rapids aforesaid, which was substituted for the 3 miles square granted, by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, to the said Ottoways, to include Presque Isle, but which could not be granted, as stipulated in said treaty, in consequence of its collision with the grant of 12 miles square to the U. S. by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. The U. S. agree to cause the band of Ottoways residing on Blanchard's fork and at Oquanoxie's village, numbering about 200 souls, to be removed to the western side of the Mississippi river, and will grant by patent in fee simple to them and their heirs forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain upon the same, a tract of land to contain 34,000 acres, to be located adjoining the S. or W. line of the reservation granted to the Shawnees of Missouri and Ohio, on the Kanzas river and its branches, by treaty of Nov. 7, 1825. The U. S. agree to grant to the band of Ottoways residing at Roche de Boeuf and Wolf Rapids, by patent in fee simple, 40,000 acres of land W. of the Mississippi, adjoining the lands assigned to the Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxie's village, or in such other situation as they may select on the unappropriated lands in the district of country designed for the emigrating Indians of the U. S. Whenever said band shall accept of said grant, the U. S. agree to remove and subsist them in the same manner as is provided by this treaty for the removal of the Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxie's village.
1832 **Jan. 19**	McCutcheonsville, Crawford county, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 364.	**Wyandot (band residing at Big Spring).**	The band of Wyandots residing at the Big Spring, in the county of Crawford in the state of Ohio, cede to the U. S. the reservation of 16,000 acres, granted to them by article 2 of the treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, described in said treaty as follows: "There shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's town and on Blanchard's fork 16,000 acres of land, to be laid off in a square form on the head of Blanchard's fork, the center of which shall be at the Big Spring on the road leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay."
Mar. 24	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 366.	**Creek**	The Creek tribe of Indians cede to the U. S. all their land E. of the Mississippi river.
May 9	Payne's Landing, Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 368.	**Seminole**	The Seminole Indians relinquish to the U. S. all claim to lands occupied by them in the territory of Florida and agree to emigrate to the country W. of the Mississippi river. The U. S agree that an additional extent of territory for the Seminoles, proportioned to their numbers, shall be added to the Creek country, and that the Seminoles will be received as a constituent part of the Creek nation.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	167	Ohio (detail).
	168	
	169	
	170	
These bands became confederated after their removal to the reservations assigned them by this treaty, and by a subsequent treaty of June 24, 1862, they made a joint cession of the reserves to the U. S. On Kansas map 2 of this schedule the entire reserve of both bands is colored yellow and numbered 435. The tract originally assigned to the Ottowa of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village is shown within the red lines.	See 435.	Kansas 2.
	171	Ohio (detail).
	172	Alabama.
See note concerning this tract under treaty of Sept. 18, 1823, with the Florida Indians. The boundaries of this tract are defined in the treaty of Mar. 28, 1833. (See also treaty of Jan. 4, 1845, with the Creeks and the Seminole for modification of this provision; again modified by treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.)	173	Florida.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1832 Sept. 15	Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 370.	**Winnebago**... see p. 726	The Winnebago nation hereby cede to the U. S. all lands to which said nation have title or claim lying to the S. and E. of the Wisconsin river and the Fox river of Green bay, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the Pee-kee-tol-a-ka river; thence up Rock river to its source; thence with a line dividing the Winnebago nation from other Indians E. of the Winnebago lake to the Grand Chute; thence up Fox river to the Winnebago lake and with the northwestern shore of said lake to the inlet of Fox river; thence up said river to Lake Puckaway and with the eastern shore of the same to its most southeasterly bend; thence with the line of a purchase made of the Winnebago nation by the treaty at Prairie du Chien, Aug. 1, 1829, to the place of beginning. In consideration of the above cession, the U. S. agree to grant to the Winnebago nation, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that part of the tract of country on the W. side of the Mississippi river known as the Neutral Ground, embraced within the following limits, viz: Beginning on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, 20 miles above the mouth of the upper Ioway river, where the line of the lands purchased of the Sioux Indians, as described in the third article of the treaty of July 15, 1830, begins; thence with said line as surveyed and marked to the eastern branch of the Red Cedar creek; thence down said creek 40 miles in a straight line, but following its windings, to the line of a purchase made of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, as designated in the second article of the aforesaid treaty; thence along the southern line of said last-mentioned purchase to the Mississippi at the point marked by the surveyor appointed by the President of the U. S. on the margin of said river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, the exchange of the two tracts of country to take place on or before the 1st day of June next; that is to say, on or before that day all the Winnebagoes now residing within the country ceded by them as above shall leave the said country when and not before they shall be allowed to enter upon the country granted by the U. S. in exchange.
Sept. 21	Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois	Stat. L., VII, 374.	**Sauk and Fox**.	The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. all lands to which the said tribes have title or claim (with the exception of the reservation hereinafter made) included within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi river at the point where the Sac and Fox northern boundary line as established by article 2 of the treaty of July 15, 1830, strikes said river; thence up said boundary line to a point 50 miles from the Mississippi, measured on said line; thence in a right line to the nearest point on the Red Cedar of the Ioway, 40 miles from the Mississippi river; thence in a right line to a point in the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri 50 miles, measured on said boundary, from the Mississippi river; thence by the last-mentioned boundary to the Mississippi river, and by the western shore of said river to the place of beginning. Out of the foregoing cession the U. S. agree to a reservation for the use of the Sacs and Foxes of a tract of land containing 400 square miles, to be laid off under the direction of the President of the U. S., from the boundary line crossing the Ioway river, in such manner that nearly an equal portion of the reservation may be on both sides of said river and extending downwards so as to include Ke-o-kuck's principal village on its right bank, which village is about 12 miles from the Mississippi river.
Oct. 11	Tallahassee, Florida.	Stat. L., VII, 377.	**Appalachicola**.	The Appalachicola band cede to the U. S. all title and interest in a reservation of land made for their benefit in the additional article of the treaty concluded at Camp Moultrie, in the territory of Florida, on Sept. 18, 1823, and which is described in said article "as commencing on the Appalachicola 1 mile below Tuski Hajo's improvements, running up said river 4

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
....	174	Wisconsin 1, Illinois 2.
By treaty of Nov. 1, 1837, the Winnebago ceded their right to a portion of this tract, except for hunting purposes. By treaty of Oct. 13, 1846, the Winnebago made an absolute cession of the entire tract.	See 267	Iowa 2, Minnesota 2.
This tract was surveyed by Charles de Ward, in Oct., 1835. (See map 168 in the Office of Indian Affairs.) This cession was required of the Sauk and Fox as indemnity for the expenses of the Black-hawk war.	175	Iowa 1.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 28, 1836	See 226	Iowa 1.
....	176	Florida.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1832 Oct. 11	Tallahassee, Florida.	Stat. L., VII, 377.	**Appalachicola.**	miles; thence W. 2 miles; thence southerly to a point due W. of the beginning; thence E. to the beginning point," and agree to remove, with their warriors and families now occupying said reservation and amounting in all to 256 souls, to the W. of the Mississippi river, beyond the limits of the states and territories of the U. S.
Oct. 20	Camp Tippecanoe, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 378.	**Potawatomi (band of the Prairie and Kankakee).**	The said Potawatamies cede to the U. S. the following-described tract of land, viz: Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan 10 miles southward of the mouth of Chicago river; thence in a direct line to a point on the Kankakee river 10 miles above its mouth; thence with said river and the Illinois river to the mouth of Fox river, being the boundary of a cession made by them in 1816; thence with the southern boundary of the Indian territory to the state line between Illinois and Indiana; thence N. with said line to Lake Michigan; thence with the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning. From the foregoing cession, in addition to 32 sections as individual reserves, the two following reserves were made, viz: 1. For Sho-bon-ier, two sections at his village............. 2. For Wah-pon-seh and Qua-qui-to, five sections each in the prairie near Rock village.
Oct. 20	Council house on Pontitock creek, Chickasaw nation, Mississippi.	Stat. L., VII, 381.	**Chickasaw** ...	The Chickasaw nation, finding themselves oppressed in their present situation by being made subject to the laws of the States in which they reside, which laws they can not understand, rather than submit to this evil, prefer to seek a home in the West where they may live and be governed by their own laws. Believing they can procure for themselves a home in a country suited to their wants and condition, provided they had the means to pay for the same, they have determined to sell their country and hunt a new home. Therefore, for the consideration hereinafter expressed, the Chickasaw nation cede to the U. S. all the land which they own on the E. side of the Mississippi river, including all the country where they at present live and occupy. In order that the Chickasaws by the foregoing cession should not deprive themselves of a comfortable home it is agreed that unless they shall be able to find a suitable home W. of the Mississippi, promptly after the ratification of this treaty, they are to select out of the ceded lands reservations for each family as follows: To each single man 21 years of age, 1 section; to each family of 5 or under, 2 sections; to each family of 6 and not exceeding 10, 3 sections, and to each family over 10, 4 sections; to each family owning 10 or more slaves, 1 section additional, and to each family owning under 10 slaves, one-half section additional. It is agreed that the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, as formerly owned by them E. of the Mississippi, shall be definitely ascertained and established.
Oct. 24	Castor Hill, St Louis county, Mo.	Stat. L., VII, 391.	**Kickapoo**.....	The Kickapoo tribe cede to the U. S. the lands assigned to them by the treaty of Edwardsville, July 30, 1819, and supplementary treaty of St Louis, July 19, 1820. The U. S. agree to provide for the Kickapoo tribe a country to reside in SW. of the Missouri river, as their permanent home as long as they remain a tribe. And whereas the said Kickapoo tribe are now willing to remove from the country ceded on Osage river, in the state of Missouri, to the country selected on the Missouri river N. of the lands assigned to the Delawares, it is agreed that the country within the following boundaries shall be assigned and conveyed to the said Kickapoo tribe as their permanent residence, viz: Beginning on the Delaware line 6 miles westwardly of Fort Leavenworth; thence with the Delaware line westwardly 60 miles; thence N. 20 miles; thence in a direct line to the W. bank of the Missouri at a point 26 miles N. of Fort Leavenworth; thence down the W. bank of the Missouri river to a point 6 miles nearly NW. of Fort Leavenworth, and thence to the beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This cession overlapped that made by the members of the Illinois confederacy on Sept. 25, 1818. Its boundaries are shown on map 1 of Illinois by a blue line, and include the area numbered 177.	177	Illinois 1.
The locating commissioners reported, Sept. 16, 1835, their inability to find this village. The reservation was therefore never located, and the right of Shobon-ier was purchased by the U. S. at $1.25 per acre, Oct. 25, 1852.		
Purchased by the U. S., Feb. 11, 1837. Boundaries not ascertained.		
This cession overlaps the Cherokee cession of Sept. 14, 1816..................	178	Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee.
....	179	Missouri 2.
These boundaries were altered as described by a supplemental article to this treaty dated Nov. 26, 1832. (See page 740.)		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1832 Nov. 26	Fort Leavenworth.	Stat. L., VII, 393.	**Kickapoo**.....	This supplementary article was concluded in order to cure a dissatisfaction with the boundaries prescribed in the treaty of Oct. 24, 1832. The boundaries as changed are as follows: Beginning on the Delaware line where said line crosses the left branch of Salt creek; thence down said creek to the Missouri river; thence up the Missouri river 30 miles when measured on a straight line; thence westwardly to a point 20 miles from the Delaware line, so as to include in the lands assigned the Kickapoos at least 1,200 square miles.
Oct. 26	Tippecanoe river, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 394.	**Potawatomi**..	The Pottawatimies cede to the U. S. all title to the following lands in the state of Indiana, viz: Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan where the line dividing the states of Indiana and Illinois intersects the same; thence with the margin of said lake to the intersection of the southern boundary of a cession made by the Pottawatimies at the treaty of the Wabash of 1826; thence E. to the NW. corner of the cession made by the treaty of St Joseph's in 1828; thence S. 10 miles; thence with the Indian boundary line to the Michigan road; thence S. with said road to the northern boundary line as designated in the treaty of 1826 with the Pottawatimies; thence W. with the Indian boundary line to the river Tippecanoe; thence with the Indian boundary line as established by the treaty of 1818 at St Mary's to the line dividing the states of Indiana and Illinois, and thence N. with the line dividing the said states to the place of beginning. From the foregoing cession the following reservations are made, viz: 1. For the band of Aub-be-naub-bee, 36 sections, to include his village. 2. For the bands of Men-o-mi-nee, No-taw-kah, Muck-kah-tah-mo-way, and Pee-pin-oh-waw, 22 sections. 3. For the bands of O-kaw-wause, Kee-waw-nay, and Nee-bosh, 8 sections. 4. For the band of Com-o-za, 2 sections.................... 5. For the band of Mah-che-saw, 2 sections................. 6. For the band of Man-ke-kose, 6 sections.................. 7. For the bands of Nees-waugh-gee and Quash-qua, 3 sections. 8. For J. B. Shademah 1 section ....
Oct. 26	Castor Hill, St Louis county, Mo.	Stat. L., VII, 397.	**Shawnee and Delaware, late of Cape Girardeau.**	The Delawares and Shawanoes, late of Cape Girardeau, cede and relinquish to the U. S. all their lands in the state of Missouri, as well as all claims against the U. S. for loss of property and improvements.
Oct. 27	Tippecanoe river, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 399.	**Potawatomi of Indiana and Michigan.**	The Potowatomies cede to the U. S. their title and interest to lands in the States of Indiana and Illinois and in the Territory of Michigan S. of Grand river. From the foregoing cession the following reservations are made, viz: 1. The reservation at Po-ca-gan's village for his band...... 2. A reservation for such of the Potowatomies as are resident at the village of Notta-we-sipa, agreeably to the treaties of Sept. 19, 1827, and Sept. 20, 1828. 3. For the band of Kin-kash, 4 sections..................... 4. For the band of Mes-qua-buck, 4 sections, to include his village. 5. For the band of Che-kase, 4 sections, to include his village. 6. For the band of Che-Chaw-kose, 10 sections, to include his village. 7. For the Potowatomies, 2 sections, to include their mills on Tippecanoe river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
Ceded by treaties of May 18, 1854, and June 28, 1862, except a portion reserved by the latter treaty. See those treaties.	See 325, 436, 437.	Kansas 2.
	180	Indiana.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 11, 1836	See 209	Indiana (detail).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 5, 1836	See 218	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 22, 1836. Boundaries not ascertained.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Dec. 4, 1834. The public surveys were not extended over this section of country until after this reserve was ceded to the U. S. and its boundaries were in consequence never definitely located.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 22, 1836. Boundaries not ascertained.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Dec. 10, 1834	See 200	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 22, 1836	See 210	
This cession was already covered by the previous cessions of 1825 and 1829 by the same tribes.	See 125, 126, 150 a	Missouri 2.
	181	Indiana.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 27, 1833	See 190	Michigan 1.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 27, 1833	See 188	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836	See 222	Indiana (detail).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Mar. 26, 1836	See 204	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Mar. 29, 1836	See 208	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836	See 223	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Dec. 16, 1834. The public surveys were not extended over this section of country until after this reserve was ceded to the U. S., and its boundaries were in consequence never definitely located. The mills were located about 1½ miles E. of Rochester at the W. end of Manitou lake, in S. 9, T. 30, R. 3 E., which was certified to the state of Indiana as a part of the Michigan road grant by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Sept. 7, 1835.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1832 Oct. 27	Tippecanoe river, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 399.	**Potawatomi of Indiana and Michigan.**	8. For the band of To-i-sas' brother Me-mot-way, and Chequam-ka-ko, 10 sections to include their village. 9. For the band of Ma-sac, 4 sections.................. 10. For the band of Ash-kum and Wee-si-o-nas, 16 sections, to include their village. 11. For the band of Wee-sau, 5 sections of land, including 1 section granted to him by treaty of 1828 and to include his present residence. 12. For the band of Mota, 4 sections, to include his village.. 13. For the band of Men-o-quet, 4 sections, to include his village.
Oct. 27	Castor Hill, St Louis county, Mo.	Stat. L. VII, 403.	**Kaskaskia and Peoria, which, with the Michigamea, Cahokia, and Tamaroa bands, now united with the two first-named tribes, formerly composed the Illinois confederacy.**	The Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, and the several bands united with them as aforesaid, cede and release to the U. S. the lands granted them by the first section of the treaty of Vincennes of Aug. 13, 1803. From the foregoing cession there is reserved by the Kaskaskias for Ellen Decoigne, daughter of their late chief, the tract of about 350 acres near the town of Kaskaskia, which was secured to said tribe by the act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1793. The Peoria tribe, and the bands aforesaid united therewith, cede to the U. S. all claim to land heretofore reserved by or assigned to them in former treaties, either in the state of Illinois or Missouri. The U. S. cede to the combined tribes of Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the bands aforesaid united with them, 150 sections of land forever, or as long as they live upon it as a tribe, to include the present Peoria village, W. of the state of Missouri, on the waters of Osage river, to be bounded as follows: N. by the lands assigned to the Shawanoes; W. by the western line of the reservation made for the Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias, and E. by lands assigned the Piankeshaws and Weas. The Peoria and Kaskaskia tribes and the bands of Michigamia, Cahokia, and Tamarois Indians united with them, cede to the U. S. their claims to lands within the states of Illinois and Missouri, and all other claims of whatsoever character against the U. S., including the tract ceded by them by treaty of Sept. 25, 1818, at Edwardsville.
Oct. 27	Green Bay ...	Stat. L., VII, 405.	**Menomini....**	The Menominees do not object to any of the matters contained in the proviso annexed to the resolution of the Senate of the U. S. dated June 25, 1832, so far as the same relate to the granting of 3 townships of land on the E. side of Winnebago lake to the Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown tribes. The Menominees object to all matters contained in the aforesaid Senate resolution having reference to the establishment of a new boundary line for the New York Indian tract (see description under treaty of Feb. 8, 1831), and in lieu thereof agree as follows: The said Menomonee nation hereby agree to cede for the benefit of the New York Indians along the southwestern boundary line of the present 500,000 acres described in the first article of the treaty of Feb. 8, 1831, as set apart for the New York Indians, a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning on the said treaty line at the old mill dam on Fox river, and thence extending up along Fox river to the little *Rapid Croche;* from thence running a NW. course 3 miles; thence on a line running parallel with the several courses of Fox river, and 3 miles distant from the river, until it will intersect a line running on a NW. course, commencing at a point 1 mile above the Grand Shute; thence on a line running NW. so far as will be necessary to include between the said last line and the line described as the southwestern boundary line of the 500,000 acres in the treaty aforesaid, the quantity of 200,000 acres; and thence running NE. until it will intersect the line forming the southwestern boundary line aforesaid; and from thence along the said line to the old mill dam, or place of beginning, containing 200,000

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Ceded Sept. 20, 1836	See 221	Indiana (detail).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 22, 1836		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836. This reserve overlapped the reserve at Mud creek established by Miami treaty of Oct. 23, 1826. (Dotted black lines.)	See 224	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836. This reserve overlapped the reserve of 10 sections at Mud creek established by Miami treaty of Oct. 23, 1826.	See 225	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Dec, 17, 1834, and again ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836.	See 201	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept 23, 1836	See 222	
There does not appear to have been any act of Congress of the date and character referred to. This tract was reserved to the Kaskaskia by treaty of Aug. 3, 1803. Boundaries not ascertained.		
An indefinite relinquishment, already covered by more specific cessions.		
	See 326, 327, 328	Kansas 2.
An indefinite relinquishment, already covered by more specific cessions.		
See treaty of Feb. 8, 1831, in this schedule, for the provisions of the Senate resolution.		
	See 158	Wisconsin 1.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1832 Oct. 27	Green Bay....	Stat. L., VII, 405	**Menomini....**	acres, excepting and reserving therefrom the *privilege* of Charles A. Grignon, for erecting a mill on Apple creek, etc., as approved by the Department of War, Apr. 22, 1831, and all confirmed private land claims on Fox river. And that in exchange for the above a quantity of land equal to that which is added to the southwestern side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on the Oconto creek, to be run and marked by the commissioner appointed by the U. S , so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations and St Regis tribe of Indians shall not exceed the quantity of 500,000 acres.
Oct. 29	Castor Hill, Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 410.	**Piankishaw and Wea.**	The Piankeshaws and Weas cede to the U. S. all right to lands in the states of Missouri and Illinois. The U. S. cede to the Piankeshaw and Wea tribes for their permanent residence, 250 sections of land within the limits of the survey of the lands set apart for the Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias, bounded E. by the western boundary line of the state of Missouri for 15 miles; N. by the southern boundary of the lands assigned to the Shawanoes; W. by lands assigned to the Peorias and Kaskaskias, and S. by the southern line of the original tract surveyed for the Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias, said tract being intended to include the present villages of the said Piankeshaws and Weas.
Dec. 29	Seneca agency, on headwaters of Cowskin river.	Stat. L., VII, 411.	**United Seneka and Shawnee.**	The united tribe of Seneca and Shawnee Indians hereby cede to the U. S. all the land granted to them on the W. side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, by treaties made respectively with the Senecas of Sandusky and the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees of Lewistown, Ohio, on July 20, 1831, and Feb. 28, 1831. In consideration of said lands described and ceded as above, the U. S. agree to grant by letters patent to the united tribe of Senecas and Shawnees in manner as hereinafter mentioned, the following tract of land lying on the E. side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, viz: bounded on the E. by the W. line of the state of Missouri; S. by the present established line of the Cherokee Indians; W. by Ne-o-sho or Grand river, and N. by a line running parallel with said S. line and extending so far from the present N. line of the Seneca Indians from Sandusky as to contain 60,000 acres, exclusive of the land now owned by said Seneca Indians, which said boundaries include, however, all the land heretofore granted said Senecas of Sandusky, on the E. side of Grand river, and the U. S. agree to grant said tract of land, by two letters patent, viz: 1. The N. half, in quantity, to be granted to the mixed band of the Senecas and Shawnees of Ohio. 2. The S. half, in quantity, to the Senecas from Sandusky aforesaid. The whole of the foregoing land to be occupied in common so long as the said tribes or bands shall desire the same. The said patents shall be granted in fee simple; but the lands shall not be ceded or sold without the consent of the U. S.
1833 Feb. 14	Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river.	Stat. L., VII, 414.	**Cherokee nation west of the Mississippi river.**	The U. S. agree to possess the Cherokees, and to guarantee it to them forever, of 7,000,000 acres of land, to be bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the old western territorial line of Arkansas territory, beginning 25 miles N. from the point where the territorial line crosses Arkansas river; thence running from said N. point S. on the said territorial line to the place where said territorial line crosses the Verdigris river; thence down said Verdigris river to the Arkansas river; thence down said Arkansas to a point where a stone is placed opposite to the E. or lower bank of Grand river at its junction with the Arkansas; thence running S. 44° W. 1 mile;

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
An indefinite relinquishment already covered by more specific cessions.		
	See 326, 327, 328.	Kansas 2.
This cession, or rather exchange, was made in order to effect a unification of these bands and also to reconcile a conflict with the Cherokee concerning the boundaries prescribed by treaty of 1828 with that tribe, and in regard to which the latter made some concessions by treaty of 1833.		
This tract comprised the present reserve of the Shawnee (No. 502); also, the present reserve of the Ottawa (No. 501); the present reserve of the Modok (No. 571), and that portion of the present Peoria, etc, reserve (No. 500) lying directly S. of the Quapaw. The Ottawa and Peoria, etc, tracts were ceded to them by the Seneka and Shawnee, Feb. 23, 1867.	See 500, 501, 504.	Indian Territory 2.
This tract comprised the present Seneka reserve (No. 499), and the present Wyandot reserve (No. 498). The present Wyandot tract was ceded to them by the Seneka by treaty of Feb. 23, 1867.	See 498, 499.	
The tract of country assigned to the Cherokee by treaty of 1828 was found to include a portion of the country assigned to the Creeks by treaty with the latter in 1826, and the foregoing modification of the boundaries prescribed by the treaty of 1828 with the Cherokee was made to adjust that conflict.	See 492, 489.	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1833 Feb. 14	Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas.	Stat. L., VII, 414	**Cherokee nation west of the Mississippi.**	thence in a straight line to a point 4 miles northerly from the mouth of the N. Fork of the Canadian; thence along the said 4 miles line to the Canadian; thence down the Canadian to the Arkansas; thence down the Arkansas to that point on the Arkansas where the eastern Choctaw boundary strikes said river, and running thence with the western line of Arkansas territory, as now defined, to the SW. corner of Missouri; thence along the western Missouri line to the land assigned the Senecas; thence on the S. line of the Senecas to Grand river; thence up said Grand river as far as the S. line of the Osage reservation, extended if necessary; thence up and between said S. Osage line, extended W. if necessary, and a line drawn due W. from the point of beginning to a certain distance W., at which a line running N. and S. from said Osage line to said due W. line will make 7,000,000 acres within the whole described boundaries. In addition to the 7,000,000 acres of land thus provided for and bounded, the U. S. further guarantee to the Cherokee nation a perpetual outlet W. and a free and unmolested use of all the country lying W. of the western boundary of said 7,000,000 acres, as far W. as the sovereignty of the U. S. and their right of soil extend: Provided, however, that if the saline or salt plain on the great western prairie shall fall within said limits prescribed for said outlet, the right is reserved to the U. S. to permit other tribes of red men to get salt on said plain in common with the Cherokees, and letters patent shall be issued by the U. S. as soon as practicable for the land hereby guaranteed. The Cherokee nation relinquish and quitclaim to the U. S. all the right, title, and interest which the Cherokees have or claim to have in and to all the land ceded or claimed to have been ceded to said Cherokee nation by the treaty of May 6, 1828, and not embraced within the limits or boundaries fixed in this present treaty or agreement. It is further agreed by the Cherokee nation that 1 mile square shall be reserved and set apart from the lands guaranteed as above, for the accommodation of the Cherokee agency, and the location of the same shall be designated by the Cherokee nation in conjunction with the agent of the U. S.
Feb. 14	Fort Gibson..	Stat. L., VII, 417.	**Muskogee or Creek.**	The U. S. agree, with the consent of the Creek and Cherokee delegates, this day obtained, that the Muskogee or Creek country W. of the Mississippi shall be embraced within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the N. Fork of Canadian river, and run northerly 4 miles; thence running a straight line so as to meet a line drawn from the S. bank of the Arkansas river opposite to the E. or lower bank of Grand river, at its junction with the Arkansas, and which runs a course S. 44° W. 1 mile, to a post placed in the ground; thence along said line to the Arkansas, and up the same and the Verdigris river to where the old territorial line crosses it; thence along said line N. to a point 25 miles from the Arkansas river, where the old territorial line crosses the same; thence running a line at right angles with the territorial line aforesaid, or W. to the Mexico line; thence along the said line southerly to the Canadian river, or to the boundary of the Choctaw country; thence down said river to the place of beginning. The lines hereby defining the country of the Muskogee Indians on the N. and E. bound the country of the Cherokees along these courses, as settled by the treaty concluded this day between the U. S. and that tribe. The U. S. agree to grant the foregoing lands by patent in fee simple to the Creek nation so long as they shall exist as a nation and continue to occupy the country hereby assigned them. It is mutually agreed that the lands assigned to the Creek nation as above shall be considered the property of the whole Creek nation, including those residing E. of the Mississippi. It is also agreed that the Seminole Indians of Florida, whose removal is provided for by their treaty of May 9, 1832, shall have a permanent home on the lands set apart for the Creeks,

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This definition of boundaries was made to meet the compromise arranged between the Creeks and the Cherokee concerning their conflicting claims.	See 404, 486, 487.	Indian Territory 2.
For fulfillment of this provision see treaties of Mar. 28, 1833, with the Seminole, and Jan. 4, 1845, and Aug. 7, 1856, with the Creeks and the Seminole jointly.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1833 Feb. 14	Fort Gibson..	Stat. L., VII, 417.	**Muskogee or Creek.**	and the Seminoles will hereafter be considered a constituent part of the Creek nation, but are to be located on some part of the Creek country by themselves. It is agreed that the country above provided for the Creeks shall be taken in lieu of and considered to be the country provided or intended to be provided by the treaty of Jan. 24, 1826, with the Creeks, for their occupation.
Feb. 18	Maumee, Ohio	Stat. L., VII, 420.	**Ottawa Indians residing on the Indian reserves on the Miami of Lake Erie and in the vicinity thereof.**	The said Ottawa Indians cede to the U. S. all their land on either side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, or on the Miami bay, consisting of the two following tracts, viz: 1. A tract of land granted to said Indians by the U. S. by the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, containing 34 square miles, and to include Tush-que-gan, or McCarty's village. 2. A tract of land reserved by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, and described as a tract of 4 miles square on the Miami bay, including the villages where Meskeman and Waugan live.
Mar. 28	Fort Gibson..	Stat. L., VII, 423.	**Seminole.....**	The Seminole Indians having by treaty of May 9, 1832, relinquished their claim to land in Florida and agreed to emigrate to the Creek country W. of the Mississippi river, and the consent of the Creeks having been obtained thereto by treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, there is therefore designated and assigned to the Seminole tribe for their separate future residence, forever, a tract within the limits assigned to the Creeks, and lying between the Canadian river and the north fork thereof, and extending W. to where a line running N. and S. between the main Canadian and N. branch will strike the forks of Little river, provided said W. line does not extend more than 25 miles W. from the mouth of said Little river.
May 13	....	Stat. L., VII, 424.	**Quapaw .....**	The Quapaw Indians hereby relinquish and convey to the U. S. all their right and title to the lands given them by the Caddo Indians on the Bayou Treache of Red river. The U. S. agree to convey to the Quapaw Indians 150 sections of land W. of the state line of Missouri and between the lands of the Senecas and Shawnees, not previously assigned to any other tribe of Indians, and which is expressly designed to be in lieu of their location on Red river, and to carry into effect the treaty of 1824, in order to provide a permanent home for them. The U. S. agree to convey the same by patent to them and their descendants as long as they shall exist as a nation or continue to reside thereon, and to protect them in their new residence against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.
June 18	Pope's, Fayette county, Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 427.	**Appalachicola band.**	The Appalachicola band relinquish all privileges to which they are entitled under treaty of Sept. 18, 1823, at Camp Moultrie, and surrender to the U. S. all right, title, and interest to a reservation of land made for their benefit and described as commencing on the Appalachicola at a point to include Yellow Hare's improvements; thence up said river 4 miles; thence W. 1 mile; thence southerly to a point 1 mile W. of the beginning, and thence E. to the beginning.
June 18	Pope's, Fayette county, Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 428.	**Certain chiefs in Florida.**	The chiefs and warriors parties to this treaty relinquish all privileges to which they are entitled under the treaty of Sept. 18, 1823, and surrender to the U. S. all their right, title, and interest to a reservation of land made for their benefit in the additional article of said treaty, and which is described as commencing on the Chattahoochie 1 mile below Econchatimico's house; thence up said river 4 miles; thence 1 mile W.; thence southerly to a point 1 mile W. of the beginning, and thence E. to the beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	182	Ohio (detail).
	183	Ohio (detail).
This provision was changed, and by treaty of Jan. 4, 1845, with the Creeks and the Seminole jointly it was provided that the latter might settle anywhere in the Creek country.		
The boundaries of this tract were never surveyed. It is included within the limits of the cession subsequently made by the Caddo, July 1, 1835.		
The Quapaw, by treaty of Nov. 15, 1824, ceded all their lands in Arkansas territory to the U. S. and agreed to accept a district within the territory of the Caddo Indians and to become merged with that tribe. This tract was on Bayou Treache, on the S. side of Red river. It was so subject to overflow as to result in much sickness among them and in the destruction of their crops. The Caddo refused to give them any other location or to incorporate them into their tribe. The Quapaw therefore returned to their old homes in Arkansas, where they became a nuisance to the white settlers. This treaty was made with a view to providing for them and removing them to a new home. The Quapaw, by treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, ceded for the use of the Peoria et al. a portion of the foregoing 150-section reserve, consisting of a tract off the W. end of the same, and which is designated on Indian Territory map No. 2 as No. 504.	See 503, 504, 505	Kansas 2, Indian Territory 2.
	184	Florida.
	185	Florida.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1833 **Sept. 21**	Oto village on the Platte.	Stat. L., VII, 429.	**Oto and Missouri.**	The Otoes and Missourias cede to the U. S. all their right and title to the lands lying S. of the following line, viz: Beginning on the Little Nemohaw river at the NW. corner of the land reserved by treaty at Prairie du Chien on July 15, 1830, in favor of certain half-breeds of the Omahas, Ioways, Otoes, Yancton, and Santie bands of Sioux, and running westerly with said Little Nemohaw to the head branches of the same; and thence running in a due W. line as far W. as said Otoes and Missourias have or pretend to have any claim.
Sept. 26	Chicago, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 431.	**Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi.**	The united nation of Chippewa, Ottowa, and Potawatamie Indians cede to the U. S. all their land along the western shore of Lake Michigan and between this lake and the land ceded to the U. S. by the Winnebago nation at the treaty of Fort Armstrong, made on Sept. 15, 1832, bounded on the N. by the country lately ceded by the Menominees and on the S. by the country ceded at the treaty of Prairie du Chien, made on July 29, 1829, supposed to contain about 5,000,000 acres. In part consideration of the above cession the U. S. agree to grant to said Indians a tract of country W. of the Mississippi river, to be assigned to them by the President of the U. S., to be not less than 5,000,000 acres, and to be located as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Boyer's river, on the E. side of the Missouri river; thence down the said river to the mouth of Naudoway river; thence due E. to the W. line of the state of Missouri; thence along the said state line to the NW. corner of the state; thence E. along the said state line to the point where it is intersected by the western boundary line of the Sacs and Foxes; thence N. along the said line of the Sacs and Foxes, so far as that when a straight line shall be run therefrom to the mouth of Boyer's river (the place of beginning) it shall include 5,000,000 acres. The U. S. agree to pay $2,000 to Wau-pon-eh-see and his band for the 5 sections of land reserved to them by treaty of July 29, 1829. The U. S. agree to pay $1,500 to Awn-kote and his band for the 4 sections of land reserved to them by treaty of July 29, 1829.
Sept. 27	Chicago, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 442.	**Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi.**	The said Indians cede to the U. S. all their land situate in the territory of Michigan S. of Grand river, being the reservation at Notawasepe, of 4 miles square, contained in the third clause of the second article of the treaty made at Chicago on Aug. 29, 1821. The said Indians further cede the reservation of 99 sections of land described in the treaty made at St Joseph on Sept. 19, 1827. The said Indians also cede to the U. S. the tract of land on St Joseph river opposite the town of Niles, and extending to the line of the state of Indiana, on which the villages of To-pe-ne-bee and Pokagon are situated, supposed to contain about 49 sections.
Oct. 9	Grand Pawnee Village on Platte river.	Stat. L., VII, 448.	**Confederated Pawnee, viz: Grand Pawnee, Pawnee Loup, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappaye residing on the Platte and Loup Fork.**	The Confederated bands of Pawnees aforesaid cede to the U. S. all their right and title in and to all the land lying S. of the Platte river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
Their claim was very indefinite, but from A. Chouteau's map of 1816 and subsequent maps it does not appear that their claim extended S. of Great Nemaha river.	186	Nebraska.
....	187	Wisconsin 1, Illinois 2.
The boundaries of this tract were altered by resolution of the U. S. Senate while that body had the approval of the treaty under consideration, which resolution bore date of May 22, 1834. The Indians did not consent to this modification in strict conformity with the resolution of the Senate, but under date of Oct. 1, 1834, still further changed the boundaries so as to read as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Boyer's river; thence down the Missouri river to a point thereon from which a due E. line would strike the NW. corner of the state of Missouri; thence along the said E. line to the NW. corner of said state; thence along the northern boundary line of Missouri till it strikes the line of the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians; thence northwardly along said line to a point from which a W. line would strike the sources of the Little Sioux river; thence along said W. line till it strikes the said sources of said river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence down the Missouri river to the beginning, provided the said boundary shall contain 5,000,000 acres; but should it contain more, then said boundaries are to be correspondingly reduced. This change of boundaries was approved by the Senate. The tract thus bounded was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of June 5 and 17, 1846.	See 265	Iowa 2.
Boundaries not ascertained.		
Boundaries not ascertained.		
....	188	Michigan 1.
....	189	Michigan 2.
....	190	Michigan 1.
....	191	Kansas 1, Nebraska.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1834 May 24	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 450.	**Chickasaw** ...	The Chickasaws so far have been unsuccessful in finding a country W. of the Mississippi adapted to their wants; should they succeed, however, the U. S. agree to protect and defend them against all intrusions from Indians or whites, and agree not to include them within the limits of any state or territory. By the sixth article of the treaty of Oct. 19, 1818, with the Chickasaws, it was provided that a commissioner should be appointed to mark the southern boundary of the tract ceded by that treaty. It is now agreed that the line which was run and marked on the part of the U. S. by the commissioner appointed in pursuance of said treaty shall be considered the true line to the extent that the rights and interests of the Chickasaws are concerned and no farther. The Chickasaw nation desire to close finally all the business they have on the E. side of the Mississippi, and they therefore cede to the U. S. a tract of land of 4 miles square, reserved to them by the fourth article of the treaty of Oct. 19, 1818.
Oct. 23	Forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 463.	**Miami**	The Miami tribe of Indians agree to cede to the U. S. the following-described tracts of land within the state of Indiana, being a part of reservations made to said tribe from former cessions, viz: 1. One tract of 36 sections at Flat Belly's village, a reserve made by the treaty of Wabash of 1826. 2. One tract of land about 23,000 acres, more or less, a reserve made at Wabash treaty, in 1826, of 5 miles in length on the Wabash river, extending back to Eel river. 3. One tract of 10 sections at White Raccoon's village, reserved at Wabash treaty of 1826. 4. One tract of 10 sections at Mud creek, on Eel river, reserved by treaty of 1826. 5. One reserve of 2 miles square on the Salamany river at the mouth of At-che-pong-qua creek, a reserve made at the treaty of St Mary's in 1818. 6. One tract, being a portion of the 10-mile square reserve made at the treaty of St Mary's of 1818, opposite the mouth of the river Aboutte, commencing at the NE. corner of said reserve, thence S. with the eastern boundary of the same 10 miles to the SE. corner of the reserve; thence W. with the southern boundary 1 mile; thence N. 9 miles; thence W. 9 miles; thence N. 1 mile to the NW. corner of said reserve; thence to the place of beginning. 7. Also a portion of their big reserve made at the treaty of St Mary's of 1818, situated SE. of the Wabash, extending along the Wabash river from the mouth of Salamany river to the mouth of Eel river. The part now ceded shall be embraced within the following bounds, to wit: Commencing on the Wabash river, opposite the mouth of Eel river; running up said Wabash river 8 miles; thence S. 2 miles; thence westwardly 1 mile; thence S. to the southern boundary of said reserve; thence along said boundary line 7 miles to the SW. corner; thence northerly with the western boundary line to the place of beginning. It is agreed that a patent in fee simple shall be issued by the President of the U. S. to John B. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami tribe, for a reserve of 10 sections at the forks of the Wabash, made to said tribe by treaty of Oct. 23, 1826.
Dec. 4	Lake Max-ee-nie-kue-kee, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 467.	**Potawatomi (Comoza's band).**	Com-o-za and his band cede to the U. S. the 2 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Potawattamie Indians on Tippecanoe river on Oct. 26, 1832.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
See Chickasaw treaty, June 22, 1852. It appears from the records of the General Land Office that no location nor plats giving evidence of the location of this reserve were ever returned to that office. Shortly after the treaty of 1818 it was leased by the Chickasaw to Robert P. Currin for 199 years. Several efforts were made by the lessees to manufacture salt, but they resulted unprofitably and were abandoned.		
	192	Indiana (detail).
	193	
	194	
	195	
	196	Indiana.
	197	Indiana (detail).
	198	Indiana.
From the foregoing cessions the U. S. granted 22½ sections of land to individuals.		
	199	Indiana (detail).
This cession having occurred prior to the extension of the public surveys over this region, the reserve of Comoza was never definitely located.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1834 Dec. 10	Camp on Tippecanoe river, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 467.	**Potawatomi (Mau-ke-kose or Muck Rose's band).**	This band cede to the U. S. 6 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Potawattamie Indians on Tippecanoe river, Oct. 26, 1832.
Dec. 16	Potawattimie Mills, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 468.	**Potawatomi** ..	Cede to the U. S. their title and interest to a reservation made to them at the treaty on the Tippecanoe river on Oct. 27, 1832, of 2 sections of land, to include their mills on said river.
Dec. 17	Logansport, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 469.	**Potawatomi (Mota's band).**	Mota and his band cede to the U. S. the 4 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Potawattamie Indians on Oct. 27, 1832.
1835 July 1	Caddo agency in State of Louisiana.	Stat. L., VII, 470.	**Caddo**	Said nation agree to cede to the U. S. all their land contained in the following boundaries, to wit: Bounded on the W. by the N. and S. line which separates the U. S. from Mexico between the Sabine and Red rivers wheresoever the same shall be defined and acknowledged to be by the two governments; On the N. and E. by the Red river from the point where the said N. and S. boundary line shall intersect the Red river, whether it be in the territory of Arkansas or the state of Louisiana, following the meanders of said river down to its junction with the Pascagoula bayou. On the S. by the said Pascagoula bayou to its junction with the Bayou Pierre; by said bayou to its junction with Bayou Wallace; by said bayou and Lake Wallace to the mouth of the Cypress bayou; thence up said bayou to the point of its intersection with the first mentioned N. and S. line following the meanders of the said water courses; but if the said Cypress bayou be not clearly definable, so far then from a point which shall be definable by a line due W. till it intersect the said first mentioned N. and S. boundary line, be the contents of land within said boundaries more or less. The said Caddos further agree to remove at their own expense within one year outside the boundaries of the U. S. and territories and to never more return to settle or establish themselves within the same as a nation or tribe.
Dec. 29	New Echota, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 478.	**Cherokee**	The Cherokee nation cede to the U. S. all the lands owned, claimed or possessed by them E. of the Mississippi river, and agree to remove W. of that river. The Cherokees fearing that the land granted to them by the U. S. as described in the treaties of May 6, 1828, and Feb. 14, 1833, will prove insufficient for the accommodation of their whole nation, the U. S. therefore agree to convey to the said Indians and their descendants, by patent in fee simple, the following additional tract of land situated between the W. line of the state of Missouri and the Osage reservation, beginning at the SE. corner of the same and runs N. along the E. line of the Osage lands 50 miles to the NE. corner thereof; and thence E. to the W. line of the state of Missouri; thence with said line S. 50 miles; thence W. to the place of beginning, estimated to contain 800,000 acres. But it is expressly understood that if any of the lands assigned the Quapaws shall fall within the aforesaid bounds the same shall be reserved and excepted out of the lands above granted and a pro rata reduction shall be made in the price to be allowed to the U. S. for the same by the Cherokees, which price it is agreed shall be $500,000. It is agreed that the military reservation at Fort Gibson shall be held by the U. S., but should the U. S. abandon said post and have no further use for the same, it shall revert to the Cherokee nation. The U. S. agree to extinguish for the benefit of the Cherokees the titles to the reservations within their country made in the Osage treaty of 1825 to certain half breeds.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	200	Indiana (detail).
This reserve was never definitely located, for the reason that the public surveys were not extended over this region until after the foregoing cession was made. The mills were located in sec. 9, T. 30, R. 3 E., on Manitou lake.		
	201	Indiana (detail).
	202	Arkansas 1, Louisiana.
	203	Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and bordering States.
This is the tract commonly known as the Cherokee Neutral Land. It was ceded in trust to the U. S. by treaty of July 19, 1866, with the condition that it should be sold for the benefit of the Cherokee.	See 490	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1836				
Mar. 26	Turkey Creek Prairie, State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 490.	**Potawatomi (Mes-quaw-buck's band).**	The foregoing chief and his band cede to the U. S. the 4 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832, on Tippecanoe river, but two of the sections were reserved for the use of Henry Ossum.
Mar. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 491.	**Ottawa and Chippewa.**	The Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians cede to the U. S. all the tract of country within the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Grand river of Lake Michigan on the N. bank thereof and following up the same to the line called for in the first article of the treaty of Chicago of Aug. 29, 1821; thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay river; thence with the line established by the treaty of Saganaw of Sept. 24, 1819, to the mouth of said river; thence NE. to the boundary line in Lake Huron between the U. S. and the British province of Upper Canada; thence northwestwardly following the said line as established by the commissioners acting under the treaty of Ghent, through the straits, and river St Mary's to a point in Lake Superior N. of the mouth of Gitchy Seebing or Chocolate river; thence S. to the mouth of said river and up its channel to the source thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of the Skonawba river of Green bay; thence down the S. bank of said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line through the ship channel into Green bay to the outer part thereof; thence S. to a point in Lake Michigan W. of the North cape or entrance of Grand river, and thence E. to the place of beginning at the cape aforesaid, comprehending all the lands and islands within these limits not hereinafter reserved. From the foregoing cession said tribes reserve for their own use, to be held in common, the following tracts for the term of five years and no longer except by permission of the U. S.: 1. One tract of 50,000 acres to be located on Little Traverse bay. 2. One tract of 20,000 acres to be located on the N. shore of Grand Traverse bay. 3. One tract of 70,000 acres to be located on or N. of the Pieire Marquetta river. 4. One tract of 1,000 acres to be located by Chingassanoo or the Big Sail, on the Cheboigan. 5. One tract of 1,000 acres to be located by Mujeekewis, on Thunder Bay river. There shall also be reserved for the Chippewas living N. of the straits of Michilimackinac the following tracts, viz: 1. One tract of 3 miles square on the N. shore of said straits between Point-au-Barbe and Mille Coquin river, including the fishing grounds in front thereof. 2. One tract of 3 miles square on the N. shore of said straits between Point-au-Barbe and Mille Coquin river, including the fishing grounds in front thereof. 3. The Beaver islands of Lake Michigan for the use of the Beaver Island Indians. 4. Round island opposite Michilimackinac as a place of encampment for the Indians. 5. The islands of the Chenos with a part of the adjacent N. coast of Lake Huron corresponding in length and 1 mile in depth. 6. Sugar island, with its islets, in the river of St Mary's.. 7. Six hundred and forty acres at the mission of the Little Rapids. 8. A tract commencing at the mouth of Pississowining river, S. of Point Iroquois; thence running up said stream to its forks; thence westward in a direct line to the Red Water lakes; thence across the portage to the Tacquimenon river and down the same to its mouth, including the small islands and fishing grounds in front of this reservation. 9. Six hundred and forty acres on Grand island .... 10. Two thousand acres on the mainland S. of Grand island. 11. Two sections on the northern extremity of Green bay, to be located by a council of chiefs.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	204	Indiana (detail).
This cession overlaps the Chippewa cession by treaty of Sept. 24, 1819	205	Michigan 1.
The general note below applies to this reserve.		
Surveyed in 1840. It comprised fractional Tps. 28, 29, and 30 N., R. 10 W., and continued to be occupied as an Indian reservation until the reserves contemplated by treaty of July 31, 1855, were designated.	206	Michigan 1.
Surveyed in 1840 on Manistee river and occupied as a reservation until 1848, when it was sold.	207	Michigan 1.
General Note.—After the selection by Mr Schoolcraft of the 20,000 and 70,000 acre reserves under this treaty, he was advised that the U. S. might conclude to allow the Indians to remain on the other reserves after the expiration of the five years. He was therefore instructed, Nov. 5, 1840, that the boundaries of all the reserves under this treaty ought to be marked. Aug. 23, 1844, the Indian Office advised the General Land Office that these reserves ought not to be surveyed as public lands, the Indians having been tacitly allowed to remain thereon since the treaty. In 1845 the assent of the Indians was obtained for the extension of the public surveys over these reserves, but no definite boundaries were marked out for them. As late as June 7, 1850, the Indian Office notified the General Land Office that the Indians still occupied these tracts and the latter must not be offered for sale as public lands. This state of affairs, in fact, continued until other provision was made by the treaty of 1855.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1836 **Mar. 28**	Washington, D. C.	**Stat. L., VII, 491.**	**Ottawa and Chippewa.**	**It is understood that the reservation for a place of fishing and encampment made under the treaty of St Mary's of June 16, 1820, remains unaffected by this treaty.** **It is agreed that as soon as the said Indians desire it, a deputation shall be sent to the W. of the Mississippi river, and to the country between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, to select a suitable place for the final settlement of said Indians, which the U. S. will forever guarantee and secure to said Indians.**
Mar. 29	Tippecanoe river in State of Indiana.	**Stat. L., VII, 498.**	**Potawatomi (band of Wau-ke-wa, Che-kose's only son).**	**The said chief and his band cede to the U. S. the 4 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832.**
Apr. 11	Tippecanoe river in State of Indiana.	**Stat. L., VII, 499.**	**Potawatomi (Aub-ba-naub-ba's band, by Pau-koo-shuck, his oldest son.)**	**Pau-koo-shuck, the chief, and the head men of Aub-ba-naub-ba's band cede to the U. S. the 36 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty on Tippecanoe river, on Oct. 26, 1832.** **The above-named Pau-koo-shuck and his band agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided for the Pottawatomie nation by the U. S. within two years.**
Apr. 22	Indian agency in State of Indiana.	**Stat. L., VII, 500.**	**Potawatomi (bands of O-kah-mause, Kee-waw-nay, Nee-bosh, and Mah-che-saw).**	**The foregoing chiefs and their bands cede to the U. S. the following lands, viz:** **1. Eight sections of land reserved for the bands of O-kaw-mause, Kee-waw-nay, and Nee-bosh by the treaty of Oct. 26, 1832.** **2. Two sections of land reserved for the band of Mah-che-saw by the treaty of Oct. 26, 1832.** **The above-named bands agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided by the U. S. for the Potawattamie nation within two years.**
Apr. 22	Indian agency in State of Indiana.	**Stat. L., VII, 501.**	**Potawatomi (bands of Nas-waw-kee and Quash-quaw).**	**The foregoing bands cede to the U. S. 3 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty concluded on Tippecanoe river, Oct. 26, 1832.** **The foregoing bands agree to give possession of said 3 sections of lands and to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided by the U. S. for the Potawattamie nation within two years.**
Apr. 23	Not stated....	**Stat. L., VII, 502.**	**Wyandot tribe in Ohio.**	**The Wyandot tribe of Indians in Ohio cede to the U. S. a strip of land 5 miles in extent on the E. end of their reservation in Crawford county in said state.** **Said tribe also cede 1 section of land lying in Cranberry swamp, on Broken Sword creek, being the 1 mile square specified and set forth in the treaty made with said tribe Sept. 29, 1817.** **Said tribe also cede 160 acres of land, which is to be received in the place and stead of an equal quantity set apart in a supplemental treaty with said Indians Sept. 17, 1818.**
May 9	Washington, D. C.	**Stat. L., VII, 503.**	**Swan-creek and Black-river bands of the Chippewa nation residing in Michigan.**	**The Swan-creek and Black-river bands of Chippewas cede to the U. S. the following tracts, reserved for them by treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, viz:** **1. One tract of 3 miles square, or 5,760 acres, on Swan creek, of Lake St Clair.** **2. One tract of 1¾ sections near Salt creek of said lake.** **3. One tract of one-fourth of a section at the mouth of the river Au Vaseau, contiguous to the preceding cession.** **4. One tract of 2 sections near the mouth of Black river, of the River St Clair.** **The U. S. agree to furnish said Indians 8,320 acres, or 13 sections, of land W. of the Mississippi or NW. of St Anthony's falls, to be located by an agent or officer of the Government.**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
	208	Indiana (detail).
	209	Indiana (detail).
Boundaries not ascertained.		
Boundaries not ascertained.		
	210	Indiana (detail).
	211	Ohio (detail).
This reserve comprised sec. 35, T. 1 S., R. 17	212	
This reserve comprised the NE. ¼ of sec. 2, T. 2 S., R. 17. The exchange was made in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May 26, 1824.	213	
	214	Michigan 1.
This tract really contained only 534 acres. See remarks under treaty of Nov. 17, 1807.	215	
This tract really contained 262.7 acres. See remarks under treaty of Nov. 17, 1807.	216	
This tract really contained only 1,200 acres. See remarks under treaty of Nov. 17, 1807.	217	
	See 417, 418	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1836 Aug. 5	Yellow river, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 505.	**Potawatomi (bands of Pe-pin-a-waw, No-taw-kah, and Mac-kah-tah-mo-ah).**	The foregoing bands cede to the U. S. 22 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Potawattamie tribe of Indians on Tippecanoe river on Oct. 26, 1832.
Sept. 3	Cedar Point, on Fox river, near Green bay, in Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 506.	**Menomini....**	The said Menomonie nation agree to cede to the U. S. all of that tract or district of country included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Wolf river and running up and along the same to a point on the N. branch of said river, where it crosses the extreme N. or rear line of the 500,000-acre tract heretofore granted to the New York Indians; thence following the line last mentioned in a northeastwardly direction 3 miles; thence in a northwardly course to the upper forks of the Menomonie river, at a point to intersect the boundary line between the Menomonie and Chippewa nation of Indians; thence following the said boundary line last mentioned in an eastwardly direction as defined and established by the treaty of the Little Bute des Mort in 1827, to the Smooth Rock or Shos-kin-aubie river; thence down the said river to where it empties into Green bay, between the Little and Great Bay de Noquet; thence up and along the W. side of Green Bay (and including all the islands therein not heretofore ceded) to the mouth of Fox river; thence up and along the said Fox river and along the W. side of Winnebago lake (including the islands therein) to the mouth of Fox river, where it empties into said lake; thence up and along said Fox river to the place of beginning (saving and reserving out of the district of country above ceded and described all that part of the 500,000-acre tract granted by the treaties between the Menomonies and the U. S. made on Feb. 8, 1831, and Oct. 27, 1832, which may be situated within the boundaries hereinbefore described), the quantity of land contained in the tract hereby ceded being estimated at about 4,000.000 acres. The said Menomonie nation also cede to the U. S. all that tract of country lying upon the Wisconsin river in said territory, and included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point upon said Wisconsin river 2 miles above the grant or privilege heretofore granted by said nation and the U. S. to Amable Grignon; thence running up and along said river 48 miles in a direct line; and being 3 miles in width on each side of said river; this tract to contain 8 townships, or 184,320 acres.
Sept. 10	....	Stat. L., VII, 510.	**Sioux of Wa-ba-shaw's tribe.**	The said tribe cede to the U. S. and quit claim all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river, and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands, fully authorizing the U. S. to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.
Sept. 17	Fort Leavenworth, on Missouri river.	Stat. L., VII, 511.	**Iowa tribe and the band of Sauk and Fox of the Missouri (residing W. of the state of Missouri).**	The said Indians cede to the U. S. and quit claim all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river, and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands, fully authorizing the U. S. to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary. The U. S. agree to assign to the Ioway tribe and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes the small strip of land on the S. side of the Missouri river lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Grand Nemahar river, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemahar, making 400 sections to be divided between the said Ioways and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes, the lower half to the Sacks and Foxes and the upper half to the Ioways.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
	218	Indiana (detail).
	219	Michigan 1, Wisconsin 1.
	220	Wisconsin 1.
This tract was covered by a previous cession by the Osage by treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.		
This tract was covered by a previous cession by the Osage by treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.	See 323, 428, 429, 430, 324.	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1836 Sept. 20	Chippewanaung, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 513.	Potawatomi, bands of To-i-sa's brother Me-mat-way and Che-quaw-ka-ko.	The foregoing Indians cede to the U. S. 10 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The said chiefs and their band agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided for the Potawattamie nation by the U. S. within two years.
Sept. 22	Chippewanaung, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 514.	Potawatomi Ma-sac's, band.	The foregoing chief and his band cede to the U. S. 4 sections of land reserved for him and his band by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The said chief and his band agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided for the Potawattimie nation by the U. S. within two years.
Sept. 23	Chippewanaung, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 515.	Potawatomi ..	The chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Patawattamies of the Wabash cede to the U. S. all the land belonging to said tribe in the state of Indiana and designated in the treaty of 1832 as reservations for the use of the following bands, viz: 1. For the band of Kin-krash, 4 sections .... 2. For the band of Che-chaw-kose, 10 sections .... 3. For the band of Ash-kum and Wee-si-o-nas, 16 sections . 4. For the band of We-saw, 4 sections .... 5. For the band of Mo-ta, 4 sections....................... 6. For the bands of Mi-no-quet, 4 sections................... The said chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Patawattamies of the Wabash agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided for the Patawattamie nation by the U. S. within two years.
Sept. 27	....	Stat. L., VII, 516.	Sauk and Fox.	The said Indians cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands, fully authorizing the U. S. to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.
Sept. 28	On the right bank of the Mississippi river in the county of Debuque and territory of Wisconsin, opposite Rock Island.	Stat. L., VII, 517.	Sauk and Fox.	The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. the reservation of 400 sections of land made to the Sacs and Foxes by the second article of the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832, as the same has been surveyed and laid off by order of the President of the U. S. The Ioway Indians having set up a claim to a part of the lands ceded by this treaty, it is provided that the President of the U. S. shall cause the validity and extent of said claim to be ascertained and upon a relinquishment thereof to the U. S. to cause a fair value to be paid to said Ioways therefor, and to deduct such amount from the consideration agreed to be paid to the Sacs and Foxes. The said confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians agree to remove from the lands ceded by this treaty by the 1st day of Nov., 1836, and it is expressly agreed that no band or party of said tribe shall plant, fish, or hunt on any portion of said ceded country after the date mentioned.
Oct. 15	Bellevue, Upper Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 524.	Oto, Missouri, Omaha, and Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux.	The said Indians cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river and S. of a line running due W. from the NW. corner of the state to the Missouri river, and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
	221	Indiana (detail). ✓
The tract as shown on the map includes the cession of Sept. 20, 1836	See 221	
The tract as shown on the map also includes the tract ceded by Mi-no-quet and his band by this treaty.	222	
	223	
This cession overlaps the cession of 10 sections at Mud creek on Eel river by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834, with the Miami.	224	
This cession overlaps the cession of 10 sections at Mud creek on Eel river by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834, with the Miami.	225	
Previously ceded by treaty of Dec. 17, 1834	See 201	
This tract is included within the cession made by Kin-krash and his band by this treaty.	See 222	
This cession is covered by the previous cession by the Osage in treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.		
	226	Iowa 1. ✓
This cession is covered by the previous cession by the Osage in treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1836 Nov. 30		Stat. L., VII, 527.	**Wahpekuta, Sisseton and Upper Medewakanton tribes of Sioux.**	The said Indians cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands, fully authorizing the U. S. to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.
1837 Jan. 14	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., VII, 528.	**Saginaw tribe of the Chippewa nation.**	The said tribe cede to the U. S. the following tracts of land lying within the boundaries of Michigan, viz: 1. One tract of 8,000 acres on the river Au Sable. 2. One tract of 2,000 acres on the Misho-wusk or Rifle river. 3. One tract of 6,000 acres on the N. side of the river Kawkawling. 4. One tract of 5,760 acres upon Flint river, including the site of Reaums village and a place called Kishkawbawee. 5. One tract of 8,000 acres on the head of the Cass (formerly Huron) river, at the village of Otusson. 6. One island in the Saganaw bay, estimated at 1,000 acres, being the island called Shaingwaukokaug, on which Mukokoosh formerly lived. 7. One tract of 2,000 acres at Nababish on the Saganaw river. 8. One tract of 1,000 acres on the E. side of the Saganaw river. 9. One tract of 640 acres at Great Bend on Cass river. 10. One tract of 2,000 acres at the mouth of Point Augrais river. 11. One tract of 1,000 acres on the Cass river at Menoquet's village. 12. One tract of 10,000 acres on the Shiawassee river at Ketchewaundaugumink or Big Lick. 13. One tract of 6,000 acres at the Little Forks on the Tetabwasing river. 14. One tract of 6,000 acres at the Black Bird's town on the Tetabwasing river. 15. One tract of 40,000 acres on the W. side of the Saganaw river. 16. One tract of 10,000 acres at Big Rock on Shiawassee river. The said Indians shall have the right of living upon the tracts at the river Augrais and Musho-wusk or Rifle rivers on the W. side of Saganaw bay, for the term of five years, during which time no white man shall be allowed to settle on said tracts under a penalty of $500. The said tribe agrees to remove from the state of Michigan as soon as a proper location can be obtained, either W. of lake Superior or at such place W. of the Mississippi and SW. of the Missouri river as the legislation of Congress may indicate. The U. S. agree to pay to said tribe as one of the parties to the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, the sum of $1,000 to quiet their claim to two reservations of land of 2 sections each, lying in Oakland county, Mich., which were ceded to the U. S. by the Pottowattomies of St Joseph's on Sept. 19, 1827.
Jan. 17	Doaksville near Fort Towson in Choctaw country.	Stat. L., VII, 605.	**Choctaw and Chickasaw.**	It is agreed by the Choctaws that the Chickasaws shall have the privilege of forming a district within the limits of their country, to be held on the same terms that the Choctaws now hold it, except the right of disposing of it (which is held in common by the Choctaws and Chickasaws), to be called the Chickasaw district of the Choctaw nation. The said Chick-

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This cession is covered by the previous cession by the Osage in treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.		
When the public surveys were extended over this region, there were no Indians living on this tract, and, the surveyors having no one to point out to them the desired limits of the reserve, it was never surveyed as an Indian reserve.		
The Indians reserved a right of residence on this tract for five years	227	Michigan 1.
	228	
	229	
	230	
	231	
	232	
	233	
	234	
The Indians reserved a right of residence on this tract for five years	235	
	236	
See note concerning this tract under treaty of Sept. 24, 1819. An error was made in copying the treaty whereby this reserve became confused with the one at Big Rock. The intention was to cede both the 3,000-acre tract at Ketchewaundaugumink or Big Lick and the 10,000-acre tract at Big Rock. The language of the treaty cedes "10,000 acres on Shiawassee river, at Ketchewaundaugumink or Big Lick." To correct this error a supplemental article to the treaty was concluded Oct. 27, 1841.	237	Michigan 2
	238	Michigan 1.
	239	
	240	
See note concerning this tract opposite No. 12, or 3,000-acre reserve at Ketchewaundaugumink or Big Lick.	241	
By treaty of Dec. 20, 1837, a reserve was promised this tribe on Osage river, but they declined to remove thereto, and no tract was therefore surveyed for them.		
See treaty of Sept. 19, 1827.		
These boundaries were modified by treaty of Nov. 5, 1854, and again June 22, 1855.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1837 Jan. 17	Doaksville near Fort Towson in Choctaw country.	Stat. L., VII, 605.	**Choctaw and Chickasaw.**	asaw district shall be bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the N. bank of Red river at the mouth of Island Bayou, about 8 or 10 miles below the mouth of False Wachitta; thence running N. along the main channel of said bayou to its source; thence along the dividing ridge between the Wachitta and Low Blue rivers to the road leading from Fort Gibson to Fort Wachitta; thence along said road to the line dividing Musha-la-tubbee and Push-meta-haw districts; thence eastwardly along said district line to the source of Brushy creek; thence down said creek to where it flows into the Canadian river, 10 or 12 miles above the mouth of the S. fork of the Canadian; thence W. along the main Canadian river to its source, if in the limits of the U. S., or to those limits; and thence due S. to Red river and down Red river to the beginning.
Feb. 11	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 532	**Potawatomi bands of Chee-chaw-kose, Ash-kum, Wee-saw or Lou-ison, Muck-kose and Qui-qui-to.**	The said bands sanction and assent to the provisions of the treaties concluded on Aug. 5 and Sept. 23, 1836, in which were ceded to the U. S. certain lands in the state of Indiana reserved for said bands by the treaties of Oct. 26 and 27, 1832, and hereby cede to the U. S. all their interest in said lands and agree to remove to a country that may be provided for them by the President of the U. S., SW. of the Missouri river, within two years from the ratification of this treaty. The U. S. agree to convey by patent to the Potawatomies of Indiana a tract of country on the Osage river SW. of the Missouri river sufficient in extent and adapted to their habits and wants. The U. S. agree to purchase the "five sections in the prairie near Rock village" reserved for Qui-qui-to in the second article of the treaty of Oct. 20, 1832, for the sum of $4,000.
July 29	St. Peter's (at the confluence of St Peter's and Mississippi rivers), in Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 536	**Chippewa**	The said Chippewa nation cede to the U. S. the tract of country bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi rivers, between 20 and 30 miles above where the Mississippi is crossed by the 46° of N. latitude, and running thence to the N. point of Lake St Croix, one of the sources of the St Croix river; thence to and along the dividing ridge between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi to the sources of the Ocha-sua-sepe, a tributary of the Chippewa river; thence to a point on the Chippewa river 20 miles below the outlet of Lake De Flambeau; thence to the junction of the Wisconsin and Pelican rivers; thence on an E. course 25 miles; thence southerly on a course parallel with that of the Wisconsin river to the line dividing the territories of the Chippewas and Menomonies; thence to the Plover portage; thence along the southern boundary of the Chippewa country to the commencement of the boundary line dividing it from that of the Sioux, half a day's march below the falls on the Chippewa river; thence with said boundary line to the mouth of Wah-tap river at its junction with the Mississippi, and thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning.
Sept. 29	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 538	**Sioux**	Said Indians cede to the U. S. all their land E. of the Mississippi river and all their islands in said river.
Oct. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 540	**Sauk and Fox** ..	The Sacs and Foxes make to the U. S. the following cessions, viz: 1. Of a tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres lying W. and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the U. S. in the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the U. S., and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last-mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about 25 miles.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This reserve was set apart in Kansas and the Indians removed to it in 1840, but ceded it in 1846, when, the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi becoming merged with them, they removed to a reserve between the Shawnee and the Delawares. Boundaries not ascertained.		
	242	Minnesota 1, Wisconsin 1.
	243	Minnesota 1, Wisconsin 1.
This tract was partially surveyed by Charles Bracken in 1839. The line ran from a point on Red Cedar river, 40 miles from the Mississippi, W. 25 miles, 51 chains and 10 links; thence N. 9 degrees and 55 minutes W., 69 miles, 2 chains and 32 links; thence with the cession line of 1832, S. 29¼ degrees E., 75 miles, 14 chains and 50 links to beginning. This constituted the upper half of the cession and contained 544,035$\frac{54}{100}$ acres. The survey was then suspended on account of sickness of the surveyor.	244	Iowa 1

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1837 Oct. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 540.	**Sauk and Fox.**	2. Of all right or interest in the land ceded by said confederated tribes on July 15, 1830, which might be claimed by them under the phraseology of the first article of said treaty.
Oct. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 542	**Yankton tribe of Sioux.**	The Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians cede to the U. S. all the right and interest in the land ceded by the treaty concluded July 15, 1830, which they might be entitled to claim by virtue of the phraseology employed in the second article of said treaty.
Oct. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 543	**Sauk and Fox of Missouri.**	The Missouri Sac and Fox Indians make the following cessions to the U. S., viz: 1. Of all right or interest in the country between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and the boundary line between the Sac and Fox and the Sioux Indians, described in the second article of the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, to the full extent to which said claim was recognized in the third article of said treaty, and of all interest or claim by virtue of the provisions of any treaties since made by the U. S. with the Sacs and Foxes. 2. Of all right to locate for hunting or other purposes on the land ceded in the first article of the treaty of July 15, 1830, which, by the authority therein conferred on the President of the U. S., they may be permitted by him to enjoy. 3. Of all claims or interest under the treaties of Nov. 3, 1804, Aug. 4, 1824, July 15, 1830, and Sept. 17, 1836, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations have been made.
Nov. 1	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 544.	**Winnebago...**	The Winnebago nation of Indians cede to the U. S. all their land east of the Mississippi river. The said Indians agree, further, to relinquish the right to occupy, except for the purpose of hunting, a portion of the land held by them W. of the Mississippi, included between that river and a line drawn from a point 20 miles distant therefrom on the southern boundary of the neutral ground to a point equidistant from the said river on the northern boundary thereof. But this stipulation shall not be so construed as to invalidate their title to the said tract. The said Indians agree to remove, within eight months from the ratification of this treaty, to that portion of the neutral ground W. of the Mississippi which was conveyed to them in the second article of the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832, and the U. S. agree that the said Indians may hunt upon the western part of said neutral ground until they shall procure a permanent settlement.
Nov. 23	St Louis, Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 547.	**Iowa.........**	The Ioway Indians cede to the U. S. all right and interest in the land ceded by the treaty concluded with them and other tribes on July 15, 1830, which they might be entitled to claim by virtue of the phraseology employed in the second article of said treaty.
Dec. 20	Flint River, Michigan.	Stat. L., VII, 547.	**Saginaw tribe of Chippewa.**	The U. S. agree to reserve a location for said tribe on the head waters of the Osage river, in the country visited by a delegation of the said tribes during the present year, to be of proper extent agreeably to their numbers, embracing a due proportion of wood and water and lying contiguous to tribes of kindred language. Nor shall anything contained in the sixth article of the treaty of Jan. 14, 1837, entitle them at this time to a location in the country W. of Lake Superior.
1838 Jan. 15	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 550.	**The several tribes of New York Indians.**	The several tribes of New York Indians hereby cede and relinquish to the U. S. all their right, title, and interest to the lands secured to them at Green Bay by the Menomonie treaty of 1831, excepting the following tract, on which a part of the New York Indians now reside, viz: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of the French grants at Green bay and running thence southwardly to a point on a line to be run from the Little Cocalin, parallel to a line

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
	See 151 and 152	Minnesota 1, Missouri 1, Iowa 1. Iowa 1.
This tract was fully covered by the previous Osage cession of 1808.		
Fully covered by previous cessions.		
	See 151	Minnesota 1, Missouri 1, Iowa 1.
For the nature of these claims, see provisions of foregoing treaties.		
	245	Wisconsin 1.
An absolute cession of this entire tract was made by treaty of Oct. 13, 1846	See 267	Iowa 2, Minnesota 2.
	See 151, 152	Minnesota 1, Missouri 1, Iowa 1.
The Indians refused to remove, and the reserve promised on Osage river was not set apart for them.		
A portion of this tract was afterward, by treaty of 1854 with the Menomini, assigned to them for their future home.	246	Wisconsin 2.
This was intended for the occupancy of the New York Indians (principally Oneida) settled at Green bay. See also treaty with the Green Bay Oneida, Feb. 3, 1838.	247	Wisconsin 2.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1838 Jan. 15	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 550.	**The several tribes of New York Indians.**	of the French grants and 6 miles from Fox river; from thence on said parallel line northwardly 6 miles; from thence eastwardly to a point on the NE. line of the Indian lands, and being at right angles to the same. In consideration of the above cession and relinquishment by the New York Indians the U. S. agree to set apart the following tract of country, situated directly W. of the state of Missouri, as a permanent home for all the New York Indians now residing in the state of New York, or in Wisconsin, or elsewhere in the U. S., who have no permanent homes, which country is described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the W. line of the state of Missouri, at the NE. corner of the Cherokee tract, and running thence N. along the W. line of the state of Missouri 27 miles to the southerly line of the Miami lands; thence W. so far as shall be necessary, by running a line at right angles and parallel to the W. line aforesaid, to the Osage lands, and thence easterly along the Osage and Cherokee lands to the place of beginning, to include 1,824,000 acres of land, being 320 acres for each soul of said Indians as their numbers are at present computed. To have and to hold the same in fee simple to the said tribes or nations of Indians by patent from the President of the U. S., issued in conformity with the provisions of the third section of an act of Congress approved May 28, 1830, with full power and authority in the said Indians to divide said lands among the different tribes or bands in severalty, with the right to sell and convey to and from each other under such laws and regulations as may be adopted by the respective tribes, acting by themselves, or by a general council of the said New York Indians acting for all the tribes collectively. The Oneidas are to have their lands in the Indian territory in the tract set apart for the New York Indians, adjoining the Osage tract, and that hereinafter set apart for the Senecas; and the same shall be so laid off as to secure them a sufficient quantity of timber for their use. It is agreed with the Senecas that they shall have for themselves and their friends, the Cayugas and Onondagas, residing among them, the easterly part of the tract set apart for the New York Indians, and to extend so far W. as to include one-half section of land for each soul of the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas residing among them; and if there shall not be sufficient timber land for their use, the President shall add sufficient thereto for their accommodation. The Tuscarora nation agree to accept the country set apart for them in the Indian territory, and to remove there within five years, and continue to reside there. It is further agreed that they shall have their lands in the Indian country at the forks of the Neasha river, which shall be so laid off as to secure a sufficient quantity of timber for their accommodation. If on examination they are not satisfied with this location, the President shall designate another location for them. The Tuscaroras own in fee simple 5,000 acres of land in Niagara county, New York, conveyed to them by Henry Dearborn, which they wish to sell before removing W. Therefore they convey the same to the U. S., to be held in trust for them, and authorize the President to sell and convey the same and to invest the same for their benefit. The Senecas sell to Ogden and Fellows the tract of land lying in the county of Erie and state of New York commonly known as the Buffalo Creek reservation, and containing by estimation 49,920 acres. Also the tract in the counties of Erie, Chautauque, and Cattaraugus, in said state, commonly known as the Cattaraugus reserve, and containing by estimate 21,680 acres. Also the tract in the county of Cattaraugus commonly known as the Allegany reservation, and containing by estimation 30,469 acres.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
The treaty provides that this tract is intended as a home for the Seneka, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tuskarora, Oneida, St Regis, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown Indians residing in the state of New York, and was to be divided equally among them according to their respective numbers, viz: On the Seneka reservation—Seneka, 2,309; Onondaga, 194; Cayuga, 130; total, 2,633. Onondaga at Onondaga, 300; Tuskarora, 273; St Regis in New York, 350; Oneida at Green bay, 600; Oneida in New York, 620; Stockbridge, 217; Munsee, 132, and Brothertown, 360.	248	Kansas 2.
After this tract was set apart the Indians, with few exceptions, refused to remove to and occupy it. The Tonawanda band of Seneka released all their claim to an interest in it by treaty of 1857. After remaining unoccupied for many years the Indian right was declared forfeited and the tract restored to the public domain, except in the case of 10,215.63 acres in the NE. part, which were allotted to 32 of the New York Indians who had removed to and settled upon the reserve. These allotments are colored blue on the map, while the balance of the reserve is red. The occupancy of these 32 Indians was not, however, permanent, and by act of Congress of Feb. 19, 1873, provision was made for the sale of these allotments to white settlers, the proceeds to be paid to the allottees or their heirs. See also acts of June 23, 1874, and Apr. 17, 1878.	249	Kansas 2.
....	See 39	New York.
By treaty of May 20, 1842, this reserve was transferred back to the Seneka by Ogden and Fellows.	See 45	New York.
By treaty of May 20, 1842, this reserve was transferred back to the Seneka by Ogden and Fellows.	See 38	New York.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1838 Jan. 15	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 550.	**The several tribes of New York Indians.**	**Also the tract lying in Erie and Genesee counties commonly known as the Tonawando reservation, and containing by estimation 12,800 acres.**
				The Tuscaroras sell to Ogden and Fellows the tract lying in Niagara county and commonly known as the Tuscarora reservation, or Seneca grant, containing 1,920 acres, being the lands occupied by them and not included in the lands conveyed to them by Henry Dearborn.
Feb. 3	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 566.	**Oneida (First Christian and Orchard parties, residing at Green Bay).**	**The First Christian and Orchard parties of Oneida Indians cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the land set apart for them in the first article of the treaty with the Menomonies of Feb. 8, 1831, and the second article of the treaty with the same tribe of Oct. 27, 1832.** **From the foregoing cession there shall be reserved to the said Indians, to be held as other Indian lands are held, a tract of land containing 100 acres for each individual, and the lines of which shall be so run as to include all their settlements and improvements in the vicinity of Green Bay.**
Oct. 19	Great Nemaha agency.	Stat. L., VII, 568.	**Iowa**	**The Ioway tribe of Indians cede to the U. S.:** **1. All right or interest in the country between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and the boundary between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, described in the second article of the treaty made with these and other tribes on Aug. 19, 1825, to the full extent to which such claim is recognized in the third article of said treaty, and all interest or claim by virtue of the provisions of any treaties since made by the U. S. with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.** **2. All claims or interest under the treaties of Aug. 4, 1824, July 15, 1830, and Sept. 17, 1836, except so much of the last-mentioned treaty as secures to them 200 sections of land, etc.**
Nov. 6	Forks of the Wabash, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 569.	**Miami**	**The Miami tribe of Indians hereby cede to the U. S.:** **1. All that tract of land lying S. of the Wabash river and included within the following bounds, to-wit: Commencing at a point on said river where the western boundary line of the Miami reserve intersects the same, near the mouth of Pipe creek; thence S. 2 miles; thence W. 1 mile; thence S. along said boundary line 3 miles; thence E. to the Mississinnewa river; thence up the said river with the meanders thereof to the eastern boundary line of the said Miami reserve; thence N. along said eastern boundary line to the Wabash river; thence down the said last-named river with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning.** **2. The reservation on the Wabash river below the forks thereof, made by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 6, 1818.** **3. The residue of the reservation opposite the mouth of the river Abouette, made by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 6, 1818.** **4. The reservation at the mouth of a creek called Flat Rock, where the road to White river crosses the same, made by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 6, 1818.**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
Between the contract of Sept. 15, 1797, with Robert Morris, establishing the Tonawanda reservation, and this treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, the area of this reserve was reduced, by arrangement with the state of New York, from 71 square miles to 12,800 acres. This latter area was the quantity purchased by Ogden and Fellows. It is within the limits of the original reserve, and its boundaries are colored red. For the subsequent history of this reserve, see note to treaty of Nov. 5, 1857, in this schedule.	See 40	New York.
The Tuskarora removed in 1780 from Oneida and settled on the site of this reserve. Here the Seneka gave them 1 square mile of land, commonly known as the Seneka grant. It was intended to be numbered among the reservations retained by the Indians in the treaty and contract of Sept. 15, 1797, with Robert Morris, but was inadvertently omitted. The Holland Land Company, however (as grantees of Robert Morris), not only recognized the title of the Tuskarora, but gave them 2 square miles adjoining. These 3 square miles constitute the reserve as shown on the map. Subsequent to 1804 the Tuskarora, having sold their lands in North Carolina, purchased from Henry Dearborn with the proceeds thereof 4,329 acres additional and adjoining their reserve. The boundaries of this addition have not been obtained, though it adjoins the 3-square mile tract on the S. and E. They still occupy the reserve in spite of the conveyance to Ogden and Fellows by this treaty. It overlaps on the 4-mile strip ceded to the British by the Six Nations in 1765.	250	New York.
This is simply a reiteration on the part of the Green Bay Oneida of the cession made by the New York Indians by treaty of Jan. 15, 1838.	See 246	Wisconsin 2.
This constitutes the present Oneida reserve at Green Bay	See 247	Wisconsin 2.
Fully covered by previous cessions.		
Fully covered by previous cessions.		
....	251	Indiana (detail).
....	252	
....	253	
....	254	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1838 Nov. 6	Forks of the Wabash, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 569.	**Miami**	5. Also the reservation of land made for the use of said tribe at Seek's village, on Eel river, by the second article of a treaty concluded on Oct. 23, 1826. From the cession first above described the Miami tribe reserve for the band of Me-to-sin-ia the following tract of land, to wit: Beginning on the eastern boundary line of the Big reserve, where the Mississinnewa river crosses the same; thence down said river with the meanders thereof to the mouth of the creek called Forked Branch; thence N. 2 miles; thence in a direct line to a point on the eastern boundary line 2 miles N. of the place of beginning; thence S. to the place of beginning, supposed to contain 10 square miles. The U. S. stipulate to possess the Miami tribe of Indians of, and guaranty to them forever, a country W. of the Mississippi river, to remove to and settle on, when the said tribe may be disposed to emigrate from their present country, and that guaranty is hereby pledged; and the said country shall be sufficient in extent, and suited to their wants and condition, and be in a region contiguous to that in the occupation of the tribes which emigrated from the states of Ohio and Indiana. And when the said tribe shall have emigrated, the U. S. shall protect the said tribe in their rights and possessions against the injuries, encroachments, and oppressions of any persons or tribes whatsoever.
1839 Jan. 11	Fort Gibson, W. of Arkansas.	Stat. L., VII, 576.	**Great and Little Osage.**	The Great and Little Osage Indians make the following cessions to the U. S.: 1. Of all title or interest in any reservation heretofore claimed by them within the limits of any other tribe. 2. Of all claim or interest under the treaties of Nov. 10, 1808, and June 2, 1825, except so much of the latter as is contained in the sixth article thereof, and the said Indians bind themselves to remove from the lands of other tribes and to remain within their own boundaries. The U. S. agree to purchase the reservations provided for individuals in the fifth article of the treaty of June 2, 1825, at not exceeding $2 per acre, to be paid to the respective reservees, excepting, however, from this provision the tracts that were purchased in the fourth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of Dec. 29, 1835.
Sept. 3	Stockbridge, Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 580.	**Stockbridge and Munsee, residing on Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin territory.**	The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes (formerly of New York) cede to the U. S. the E. half of the tract of 46,080 acres of land which was laid off for their use on the E. side of Lake Winnebago in pursuance of the treaty made by George B. Porter, commissioner for the U. S., and the Menominee nation of Indians on Oct. 27, 1832, the said E. half hereby ceded to contain 23,040 acres, to be of equal width at the N. and S. ends, and to be divided from the W. half of said tract of 46,080 acres by a line to be run parallel to the E. line of said tract. It is agreed that an exploring party not exceeding three in number may visit the country W., if the Indians shall consider it necessary, and that whenever those who are desirous of emigrating shall signify their wish to that effect the U. S. will defray the expenses of their removal W. of the Mississippi and furnish them with subsistence for one year after their arrival in their new homes.
1840 Nov. 28	Forks of the Wabash, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 582.	**Miami**	The Miami tribe of Indians cede to the U. S. all that tract of land on the S. side of the Wabash river, not heretofore ceded and commonly known as "the residue of the Big Reserve," being all of their remaining lands in Indiana. It is further stipulated that the U. S. convey by patent to Me-shing-go-me-sia, son of Ma-to-sin-ia, the tract of land reserved by the second article of the treaty of Nov. 6, 1838, to the band of Ma-to-sin-ia, to be held in trust by said Meshing-go-me-sia for his band.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	255	Indiana (detail). ✓
By treaty of Nov. 28, 1840, this reserve was held in trust for Me-shing-go-me-sia (son of Me-to sin-ia) and his band. By act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, the reserve was partitioned among the band and patents issued in severalty. From the foregoing cessions the U. S. granted 50 sections of land to individuals.	256	Indiana (detail). ✓
This tract is described in the twelfth (additional) article of the treaty of Nov. 28, 1840.	See 329, 330	Kansas 2.
This was an indefinite claim and is covered by the cessions of other tribes.		
....	257	Wisconsin 2.
This plan was never carried out, as the exploring party rendered an unfavorable report.		
The provision below practically reserves from this cession the Me-to-sin-ia tract.	258	Indiana. ✓
This tract was partitioned among the members of this band under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 1, 1872.	See 256	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1840 Nov. 28	Forks of the Wabash, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 582.	**Miami**	It is hereby stipulated that the Miami tribe of Indians shall remove to the country assigned them W. of the Mississippi within five years from this date. And the U. S. stipulates to set apart and assign to the Miamies for their occupancy W. of the Mississippi a tract of country bounded on the E. by the state of Missouri, on the N. by the country of the Weas and Kaskaskias, on the W. by the Pottawatomies of Indiana, and on the S. by the land assigned to the New York Indians, estimated to contain 500,000 acres.
1842 Mar. 17	Upper Sandusky, Crawford county, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 607.	**Wyandot**.....	The Wyandott nation of Indians cede to the U. S. all that tract of land situate in the county of Crawford and state of Ohio commonly known as the residue of the large reserve, being all of their remaining lands in the state of Ohio and containing 109,144 acres more or less. The said nation also cede to the U. S. all their right to the Wyandott reserve on both sides of the river Huron, in the state of Michigan, containing 4,996 acres, and being all the remaining lands claimed or set apart for them in the state of Michigan. In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. grant to the Wyandott nation a tract of land W. of the Mississippi river, to contain 148,000 acres, and to be located upon any lands owned by the U. S. now set apart or that may in future be set apart for Indian use and not already assigned to any other tribe or nation. The chiefs of the Wyandott nation hereby agree to remove their whole people to the W. of the Mississippi river. There shall be reserved from sale and forever devoted to public use 2 acres of ground as near as can be in a square form, to include the stone meetinghouse and burying ground near to and N. of Upper Sandusky; 1 acre to include the burying ground on the bank near the council house at Upper Sandusky, and one-half acre to include the burying ground on the farm of Silas Armstrong, which several lots of ground shall ever remain open and free to all persons for the purpose of interment and houses of worship and for no other purposes whatever.
May 20	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 586.	**Seneka**	Thomas L. Ogden and Joseph Fellows agree that the Seneca nation (notwithstanding the provisions of the treaty of Jan. 15, 1838), shall and may continue in the occupation of the whole of the two tracts of land called the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations with the same right and title possessed by them before said treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, saving and reserving to the said Ogden and Fellows the right of preemption and all other right and title which they then had to said tracts of land. The Seneca nation in view of the foregoing and other considerations, grant and confirm to said Ogden and Fellows the whole of the two tracts of land commonly called the Buffalo Creek and the Tonnewanda reservations, and all the right and interest therein of said nation.
Oct. 4	La Pointe of Lake Superior, in Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 591.	**Chippewa of the Mississippi and Lake Superior.**	The Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior cede to the U. S. all the country within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Chocolate river of Lake Superior; thence northwardly across said lake to intersect the boundary line between the U. S. and the Province of Canada; thence up said Lake Superior to the mouth of the St Louis or Fond du Lac river (including all the islands in said lake); thence up said river to the American Fur Company's trading post at the southwardly bend thereof about 22 miles from its mouth; thence S. to intersect the line of the treaty of July 29, 1837, with the Chippewas of the Mississippi; thence along said line to its southeastwardly extremity near the Plover portage on the Wisconsin river; thence northeastwardly along the boundary line between the Chippewas and Menomonees, to its eastern termination (established by the treaty held with the Chippewas,

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*cation*
The Miami removed to Kansas in accordance with this provision. The tract thus assigned them was partly ceded by them to the U. S. by treaty of June 5, 1854. The remainder was disposed of partly under provisions of the same treaty and partly in accordance with treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, supplemented by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1873.	See 329, 330	Kansas 2.
The act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1843, provides for the sale of these lands..	259	Ohio (detail).
This reserve was established by treaty of Sept. 20, 1818. An act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1843, provides for the sale of these lands.	260	Michigan 2.
The U. S. failed to give them this tract and they purchased, Dec. 14, 1843, of the Delawares, 39 sections off the E. end of their reserve in Kansas.	See 263	Kansas 2.
After the conclusion of the treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, it was found that many of the Seneka were firm in their determination not to give up the reservations sold to Ogden and Fellows by that treaty. Accordingly a compromise was arranged which resulted in this treaty of 1842 whereby Ogden and Fellows agreed to permit the Seneka to retain the occupancy of the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reserves, and the Seneka on their part agreed to give Ogden and Fellows immediate possession of the Buffalo Creek and Tonawanda reserves. This agreement was complied with so far as the Buffalo Creek reservation was concerned, but it became necessary in 1857 to negotiate another treaty with the Tonawanda Seneka to adjust differences concerning the occupancy of that reserve.	See 38, 45	New York.
	See 39, 40	New York.
....	261	Wisconsin 1, Michigan 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1842 Oct. 4	La Pointe of Lake Superior, in Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 591.	**Chippewa of the Mississippi and Lake Superior.**	Menomonees, and Winnebagoes at Butte des Morts, Aug. 11, 1827), on the Skonawby river of Green bay; thence northwardly to the source of Chocolate river; thence down said river to its mouth, the place of beginning; it being the intention of the parties to this treaty to include in this cession all the Chippewa lands eastwardly of the aforesaid line running from the American Fur Company's trading post on the Fond du Lac river to the intersection of the line of the treaty made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, July 29, 1837.
Oct. 11	Sac and Fox agency, Territory of Iowa.	Stat. L., VII, 596.	**Sauk and Fox.**	The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. all the lands W. of the Mississippi river to which they have any claim or title. The Indians reserve a right to occupy for three years from the signing of this treaty all that part of the land above ceded which lies W. of a line running due N. and S. from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines river, which rocks will be found about 8 miles in a straight line from the junction of the White Breast with the Des Moines. Upon the ratification of this treaty the U. S. agree to assign a tract of land suitable and convenient for Indian purposes to the Sacs and Foxes for a permanent home for them and their descendants, which tract shall be upon the Missouri river or some of its waters.
1843 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., V, 645.	**Stockbridge and Munsee.**	Provides for subdivision and allotment in severalty of their remaining lands.
Dec. 14	Agreement between Delawares and Wyandot.	Stat. L., IX, 337.	**Delaware and Wyandot.**	By the terms of this agreement the Wyandot purchased of the Delawares 39 sections off the E. end of their reserve on Kansas river.
1845 Jan. 4	Creek agency.	Stat. L., IX, 821.	**Creek and Seminole.**	The Creeks agree that the Seminoles may settle in any part of the Creek country, and the U. S. agree that the N. and W. boundaries of the Creek country shall be distinctly marked.
1846 Jan. 14	Methodist mission in the Kansas country.	Stat. L., IX, 842.	**Kansa**	The Kansas tribe cede to the U. S. 2,000,000 acres of land on the E. part of their country, embracing the entire width, 30 miles, and running W. for quantity. It being doubtful whether there would be a sufficiency of timber left for the use of the Kansas after taking off the foregoing cession, it was agreed that if such should prove to be the case after survey the President should cause to be selected and laid off for the Kansas tribe a suitable country near the western boundary of the land ceded by this treaty. In consideration of which the Kansas cede to the U. S. the balance of the reservation not ceded by the first article of this treaty.
June 5 and 17	Agency on Missouri river near Council Bluffs and Potawatomi creek.	Stat. L., IX, 853.	**Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa.**	These tribes cede to the U. S. all the lands to which they have claim of any kind whatsoever, and especially the tracts or parcels of land ceded to them by the treaty of Chicago, and subsequent thereto, and now in whole or in part possessed by their people, lying and being N. of the river Missouri and embraced in the limits of the territory of Iowa. Also all that tract of country lying and being on or near the Osage river and W. of the state of Missouri. These cessions, however, were not to affect the title of said Indians to any grants or reservations made to them by former treaty.
Aug. 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., IX, 871.	**Cherokee**	Patent to be issued to Cherokee nation for their lands......... "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokees agree that country assigned them by treaties of 1833 and 1835 shall belong to whole nation.
Aug. 6	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., IX, 55.	**Stockbridge and Munsee.**	Repeals act of Mar. 3, 1843 ....

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
As shown on the map, a red line through the middle separates the part immediately ceded from the portion to be surrendered at the end of three years.	262	Iowa 1.
A tract was assigned them adjoining the Shawnee on the S. It overlapped and included a portion of the tract assigned to the Potawatomi by treaty of Feb. 11, 1837. The latter, however, ceded their tract by treaty of June 5 and 17, 1846, which left the title clear for the Sauk and Fox. The extent of the overlap is shown on Kansas map 2.	See 419, 494	Kansas 2.
Part of the tribe refused to be governed by this act, and Congress repealed it by act of Aug. 6, 1846.		
This agreement was approved by act of Congress, July 25, 1848	263	Kansas 2.
Disagreements having arisen between the Creeks and the Seminole, a treaty was concluded Aug. 7, 1856, by which the Creeks ceded to the Seminole, for the separate use of the latter, a tract between Canadian river and its north fork and from the mouth of Pond creek to 100° W. longitude.		
Insufficient timber was found to exist, and the contingent cession of their whole reserve became effective. The U. S. thereupon selected for them another reserve, as agreed.	264	Kansas 1.
This tract was supposed to join the Shawnee lands on the S., but upon survey was found to include a part of the latter tract. The Shawnee, however, ceded this portion of their reserve in 1854, and all trouble was obviated.	See 420, 421	Kansas, 2.
Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, Potawatomi of the Prairie, Potawatomi of the Wabash, and Potawatomi of Indiana become united under common designation of Potawatomi nation.	265	Iowa 2.
The reserve assigned the Sauk and Fox by treaty of Oct. 11, 1842, overlaps this tract. (For description see treaty of Feb. 11, 1837.)	266	Kansas 2.
This tract lay on both sides of Kansas river, between the Shawnee and the Delaware.	See 433, 434	Kansas 2.
A patent dated Dec. 31, 1838, had already been issued to the Cherokee for their lands under the provisions of articles 2 and 3 of the treaty of 1835 and the act of Congress approved May 28, 1830.		
It was found impracticable to carry this act into effect, and to adjust all difficulties a new treaty was concluded Nov. 24, 1848, by which the Indians agreed to cede all remaining lands and remove W. of the Mississippi.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1846 Oct. 13	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., IX, 878.	**Winnebago**	Cede all claim to land and especially to "Neutral ground" assigned them by treaty of Sept. 15, 1832. U. S. agree to give them a tract of not less than 800,000 acres N. of St Peter's river and W. of the Mississippi.
1847 Aug. 2	Fond du Lac of Lake Superior.	Stat. L., IX, 904.	**Chippewa of the Mississippi and Lake Superior.**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi rivers; thence up the Crow Wing river to the junction of that river with the Long Prairie river; thence up the Long Prairie river to the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians; thence southerly along said boundary line to a lake at the head of Long Prairie river; thence in a direct line to the sources of the Watab river; thence down the Watab river to the Mississippi river; thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning. Also all the interest and claim which the said Indians, parties to this treaty, have in a tract of land lying upon and N. of Long Prairie river and called One day's hunt.
Aug. 21	Leech Lake	Stat. L., IX, 908.	**Chippewa (Pillager band).**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Beginning at the south end of Otter-Tail lake; thence southerly on the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians to Long Prairie river; thence up said river to Crow Wing river; thence up Crow Wing river to Leaf river; thence up Leaf river to the head of said river; and from thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.
1848 July 25	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., IX, 337.	**Delaware and Wyandot.**	Approves agreement of Dec. 14, 1843, between Delawares and Wyandots.
July 29	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., IX, 264.	**Catawba**	Provides for removal of Catawba Indians W. of the Mississippi as soon as a home shall be obtained for them.
				Appropriation made for Cherokees in North Carolina to be used in their removal W. of the Mississippi whenever they assent.
Aug. 6	Fort Childs, on Grand Island.	Stat. L., IX, 949.	**Pawnee (Four confederated bands).**	Cede tract therein described as follows: Commencing on the S. side of the Platte river 5 miles W. of post "Fort Childs;" thence due N. to the crest of the bluffs N. of said Platte river; thence E. and along the crest of said bluffs to the termination of Grand island, supposed to be about 60 miles distant; thence S. to the southern shore of said Platte river; and thence W. and along the southern shore of said Platte river to the place of beginning. A plat of this tract is inserted in this treaty.
Oct. 18	Lake Pow-aw-hay-Kon-nay, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., IX, 952.	**Menomini**	Cede all their lands in the state of Wisconsin U. S. give them all land ceded by Chippewas Aug. 2 and Aug. 21, 1847, except tract assigned to Winnebagoes, Oct. 13, 1846.
Nov. 24	Stockbridge, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., IX, 955.	**Stockbridge**	Cede to U. S. the remaining township granted to them by Menomonee treaty of Feb. 8, 1831. To remove in one year to lands to be set apart for them, W. of the Mississippi river, of not less than 72 sections.
1849 Sept. 9	Valley of Cheille [Chelly.]	Stat. L., IX, 974.	**Navaho**	U. S. agree at an early date to fix boundaries of Navajo country.
Dec. 30	Abiquiu, New Mexico.	Stat. L., IX, 984.	**Uta**	U. S. agree at an early date to fix boundaries of Utah country.
1850 Apr. 1	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., IX, 987.	**Wyandot**	The Wyandots cede to the U. S. all claim they have under treaty of Mar. 17, 1842, to a reservation of 148,000 acres in Indian territory, the U. S. paying them for this claim at the rate of $1.25 per acre.
1851 Mar. 19			**Si-yan-te, Po-to-yan-ti, Co-co-noon, A-pang-asse, Aplache, and A-wall-a-che.**	Reserve a tract between Mercede and Tuolumne river Cede claim to all other country

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	267	Iowa 2, Minnesota 2.
The Winnebago ceded this tract by treaty of Feb. 27, 1855	See 361	Minnesota 2.
As the boundary line between these Indians and the Pillager was indefinite, it was agreed that the U. S. should not occupy this tract until this line should be defined and settled to the satisfaction of the Pillager.	268	Minnesota 1.
	269	Minnesota 1.
Negotiations with the Cherokee failed to obtain their consent to furnish the Catawba a reserve without payment of its value, for which purpose there were no funds available.		
Never carried into effect, except in the cases of a few individuals who consented to and did remove.		
	270	Nebraska 1.
	271	Wisconsin 1.
They refused to remove and occupy this tract, and by treaty May 12, 1854, relinquished all right to it and were assigned a reserve on Wolf river in Wisconsin.	See 321	Minnesota 2.
See note to treaty of Feb. 5, 1856	272	Wisconsin 2.
See note to treaty of Feb. 5, 1856.		
See note to treaty of June 1, 1868.		
This tract consisted of 39 sections purchased by them from the Delawares, Dec. 14, 1843.	See 263	Kansas 2.
This division in severalty was made and the lands disposed of by the individual allottees.		
	273	California 1.
	274	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1851 Apr. 29			How-ech-ee, Chook-cha-nee, Chow-chil-lie, Po-ho-nee-chee, Nook-choo, Pit-cat-chee, Cas-son, Toom-na, Tall-in-chee, Pas-ke-sa, Wa-cha-et, I-tach-ee, Cho-e-nem-nee, Cho-ki-men-a, We-mal-che, and No-to-no-to.	Reserve a tract between Chowchilla and Cah-wia rivers
May 13			Ta-che, Cah-wia, Yo-kol, To-lum-ne, Wic-chum-ne, Hol-cu-ma, To-e-ne-che, Tu-huc-mach, In-tim-peach, Choi-nuck, We-mil-che, and No-to-no-to.	Reserve a tract between Cah-wia and Chowchilla rivers
May 30			Ko-ya-te, Wo-la-si, New-chow-we, Wack-sa-che, Pal-wis-ha, Po-ken-well, and Ya-wil-chine.	1. Reserve a tract between Cah-wia and King's rivers 2. Reserve a tract on King's river Parties to treaties of Apr. 29, May 13, and May 30, 1851, cede all territory not reserved by said treaties.
May 28			I-o-no-hum-ne, We-chil-la, Su-ca-ah, Co-to-plan-e-nee, Chap-pah-sim, and Sage-wom-nee.	Reserve a tract on Stanislaus river Cede all claim to territory outside of reserve
June 3			Chu-nute, Wo-wol, Yo-lum-ne, and Co-ye-tie.	1. Reserve a tract for Chu-nute and Wo-wol tribes between Tulare and Buena Vista lakes. 2. Reserve a tract for Yo-lum-ne and Co-ye-tie tribes between Tule river, Paint creek, Emigrant road, and Sierra Nevadas. Cede all claims to territory outside of reserved tracts
June 10			Cas-take, Te-jon, San Imiri, Uva, Car-i-se, Buena Vista, Se-na-hu-ow, Ho-lo-cla-me, So-ho-nut, To-ci-a, and Hol-mi-uk.	Reserve a tract between Tejon pass and Kern river Cede all claim to territory outside of reserved tract

LAND CESSIONS–Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	275	**California 1.**
	276	
	277	
	278	
	279	
	280	
	281	
	282	
	283	
	284	
	285	
	286	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded.	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1851 July 18	....	....	Das-pia, Ya-ma-do, Yol-la-mer, Wai-de-pa-can, On-o-po-ma, Mon-e-da, Wan-nuck, Nem-shaw, Be-no-pi, and Ya-cum-na.	Reserve a tract between Bear and Yuba rivers.................. Cede all claim to other territory ....
July 23	Traverse des Sioux, Minnesota.	Stat. L., x, 949.	Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).	These bands cede to the U. S. all their lands in the state of Iowa, and also all their lands in the territory of Minnesota lying E. of the following line, to wit: Beginning at the junction of the Buffalo river with the Red river of the North; thence along the western bank of said Red river of the North to the mouth of the Sioux Wood river; thence along the western bank of said Sioux Wood river to lake Traverse; thence along the western shore of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the junction of Kampeska lake with the Tchan-kas-an-data or Sioux river; thence along the western bank of said river to its point of intersection with the northern line of the state of Iowa, including all the islands in said rivers and lake. The U. S. set apart for their use all that tract of country on either side of the Minnesota river, from the western boundary of the lands herein ceded, E. to the Tchay-tam-bay river on the N., and to Yellow Medicine river on the S. side, to extend on each side a distance of not less than 10 miles from the general course of said river, the boundaries of said tract to be marked out by as straight lines as practicable.
Aug. 1	....	....	Mi-chop-da, Es-ki-un, Ho-lo-lu-pi, To-to, Su-nu, Che-no, Bat-si, Yut-duc, and Sim-sa-wa.	Reserve a tract on Feather river .... Cede all claim to other territory ....
Aug. 5	Mendota, Minnesota.	Stat. L., x, 954.	Sioux (Medewakanton and Wahpekuta)	Cede same lands ceded by See-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands, treaty of July 23, 1851. Reserve tract 10 miles wide on each side of Minnesota river....
Aug. 16	....	....	Noe-ma-noe-ma, Y-lac-ca, and Noi-me-noi-me.	Reserve a tract on Sacramento river .... Cede all claim to other territory ....
Aug. 20	....	....	Ca-la-na-po, Ha-bi-na-po, Da-no-ha-bo, Mo-al-kai, Che-com, How-ku-ma, Cha-nel-kai, and Me-dam-a-rec.	Reserve a tract on Clear lake.. Cede all claim to other territory ....
Aug. 22	....	....	Sai-nell, Yu-ki-as, Mas-su-ta-ka-ya, and Po-mo.	Cede all claim to territory and agree to remove to Clear lake reserve.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	287	California 1.
....	288	
Senate struck out this provision and agreed to pay 10 cents per acre for this tract, also to give another tract in lieu thereof. Subsequently, by act of Congress, July 31, 1854, the original treaty provision was allowed to stand. It seems that all the rights and claims of these Indians under this treaty not consummated were abrogated and annulled by the first section of the act of Feb. 16, 1863.	289 (See 414, 440)	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1, Iowa 1.
....	290	California 1.
....	291	
....	See 289	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1, Iowa 1.
Same remarks apply to this as to reserve by third article of treaty of July 23, 1851.	See 414, 440	Minnesota 1.
....	293	California 1.
....	294	
....	295	
....	296	
....	297	

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1851 **Sept. 9**	....	....	**Co-lu, Wil-lay, Co-ha-ma, Tat-nah, Cha, Doc-duc, Cham-et-ko, and Toc-de.**	Reserve a tract on Sacramento river .... Cede all claim to other territory ....
Sept. 17[1]	**Fort Laramie.**	**Revised Indian Treaties, 1047.**	**Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Crow, Assiniboin, Gros Ventre, Mandan, and Arikara.**	Boundaries of the Sioux or Dahcotah nation defined: Commencing at the mouth of the White Earth river, on the Missouri river; thence in a southwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte river; thence up the N. fork of the Platte river to a point known as the Red Bute, or where the road leaves the river; thence along the range of mountains known as the Black hills to the head waters of Heart river; thence down Heart river to its mouth; and thence down the Missouri river to the place of beginning. Boundaries of the Gros Ventre, Mandan, and Arrickara nations defined as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Heart river; thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellowstone river; thence up the Yellowstone river to the mouth of Powder river, in a southeasterly direction, to the head waters of the Little Missouri river; thence along the Black hills to the head of Heart river; and thence down Heart river to the place of beginning. Boundaries of the Assinaboin: Commencing at the mouth of Yellowstone river; thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Muscle-shell river; thence from the mouth of the Muscle-shell river in a southeasterly direction until it strikes the head waters of Big Dry creek; thence down that creek to where it empties into the Yellowstone river, nearly opposite the mouth of Powder river; and thence down the Yellowstone river to the place of beginning. Boundaries of the Blackfoot: Commencing at the mouth of Muscle-shell river; thence up the Missouri river to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky mountains, in a southerly direction, to the head waters of the northern source of the Yellowstone river; thence down the Yellowstone river to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard creek; thence across to the head waters of the Muscle-shell river; and thence down the Muscle-shell river to place of beginning. Boundaries of the Crow: Commencing at the mouth of Powder river, on the Yellowstone; thence up Powder river to its source; thence along the main range of the Black hills and Wind River mountains to the head waters of the Yellowstone river; thence down the Yellowstone river to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard creek; thence to the head waters of the Muscle-shell river; thence down the Muscle-shell river to its mouth; thence to the head waters of Big Dry creek; and thence to its mouth. Boundaries of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe: Commencing at the Red Bute, or the place where the road leaves the N. fork of the Platte river; thence up the N. fork of the Platte river to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky mountains to the head waters of the Arkansas river; thence down the Arkansas river to the crossing of the Santa Fé road; thence in a northwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte river; and thence up the Platte river to the place of beginning. The foregoing nations, however, do not abandon any rights or claims they may have to other lands.
Sept. 18	....	....	**Cu-lee, Yas-see, Loc-lum-ne, and Wo-pum-ne.**	Reserve a tract on Consumnes river .... Cede all claim to other territory ....

---

[1] Treaty of Fort Laramie never ratified.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
....	298 299	California 1.
....		
The tract herein described included only a portion of what was subsequently recognized as Sioux territory.		
These Indians subsequently claimed to own country on the N. side of the Missouri river also, and by treaty of July 27, 1866, ceded it. This treaty was never ratified, and their relations with the government remained unsettled until, by Executive order of Apr. 12, 1870, they were assigned a reserve in lieu of the country assigned them by Fort Laramie treaty of 1851. This reserve, with the exception of a small tract on the N. side of Missouri river, comprised part of their recognized territory by the Fort Laramie treaty of 1851, the remainder of that tract being considered as ceded.	See 529, 620, 621	Dakota 1, Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
The Assiniboin ceded this country by treaty in 1866, which treaty was never ratified, but by their acceptance of a home on the reserve for the Blackfoot, Blood, Gros Ventre, Piegan, and River Crow, established Apr. 15, 1874, they practically relinquished it.	300	Montana 1, Dakota 1.
See the third article of the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, which designates this country as a common hunting ground for various tribes.	See 398, 399	Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
A portion o this tract was ceded by treaty of May 7, 1868. Another portion was relinquished by agreement of June 12, 1880, and the remainder constitutes a portion of their present reserve.	See 619, 635, 517	Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
Their W. and S. boundaries as herein defined follow the Rocky mountains from the source of N. fork of Platte river to the head waters of the Arkansas and thence down the Arkansas to the crossing of the Santa Fé trail. This treaty evidently contemplated that their southern boundary should leave the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the main Arkansas river near the present site of Leadville. Commissioner Greenwood, however, who visited them in 1860, carried the southern limit of their country to the head waters of the Purgatory or Las Animas branch of the Arkansas, and the tract reserved by them in the treaty of Feb. 18, 1861, includes a part of this latter country. The Comanche also possessed an indefinite claim to portions of this region. See treaty of Feb. 18, 1861, for the cession.	See 426, 477	Nebraska, Wyoming 1, Colorado 1, Kansas 1.
....	301 302	California 1.
....		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1851 Oct. 6	....	....	**Poh-lik, or Lower Klamath, Peh-tuck, or Upper Klamath, and Hoo-pah, or Trinity river.**	Reserve a tract on Klamath river Cede all claim to other territory
Nov. 4	....	....	**O-de-i-lah, I-ka-ruck, Ko-se-tah, I-da-kar-i-waka-ha, Wat-sa-he-wa, and E-eh.**	Reserve a tract on the upper Klamath river Cede claim to all other territory
1852 Jan. 5	....	....	**San Luis Rey, Kah-wè-a, and Co-com-cah-ra.**	Reserve a tract in SW. California Cede claim to all other territory
Jan. 7	....	....	**Diegueño**	Reserve a tract on S. line of California Cede claim to all other territory
June 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 974.	**Chickasaw**	Question of title to reserve of 4 miles square on Big Sandy, in Tennessee, set apart by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior.
July 1	Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Stat. L., x, 979.	**Apache**	U. S. to settle and adjust Apache boundaries
1853 Sept. —	....	....	**Tejon, Castake, San Imirio, et al.**	Superintendent Beale establishes a reserve, called Tejon Pass
Sept. 10	Table Rock, Oregon territory.	Stat. L., x, 1018.	**Rogue River Indians**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point 1 mile below the mouth of Applegate creek, on the south side of Rogue river, running thence southerly to the highlands dividing the waters of Applegate creek from those of Althouse creek; thence along said highlands to the summit of the Siskiyou range of mountains; thence easterly to Pilot rock; thence northeasterly to the summit of the Cascade range; thence northerly along the said Cascade range to Pitt's peak, continuing northerly to Rogue river; thence westerly to the head of Jump-off-jo creek; thence down said creek to the intersection of the same with a line due N. from the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning. Indians to retain temporary occupancy of a portion of the ceded country until a reserve is assigned them, bounded as follows: Commencing on the N. side of Rogue river, at the mouth of Evans creek, thence up said creek to the upper end of a small prairie bearing in a northwesterly direction from Table mountain, or Upper Table rock; thence through the gap to the S. side of the cliff of the said mountain; thence in a line to Rogue river, striking the southern base of lower Table rock; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	303	California 1.
....	304	
The first of these tribes was commonly called Upper Klamath; the next three, Shasta Valley Indians; and the last two, Scotts Valley Indians.	305	
....	306	
....	307	
....	308	
....	309	
....	310	
See treaty of May 24, 1834.		
The U. S. never formally complied with the provision of this treaty by establishing the specific boundaries of the Apache, but according to the reports of Superintendent Merriwether and Lieutenant Mowry, in 1854 and 1857, respectively, the various bands of Apache occupied or claimed the country extending from the Comanche territory on the E. to Colorado river on the W. and lying S. of the Uta, Navaho, and Paiute. Within these general limits, however, were small tracts occupied by other tribes, such as Pima and Maricopa, Papago, Yuma, Moki, etc.		
This reserve was surveyed, shortly after its location, by H. D. Washburn, and contained about 75,000 acres. Nov. 25, 1856, the Secretary of the Interior ordered its reduction to 25,000 acres, to bring it within the limits prescribed by act of Mar. 3, 1855. The boundaries of the reduced reserve were never surveyed. Subsequently, ex-superintendent Beale and others obtained patents under old Spanish grants for most of the land covered by the original reserve. Measures were therefore taken to remove the Indians and to abandon the reserve. The last of the Indians were removed to Tule River reserve, as reported by Superintendent Wiley, July 11, 1864. The tract shown on the map exhibits the boundaries of the reserve as originally surveyed.	311	California 2.
....	312	Oregon 1, California 2.
The boundaries of the country reserved under this clause are shown by dotted red lines. It was known as Table Rock reserve, and was abandoned and the Indians removed in 1855.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation.*
1853 Sept. 19	Cow Creek, Oregon territory.	Stat. L., x, 1027.	Umpqua (Cow Creek band).	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing on the N. bank of the south fork of Umpqua river, at the termination of the highlands dividing the waters of Myrtle creek from those of Day's creek; thence running easterly along the summit of said range to the headwaters of Day's creek; thence southerly, crossing the Umpqua river, to the headwaters of Cow creek; thence to the dividing ridge between Cow creek and Grave creek; thence southwesterly along said divide to its junction with the ridge dividing the waters of Cow creek from those of Rogue river; thence westerly and northerly around on said ridge to its connection with the spur terminating opposite the mouth of Myrtle creek; thence along said spur to a point on the same NW. of the eastern line of Isaac Baily's land claim; thence SE. to Umpqua river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.
				Indians to retain temporary occupancy of a portion of the ceded country until a reserve is assigned them, which reserved portion was bounded as follows: Commencing on the S. side of Cow creek, at the mouth of Council creek, opposite William H. Riddle's land claim, thence up said creek to the summit of Cañon mountain; thence westerly along said summit 2 miles; thence northerly to Cow creek, at a point on the same 1 mile above the falls; thence down said creek to place of beginning.
1854 Mar. 15	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1038.	Oto and Missouri.	These tribes cede to U. S. all their country W. of the Missouri river, excepting a strip of land on the waters of the Big Blue river, 10 miles in width, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main branch of the Big Blue river in a W. or SW. direction from Old Fort Kearney, at a place called by the Indians the "Islands;" thence W. to the western boundary of the country hereby ceded; thence in a northerly course with said western boundary 10 miles; thence E. to a point due N. of the starting point and 10 miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning. It was stipulated that this reserve should be 25 miles long by 10 wide, if the bounds described failed to give this extent.
				Relinquish all claim to any land on E. side of Missouri river...
				Grant right of way for roads and railroads through their reserve.
Mar. 16	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1043.	Omaha.......	Cede country described as follows: All their lands W. of the Missouri river and S. of a line drawn due W. from a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri, due E. of where the Ayoway river disembogues out of the bluffs to the western boundary of the Omaha country, reserving their territory N. of said line, with the understanding that if it should prove unacceptable other lands shall be assigned them, not exceeding 300,000 acres.
				Relinquish all claim to any land on E. side of Missouri river...
				Grant right of way for construction of roads and railroads through their reserve.
May 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1048.	Delaware	They cede to the U. S. all right in lands lying W. of the state of Missouri, situate in the fork of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, described in supplementary article to treaty of Oct. 3, 1818; Sept. 24, 1829, and Oct. 19, 1829; also their interest in the "outlet" mentioned in said supplementary article, excepting land sold the Wyandots, and excepting that part of said country lying E. and S. of a line beginning at a point on the line between the land of the Delawares and half-breed Kanzas, 40 miles in a direct line W. of the boundary between the Delawares and Wyandots; thence N. 10 miles; thence in an easterly course to a point on the S. bank

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
....	313	Oregon 1.
....	314	Nebraska.
The boundaries of the new reservation were changed by supplemental treaty of Dec. 9, 1854, and it was finally located farther to the S. and E.	See 595 and 626.	Nebraska (eastern portion).
This claim was indefinite, and is more specifically covered by cessions of other tribes.		
According to the report of their agent, in 1842, the Omaha claimed the country bounded by Missouri river on the E., by Shell creek on the W., by Platte river on the S., and by the Ponka country on the N.	315	Nebraska.
This proposed reserve N. of Ayoway (Iowa) river was found to be unsuitable, and the President assigned them a reserve fronting on Missouri river and including the waters of Blackbird creek.	See 467, 570, 636, 637.	Nebraska.
This relinquishment was indefinite, and referred to territory already covered by more specific cessions of other tribes.		
....	316	Kansas 2.
Reserve partly ceded May 30, 1860, and partly by treaty, July 4, 1866............	See 425, 488.	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1854 May 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1048.	**Delaware**	of Big Island creek, which shall also be on the bank of the Missouri river where the usual high-water line of said creek intersects the high-water line of said river. Article 12 grants right of way for roads, highways, and railroads. Four sections within this cession to be confirmed to "Christian Indians" upon payment of $2.50 per acre.
May 10	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1053.	**Shawnee**	Cede tract granted them by treaties of Nov. 7, 1825, and Aug. 8, 1831, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the western boundary of the state of Missouri 3 miles south of where said boundary crosses the mouth of Kansas river; thence continuing S. and coinciding with said boundary for 25 miles; thence due W. 120 miles; thence due N until said line shall intersect the southern boundary of the Kansas reservation; thence due E., coinciding with the southern boundary of said reservation, to the termination thereof; thence due N., coinciding with the eastern boundary of said reservation, to the southern shore of the Kansas river; thence along the southern shore of said river to where a line from the place of beginning drawn due W., will intersect the same; estimated at 1,600,000 acres. U. S. grant them 200,000 acres of the ceded tract for future home, to be selected between the Missouri state line and a line parallel thereto and W. thereof, 30 miles distant, which parallel line shall be drawn from the Kansas river to the southern boundary of the country herein ceded. Part of this tract was allotted in severalty and sold by allottees, and part was retained in common by Black Bob's band. Sundry small tracts were set apart for missionary and church societies. Right of way was granted for roads and railroads through the reserve.
May 12	Falls of Wolf river, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., x, 1064.	**Menomini**	Cede all lands assigned to them by treaty of Oct. 18, 1848 ...... U. S. give them for future home a tract on Wolf river, in Wisconsin, commencing at the SE. corner of T. 28 N., R. 16 E. of fourth principal meridian, running W. 24 miles; thence N. 18 miles; thence E. 24 miles; thence S. 18 miles to the place of beginning, the same being townships 28, 29, 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16.
May 17	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1069.	**Iowa**	Ioways cede to the U. S. all their interest in lands assigned them by treaty of Sept. 17, 1836, except that portion embraced in the following bounds: Beginning at the mouth of the Great Nemahaw river, where it empties into the Missouri; thence down the Missouri river to the mouth of Noland's creek; thence due S. 1 mile; thence due W. to the S. fork of the Nemahaw river; thence down the said fork with its meanders to the Great Nemahaw river, and thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning. Grant one-half section to Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and one-half section to John B. Roy. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.
May 18	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1074.	**Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.**	Cede tract assigned them by treaty of Sept. 17, 1836 .... Reserve tract of 50 sections, to be selected either within or without the limits of ceded tract. Reserve one section, including mill and farm, for two years. Grant one-fourth section to Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.
May 18	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1078.	**Kickapoo**.....	Cede part of tract assigned them by treaties of Oct. 24 and Nov. 26, 1832. Reserve 150,000 acres in western portion thereof for future home. Reserve 1 section for Peter Cadue. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
Sold by the Christian Indians to A. J. Isacks May 29, 1857, and sale confirmed by act of Congress, June 8, 1858.	317	Kansas 2.
Although in terms the Shawnee ceded their whole reserve by the first article of the treaty, by the second article the U. S. regranted them 200,000 acres of the same tract. Thus the cession actually comprised the reserve less the 200,000 acres.	318	Kansas 2.
This tract also includes 24,138.31 acres intended to be allotted to absent Shawnee on their return home. Many never returned, and the land was sold to actual settlers under act of Congress approved Apr. 7, 1869. See act of Mar. 3, 1879, providing for its disposition.	319	Kansas 2.
....	320	Kansas 2.
....	321	Minnesota 2.
A part of this tract was within the limits of the 500,000-acre tract sold by the Menomini to the New York Indians by treaty of Feb. 8, 1831, and by the latter ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 15, 1838. Two townships of this tract were ceded by treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, for location of the Stockbridge and Munsee.	322 See 246, 403	Wisconsin 2.
The reserve provided for the Sauk and Fox of the Missouri, by treaty with them of May 18, 1854, comprised a portion of this cession. By treaty of Mar. 6, 1861, the Iowa ceded all that portion of their reserve lying W. of Noharts creek for the occupancy of the Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	323 See 428, 430 430	Kansas 2.
....	324	Kansas 2.
This reserve was selected partly from lands ceded by the Iowa, May 17, 1854, and partly from the public land. It was ceded to the U. S., Mar. 6, 1861.	See 323, 427	Nebraska (eastern portion).
....	325	Kansas 2.
A portion of this tract was relinquished by treaty, June 28, 1862	See 436, 437	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1854 May 30	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1082.	**Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankishaw and Wea.**	Cede part of tract assigned them by treaties of Oct. 27 and Oct. 29, 1832. Reserve a quantity equal to 160 acres for each member of the tribe. Reserve a quantity equal to 10 sections as a national reserve .. Grant 1 section to American Indian Mission Association. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.
June 5	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1093.	**Miami**	Cede tract assigned them by amended treaty of Nov. 28, 1840.. Reserve 70,000 acres for future home .... Reserve 640 acres for school purposes. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.
July 31	Act of Congress.	....	**Sioux on Minnesota river.**	President authorized to confirm them in reservations described in treaties of July 23 and Aug. 5, 1851.
Sept. 1	....	....	**Nome Lackee, Nome Cult, Nir-muck, et al.**	Superintendent Henley establishes a reserve called Nome Lackee.
Sept. 30	La Pointe, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., x, 1109.	**Chippewa of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.**	Chippewas of Lake Superior cede to the U. S. all the lands heretofore owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi river E. of the following boundary: Beginning at a point where the E. branch of Snake river crosses the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country; running thence up the said branch to its source; thence nearly N. in a straight line to the mouth of East Savannah river; thence up the St Louis river to the mouth of East Swan river; thence up the East Swan river to its source; thence in a straight line to the most westerly bend of Vermillion river; thence down the Vermillion river to its mouth. The U. S. set apart and reserve for the Chippewas of Lake Superior the following tracts of land: 1. For the L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands, all unsold lands in townships in Michigan, 51 N., R. 33 W.; 51 N., R. 32 W.; E. ½ 50 N., R. 33 W.; W. ½ 50 N., R. 32 W.; and all of 51 N., R. 31 W., lying W. of Huron bay. 2. For the La Pointe band, a tract bounded as follows: Beginning on the S. shore of Lake Superior, a few miles W. of Montreal river, at the mouth of a creek called by the Indians Ke-che-se-be-we-she; running thence S. to a line drawn E. and W. through the center of T. 47 N.; thence W. to the W. line of said township; thence S. to the SE. corner of T. 46 N., R. 32 W.; thence W. the width of 2 townships; thence N. the width of 2 townships; thence W. 1 mile; thence N. to the lake shore; thence along the lake shore, crossing Shag-waw-me-quon point to the place of beginning. 3. Also 200 acres on the northern extremity of Madeline island for a fishing ground. 4. For the other Wisconsin bands, a tract lying about Lac de Flambeau equal in extent to 3 townships.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
....	326	Kansas 2.
These lands were patented to the allottees and sold by them from time to time under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.	327	
Ceded and sold to actual settlers under twenty-first article of the treaty of Feb. 23, 1867.	328	
....	329	
See act Mar. 3, 1873, for sale of unallotted portion of this reserve. The tracts selected for this reserve contained 70,633.55 acres. Of this reserve, 60,025.58 acres were allotted to individuals. This is colored scarlet, while the remainder or unallotted portion is colored yellow.	330	
This was done and the reserves continued to be occupied by the Indians until ceded by them. The portion lying N. of Minnesota river was ceded June 19, 1858. After the Sioux outbreak of 1862, Congress, by act of Mar. 3, 1863, took possession of the remainder.		
This reserve was surveyed by Nicholas Gray in Sept., 1857, and contained 25,139.71 acres. It was practically abandoned by Superintendent Hanson in July, 1861. He recommended its sale. July 7, 1870, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs officially notified the General Land Office that it was no longer needed for Indian purposes.	331	California 2.
....	332	Minnesota 1.
An Executive order was issued Mar. 7, 1855, formally withdrawing these lands from market. This order covered, among other lands, the whole of T. 51 N., R. 31 W., instead of only that part of it W. of Huron bay. Although the part E. of Huron bay was subsequently relinquished, the Indians claimed compensation for it, which was granted them by act of Congress, June 22, 1874.	333	Michigan 2.
This tract constitutes the present La Pointe or Bad River reserves...........	334	Wisconsin 2.
....	335	Wisconsin 2.
Surveyed by A. C. Stuntz in 1863, as originally selected, and bounded by crimson lines. An alteration was made in the boundaries by order of the Secretary of the Interior June 22, 1866. The reserve as altered is colored yellow. By act of Congress May 29, 1872, provision was made for the sale of the reserve and the removal of the Indians, with their consent, to Bad River reservation. The Indians refused to give their assent to removal and the law was not carried into effect.	336	Wisconsin 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1854 **Sept. 30**	**La Pointe, Wisconsin.**	**Stat. L., x, 1109.**	**Chippewa of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.**	**The U. S. set apart and reserve for the Wisconsin bands of Chippewa the following tract of land:** **5. A tract on Lac Court Orielles, equal in extent to three townships, the boundaries to be determined.** **6. For the Fond du Lac bands, a tract bounded as follows: Beginning at an island in the St Louis river above Knife portage, called by the Indians Paw-paw-sco-me-me-tig; running thence W. to the boundary line heretofore described; thence N. along said boundary line to the mouth of Savannah river; thence down the St Louis river to the place of beginning. If said tract contains less than 100,000 acres, a strip sufficient to make this amount shall be added to the S. side.** **7. For the Grand Portage band, a tract bounded as follows: Beginning at a rock a little to the E. of the eastern extremity of Grand Portage bay; thence along the lake shore to the mouth of a small stream called by the Indians Maw-ske-gwaw-caw-maw-se-be, or Cranberry Marsh river; thence up said stream across the point to Pigeon river; thence down Pigeon river to a point opposite the starting point; thence across to the place of beginning.** **8. For the Ontonagon and La Pointe bands, each 4 sections, to be selected near the lake shore.** **9. Also 1 section for Chief Buffalo, to be selected from the ceded land.** **10. Each mixed-blood head of a family entitled to select 80 acres.** **11. Bois Forte band to have right to select reservation hereafter on same terms as above-named bands.**
Nov. 4	....	**Stat. L., x, 1116.**	**Choctaw and Chickasaw.**	**East boundary of Chickasaw district, as established by treaty of 1837, altered.**
Nov. 18	**Council ground, Rogue river, Oregon.**	**Stat. L., x, 1122.**	**Chasta, Scoton, and Grave Creek.**	**Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point in the middle of Rogue river, 1 mile below the mouth of Applegate creek; thence northerly on the western boundary of the country heretofore purchased of the Rogue River tribe by the U. S. to the head waters of Jump-off-Jo creek; thence westerly to the extreme northeastern limit of the country purchased of the Cow Creek band of Umpquas; thence along that boundary to its extreme southwestern limit; thence due W. to a point from which a line running due S. would cross Rogue river midway between the mouth of Grave creek and the great bend of Rogue river; thence S. to the southern boundary of Oregon; thence E. along said boundary to the summit of the main ridge of the Siskiou mountains, or until this line reaches the boundary of the country purchased of the Rogue River tribe; thence northerly along the western boundary of said purchase to the place of beginning.** **Indians to remove to Table Rock reserve.**
Nov. 29	**Calapooia creek, Oregon territory.**	**Stat. L., x, 1125.**	**Umpqua and Calapooia.**	**Cede tract of country within the following boundaries: Commencing at the NW. corner of the country purchased of the Galesse Creek and Illinois River Indians, Nov. 18, 1854; thence E. to the boundary of the Cow creek purchase; thence northerly along said boundary to its northeastern extremity; thence E. to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; thence northerly to the main falls of the North Umpqua river; thence to Scott's peak, bearing easterly from the head waters of Calapooia creek; thence northerly to the connection of the Calapooia mountains with the Cascade range; thence westerly along the summit of the Calapooia mountains to a point whence a due S. line would cross Umpqua river at the head of tide water; thence on that line to the dividing**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks.	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Selection for this reserve approved by the Secretary of the Interior Mar. 1, 1873, and remainder of lands which were withdrawn Nov. 22, 1859, and Apr. 4, 1865, were restored to the public domain. See act of Congress, May 29, 1872. The reserve as originally selected and surveyed in 1863 by A. C. Stuntz is bounded by crimson lines. The reserve as finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior is colored yellow.	337	Wisconsin 2.
See act of Congress, May 29, 1872. Under this act the reserve was appraised and offered for sale on the representation that the Indians had given their consent. The Indians, however, with few exceptions refused to remove, declaring that their alleged assent to the sale of the reserve was fraudulent, and the project of removal failed.	338	Minnesota 2.
This constitutes the present Grand Portage reserve....................................	339	Minnesota 2.
These lands were designated by Executive order Sept. 25, 1855, and comprised lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of secs. 14 and 15; SW. ¼ and SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 15; secs. 22 and 23; N. ½ sec. 26 and N. ½ sec. 27; all in T. 53 N., R. 38 W.	340	Michigan 2.
An addition of 18 sections to this reservation as originally selected was made by Executive order in 1856. The original reservation is colored red; the added portion is colored yellow.	341, 342	Wisconsin 2.
Scrip was issued which entitled these mixed-bloods to locate 80 acres of land each.		
This reservation was partially selected by them at Vermilion lake, but its boundaries were never accurately located and defined, and by treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, they ceded all claim to it.		
This boundary was again altered by treaty of June 22, 1855, so as to extend only to 98° W. instead of 100° W.		
These were sometimes called the Galeese (Galice) Creek and Illinois River Indians.	343	Oregon 1.
This tract was reserved with the understanding that the Indians might be located elsewhere if thought proper by the President. It was decided to remove them, and their whole country was considered as ceded.	344	Oregon 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1854 **Nov. 29**	**Calapooia creek, Oregon territory.**	**Stat. L., x, 1125.**	**Umpqua and Calapooia.**	**ridge between the waters of Umpqua and Coose rivers; thence along that ridge and the divide between Coquille and Umpqua rivers to the western boundary of the country purchased of the Galeese Creek Indians or of the Cow Creek Indians, as the case may be; thence to the place of beginning.** **Reserving to the Indians, parties to this treaty, the lands embraced in the following limits: Commencing at a point 3 miles due S. of the mouth of a small creek emptying into the Umpqua river near the western boundary of John Churchell's land claim at the lower end of Cole's valley; thence N. to the middle of the channel of Umpqua river; thence up said river to a point due S. of the highest peak of the ridge immediately W. of Allan Hubbard's land claim; thence to said peak; thence along the summit of the ridge dividing the waters to its termination at or near the mouth of Little Canyon creek; thence crossing the Umpqua river in a westerly direction to the highlands opposite the mouth of said creek; thence following the divide until it reaches a point whence a line drawn to the place of beginning will run 3 miles S. of the extreme southern bend of the Umpqua river between these two points; thence to the place of beginning.**
Dec. 9	**Nebraska City, Nebraska.**	**Stat. L., xi, 605.**	**Oto and Missouri.**	**Changes boundaries of reservation made by treaty of Mar. 15, 1854, as follows: It is agreed that the initial point of their reservation, in lieu of that stated, shall be a point 5 miles due E. thereof; thence W. 25 miles; thence N. 10 miles; thence E. to a point due N. of the starting point, and 10 miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning.**
Dec. 26	**Medicine creek, Washington territory.**	**Stat. L., x, 1132.**	**Niskwali, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxin, S'Homamish, Steh-chass, T'Peeksin, Squiaitl, and Sa-heh-wamish.**	**Cede tract of country within the following boundaries: Commencing on the eastern side of Admiralty inlet at Point Pully; thence southeasterly, following the divide between the waters of the Puyallup and Dwamish (or White) rivers, to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the summit of said range to a point opposite the main source of the Skookum Chuck creek; thence to and down said creek to the coal mine; thence northwesterly to the summit of the Black hills; thence northerly to the upper forks of the Satsop river; thence northeasterly, through the portage known as Wilkes' portage, to Point Southworth, on the western side of Admiralty inlet; thence around the foot of Vashon's island easterly and southeasterly to the place of beginning.** **Reserving, however, for the use of said Indians the small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouths of Hammersley's and Totten's inlets.** **Reserve 2 sections on Puget's sound, near mouth of She-nah-nam creek.** **Reserve 2 sections on S. side of Commencement bay ....** **President may remove them to other reservations whenever he sees fit.**
1855 **Jan. 22**	**Point Elliott, Washington territory.**	**Stat. L., xii, 927.**	**Dwamish, Suquamish, and other allied tribes.**	**Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at Point Pully, on the eastern side of Admiralty inlet; thence eastwardly along the N. line of lands ceded by the Nisqually, to the summit of Cascade range of mountains; thence northwardly along the summit of said range to the forty-ninth parallel; thence W. along said parallel to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia; thence through the middle of said gulf and the main channel through the Canal de Arro to the Straits of Fuca, and crossing the same through the middle of Admiralty inlet to Suquamish head; thence southwesterly, through the peninsula, and following the divide between Hood's canal and Admiralty inlet to the portage known as Wilkes' portage; thence northeastwardly, following the line of lands heretofore ceded as aforesaid, to Point Southworth, on the western side of Admiralty inlet; thence round the foot of Vashon's island eastwardly and south-**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks.	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
See remarks page 797.		
The tract assigned them by treaty of Mar. 15, 1854, was found to be without sufficient timber. A new tract was selected for them, which, like its predecessor, was outside of original Oto limits and within the Kaw cession of 1825. Part of this tract was relinquished and sold under act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876. The remainder was likewise disposed of under act of Mar. 3, 1881, and the Indians removed to Indian Territory.		
	345	Washington 1.
This constitutes the present Squaxin Island reserve	346	Washington (northwestern.)
See remark under the sixth article.		
See remark under the sixth article. Pursuant to the authority of the sixth article of this treaty the President, by Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857, enlarged boundaries and changed locations of above reserves as specified in said order.		
	347	Washington 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1855 Jan. 22	Point Elliott, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 927.	**Dwamish, Suquamish, and other allied tribes.**	eastwardly to the place of beginning, including all the islands comprised within said boundaries, and right or interest said tribes and bands have to any lands in the U. S.
				Reserve 2 sections at Port Madison
				Reserve 2 sections on N. side of Hwhomish bay
				Reserve peninsula at SE. end of Perry's island, called Shaisquihl (Swinomish reservation).
				Reserve island of Chah-choo-sen in Lummi river between the two mouths of that river.
				Reserve 36 sections on NE. shore of Port Gardner, including Tulalip bay, for an agricultural school and home of Indians, W. of Cascade mountains.
Jan. 22	Dayton, Oregon territory.	Stat. L., x, 1143.	**Calapooia and confederated bands of Willamette valley.**	Cede tract of country within the following boundaries: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of the first creek emptying into said river from the S. below Oak point; thence S. to the first standard parallel N. of the base line in the Government survey; thence W. to the summit of the coast range of mountains; thence southerly along the summit of said range to the Calapooia mountains; thence easterly along the summit of said mountains to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence along said summit northerly to the middle of Columbia river at the Cascade falls; thence down the middle of said river to the place of beginning.
				Suitable district of country to be set apart for their future home.
Jan. 26	Point no Point, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 933.	**Sklallam**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at the mouth of the Okeho river on the Straits of Fucha; thence southeasterly along the westerly [easterly?] line of territory claimed by the Makah tribe to the summit of the Cascade range; thence still southeastwardly and southerly along said summit to the head of the W. branch of the Satsop river; down that branch to the main fork; thence eastwardly and following the line of lands heretofore ceded to the U. S. by the Nisqually and other bands, to the summit of the Black hills, and northeastwardly to the portage known as Wilkes portage; thence northeastwardly, following the line of lands heretofore ceded to the U. S. by the Dwamish, Suquamish, and other bands, to Suquamish head; thence northerly, through Admiralty inlet, to the Straits of Fuca; thence westwardly through said straits to the place of beginning.
				Reserve 6 sections at the head of Hood's canal
Jan. 31	Neah bay, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 939.	**Makah**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at the mouth of the Okeho river, on the Straits of Fuca; thence westwardly with said straits to Cape Classett or Flattery; thence southwardly along the coast to Osett or the Lower Cape Flattery; thence eastwardly along the line of lands occupied by the Kwe-deh-tut or Kwill-eh-yute tribe to the summit of the Coast Range mountains; thence northwardly along the line of lands ceded to the U. S. by the S'Klallam tribe to the place of beginning, including all islands lying off the same on the straits and coast.
				Reserve the following tract: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classett or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said cape a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first-mentioned brook; and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.
Jan. 31	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1159.	**Wyandot**	Tribal relations dissolved and Wyandotts to become citizens of the U. S.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Enlarged by Executive order, Oct. 21, 1864. The enlargement is shown on map of Washington along Admiralty inlet (number 465).	348	Washington (northwestern).
These two sections were adjoining, and formed part of the Tulalip reserve mentioned below.		
Northern boundary fixed by Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873, to render more certain the indefinite language of the treaty.	349	
Enlarged by Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. For the enlargement, see map of Washington along Admiralty inlet (number 555).	350	
See Executive order of Dec. 23, 1873, more specifically defining the boundaries of this reserve.	351	
....	352	Oregon 1.
Reserve set apart by Executive order of June 30, 1857	See 404.	Oregon 1.
....	353	Washington (northwestern).
Enlarged by Executive order of Feb. 25, 1874. For enlargement, see map of Washington along Admiralty inlet (number 559).	354	
....	355	
Enlarged by Executive order of Oct. 26, 1872, which was superseded by Executive order of Jan. 2, 1873, and again by Executive order of Oct. 21, 1873, which cancels and takes the place of both preceding orders.	356	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1855 Jan. 31	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1159.	Wyandot.....	Cede to U. S. tract sold to them by Delawares, Dec. 14, 1843, the same to be subdivided and reconveyed to Wyandotts individually. Reservees, under article 14, treaty of Mar. 17, 1842, to be permitted to locate elsewhere on any government land W. of Missouri and Iowa.
Feb. 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1155.	Chippewa of the Mississippi.	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point where the E. branch of Snake river crosses the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country E. of the Mississippi as established by treaty of July 29, 1837; thence up the said branch to its source; thence nearly N. in a straight line to the mouth of East Savannah river; thence up the St Louis river to the mouth of East Swan river; thence up said river to its source; thence in a straight line to the most westwardly bend of Vermillion river; thence northwestwardly in a straight line to the first and most considerable bend in the Big Fork river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence down Rainy Lake river to the mouth of Black river; thence up that river to its source; thence in a straight line to the northern extremity of Turtle lake; thence in a straight line to the mouth of Wild Rice river; thence up Red river of the North to the mouth of Buffalo river; thence in a straight line to the southwestern extremity of Otter Tail lake; thence through said lake to the source of Leaf river; thence down said river to its junction with Crow Wing river; thence down Crow Wing river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence to the commencement on said river of the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country as established by treaty of July 29, 1837; thence along said line to the place of beginning. Also all interest they may have in any other lands in Minnesota or elsewhere. Reserve tract at Mille Lac as follows: Fractional Ts. 42 N., R. 25 W.; 42 N., R. 26 W.; 42 and 43 N., R. 27 W. Also the three islands in the southern part of Mille Lac. Reserve tract at Rabbit lake, beginning at a point half mile E. of Rabbit lake; thence S. 3 miles; thence westwardly in a straight line to a point 3 miles S. of the mouth of Rabbit river; thence N. to the mouth of said river; thence up the Mississippi river to a point directly N. of the place of beginning; thence S. to the place of beginning. Reserve tract at Gull lake, beginning at a point half mile SW. from the most southwestwardly point of Gull lake; thence due S. to Crow Wing river; thence down said river to the Mississippi; thence up said river to Long Lake portage; thence in a straight line to the head of Gull lake; thence in a southwestwardly direction as nearly in a direct line as practicable, but no point thereof at less distance than half mile from said lake to the place of beginning. Reserve tract at Pokagomon lake as follows: The boundaries to be as nearly as practicable at right angles, and so as to embrace within them Pokagomon lake; but nowhere to approach nearer said lake than half a mile therefrom. Reserve a tract at Sandy lake, beginning at the mouth of Sandy Lake river; thence S. to a point on an E. and W. line 2 miles S. of the most southern point of Sandy lake; thence E. to a point due S. from the mouth of West Savannah river; thence N. to the mouth of said river; thence N. to a point on an E. and W. line 1 mile N. of the most northerly point of Sandy lake; thence W. to Little Rice river; thence down said river to Sandy Lake river; thence down said river to the place of beginning. Reserve the islands in Rice lake and one-half section of land on said lake. Reserve 1 section for Hole-in-the-day. Reserve tract at Leech lake for Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, beginning at the mouth of Little Boy river; thence up said river to Lake Hassler; thence through the center of said lake to its western extremity; thence in a

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks.	Designation of cession on map.	
	Number	*Location*
	See 263	Kansas 2.
The E. branch of Snake river (the point of beginning of this cession) did not rise so far N. as was believed, but had its head S. of the cession line of 1837, so that this cession begins at a point on the line of 1837, due N. of head of E. branch of Snake river.	357	Minnesota 1.
This tract was not, as at first supposed, within the limits of the cession by this treaty, but was within the limits of a tract already ceded by treaty of July 29, 1837. Conditionally ceded by treaty of May 7, 1864. See that treaty.	See 454	Minnesota 2.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864	See 456	Minnesota 1.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864	See 453	Minnesota 1.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864	See 457	Minnesota 1.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864	See 455	Minnesota 1.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864. Included with Sandy Lake reserve	See 455	Minnesota 1.
Enlarged by Executive orders Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874. The original reserve as herein provided for is colored green on Minnesota map No. 1, and is numbered 358. The original reserve is also shown in connection with the additions by Executive orders of Nov. 4, 1873 (No. 550) and May 26, 1874	358	Minnesota 1, 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1855 Feb. 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1155.	**Chippewa of the Mississippi.**	direct line to the most southern point of Leech lake; thence through said lake so as to include all the islands therein to the place of beginning. Reserve tract at Winnibigoshish lake for Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, beginning at a point where the Mississippi river leaves Lake Winnibigoshish; thence N. to the head of the first river; thence W. by the head of the next river to the head of the third river, emptying into said lake; thence down the latter to said lake; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Reserve tract at Cass lake for Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, beginning at the mouth of Turtle river; thence up said river to the first lake; thence E. 4 miles; thence southwardly in a line parallel with Turtle river to Cass lake; thence so as to include all the islands in said lake to the place of beginning. Missionaries and others legally residing in ceded country to have the privilege of purchasing 160 acres each. Half-breeds to have 80 acres each. Right of way granted for roads.
Feb. 27	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1172.	**Winnebago...**	Cede tract granted them by treaty of Oct. 13, 1846............ U. S. grant them 18 miles square on Blue Earth river in Minnesota. Missionaries and others legally residing in ceded country to have the privilege of purchasing 160 acres each. Half-breeds to have 80 acres each.
May 14	Executive order.	Rep. Com. Ind. Affrs. for 1882, p. 273.	**Chippewa in Michigan.**	President sets apart tract in Isabella and Emmet counties, Michigan, for their occupancy.
June 9	Camp Stevens, Washington territory.	Stat. L., xii, 945.	**Walla-walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at the mouth of Tocannon river; thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perces, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshonees or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head waters of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of the Columbia river to the lower end of a large island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on Yakama river called Tomah-luke; thence to Le Lac; thence to White Banks, on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up Snake river to the place of beginning. Reserve tract within the following boundaries: Commencing in the middle of the channel of Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains known as Lee's Encampment; thence in a line to the headwaters of Howtome creek; thence W. to the divide between Howtome and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due W. of the SW. corner of William C. McKay's land claim; thence E. along his line to his SE. corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning. Grant right of way for roads through reserve.
June 9	Camp Stevens, Washington territory.	Stat. L., xii, 951.	**Yakima, etc..**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at Mount Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Che-lan and the southern tributaries of Methow river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Che-lan and Methow river to the Columbia river; thence crossing Columbia on a true

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
(No. 567), on Minnesota map No. 2, the former being colored mauve and the latter two yellow.		
Enlarged by Executive order of May 26, 1874. The original reserve as herein provided for is colored green on Minnesota map No. 1, and is numbered 359. The original reserve is also shown in connection with the addition by Executive order of May 26, 1874 (No. 568), on Minnesota map No. 2, the former being colored mauve and the latter blue.	359	Minnesota 1, 2.
This reserve still retains its original boundaries	360	Minnesota 1, 2.
For description see treaty with the Chippewa, Aug. 2, 1847, both cessions referring to the same tract (No. 268).	361	Minnesota 2.
Ceded W. one-half by treaty of Apr. 15, 1859. E. one-half sold for their benefit under act of Congress of Feb. 21, 1863.	See 416, 439	Minnesota 2.
For explanation see note to the treaty of July 31, 1855, with the Ottawa and Chippewa of Michigan.		
	362	Oregon 1, Washington 1.
One section sold for Pendleton town site under act of Aug. 5, 1882	363	Oregon 1.
	364	Washington 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1855 June 9	Camp Stevens, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 951.	**Yakima, etc**	E. course to a point whose longitude is 119° 10′, which two latter lines separate said tribes and bands from the Oakinakane Indians; thence in a true S. course to 47° of latitude; thence E. on said parallel to the main Palouse river, which two latter lines of boundary separate the above tribes and bands from the Spokanes; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she, or southern tributary of the same; thence in a southesterly [west?] direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above tribes and bands from the Nez Perces; thence down the Snake river to its junction with Columbia river; thence up Columbia river to the "White Banks" below the Priest's rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakama river, called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river, at the western extremity of "Big Island," between the mouths of the Umatilla river and Butler creek; all of which latter boundaries separate said tribes and bands from the Waila-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians; thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; thence along said ridge to the place of beginning. Reserve the following tract: Commencing on Yakama river at the mouth of Attah-nam river; thence westerly along said Attah-nam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing S. and E. of Mount Adams, to the spur whence flow the waters of Klickatat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of Satass river from those flowing into Columbia river; thence along said divide to the main Yakama, 8 miles below the mouth of Satass river; thence up Yakama to the place of beginning.
June 11	Camp Stevens, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 957.	**Nez Percé**	Cede the following tract: Commencing at the source of the Wo-na-ne-she, or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to Snake river, at the mouth of Tucanon river; thence up the Tucanon to its source in the Blue mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains (?); thence to a point on Grand Ronde river, midway between Grand Ronde and the mouth of Woll-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river, at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, 50 miles above the place known as the "Crossing of Salmon river;" thence due N. to the summit of Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning. Reserve the following tract: Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of Ti-nat-pan-up creek; thence southerly to the crossing of Snake river, 10 miles below the mouth of Al-po-wa-wi river; thence to the source of Alpowawi river, in the Blue mountains; thence along the crest of the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of Grand Ronde river, midway between Grand Ronde and the mouth of Woll-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river, 15 miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.
June 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XI, 611.	**Choctaw and Chickasaw.**	Defines boundaries of Choctaw and Chickasaw country as follows: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas river 100 paces E. of old Fort Smith where the western boundary line of the state of Arkansas crosses said river; thence due S. by Red river; thence up Red river to the point where the 100° W.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
	365	Washington 1.
This cession comprises two separate tracts	366	Oregon 1, Idaho, Washington 1.
Portion of this reserve ceded by treaty of June 9, 1863	See 441, 442	Idaho, Oregon 1, Washington 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1855 June 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xi, 611.	**Choctaw and Chickasaw.**	longitude crosses the same; thence N. along said meridian to the main Canadian river; thence down said river to its junction with the Arkansas river; thence down said river to the place of beginning. Establishes and defines boundaries of Chickasaw district as follows: Beginning on the N. bank of Red river at the mouth of Island bayou, where it empties into Red river, about 26 miles on a straight line below the mouth of False Wachitta; thence a northwesterly course along the main channel of said bayou to the junction of the three prongs of said bayou nearest the dividing ridge between Wachitta and Low Blue rivers, as laid down on Capt. R. L. Hunter's map; thence northerly along the eastern prong of Island bayou to its source; thence due N. to the Canadian river; thence W. along the main Canadian to 98° W. longitude; thence S. to Red river; thence down Red river to the beginning. Remainder of the tract to constitute Choctaw district......... Choctaws relinquish all claim to land W. of 100° W. longitude. Choctaws and Chickasaws lease to U. S. their country W. of 98° for location of Wichitas and other tribes. Right of way granted for roads and railroads.
June 25	Wasco, Oregon territory.	Stat. L., xii, 963.	**Confederated tribes of middle Oregon.**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing in the middle of Columbia river at the Cascade falls, running thence southerly to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence along said summit to 44° N, latitude; thence E. on that parallel to the summit of the Blue mountains, or the western boundary of the Sho-sho-ne or Snake country; thence northerly along that summit to a point due E. from the head waters of Willow creek; thence W. to the head waters of said creek; thence down said stream to its junction with the Columbia river; thence down the channel of the Columbia river to the place of beginning. Reserve the following tract: Commencing in the middle of the channel of De Chutes river opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands known as Mutton mountains; thence westerly to the summit of said range, along the divide to its connection with the Cascade mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson; thence down the main branch of De Chutes river heading in this peak, to its junction with De Chutes river; thence down the middle channel of said river to the place of beginning.
July 1 1856 Jan. 25	Quinaielt river and Olympia, Washington territory.	Stat. L., xii, 971.	**Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute.**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the Pacific coast, which is the SW. corner of the lands lately ceded by the Makah tribe to the U. S., running thence easterly with and along the southern boundary of said Makah tribe to the middle of the Coast Range of mountains; thence southerly with said range of mountains to their intersection with the dividing ridge between the Chehalis and Quiniatl rivers; thence westerly with said ridge to the Pacific coast; thence northerly along said coast to the place of beginning. Reserve a tract or tracts to be selected for them by the President.
1855 July 16	Hell Gate, Montana territory.	Stat. L., xii, 975.	**Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles.**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between the Flat bow or Kootenay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to 115° longitude; thence in a southwesterly direction to the divide between the sources of the St Regis Borgia and Cœur d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kee river and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the sev-

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
See treaties of Jan. 17, 1837, and Nov. 4, 1854	367	Indian Territory 2.
They never had any legitimate claim W. of 100°. This leased district was ceded to the U. S. for the location of other tribes by treaty of Apr. 28, 1866.	368 See 485	
	369	Oregon 1.
	370	Oregon 1.
	371	Washington (northwestern).
"Quinaielt" reserve set apart by Executive order of Nov. 4, 1873, extending the boundaries of the original reserve. The extension is shown on Washington map No. 2.	372 See 551	Washington (northwestern). Washington 2.
	373	Montana 1, Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1855 July 16	Hell Gate, Montana territory.	Stat. L., XII, 975.	**Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille.**	eral tributaries of Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning. Reserve tract commencing at the source of the main branch of Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko to a point on Clarke's Fork between the Camash and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the W. Flathead river to a point due W. from the point halfway in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of Flathead lake; thence on a due E. course to the divide whence the Crow, the Prune, the So-ni-el-em, and Jocko rivers take their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning. Reserve in Bitter Root valley to be set apart for Flatheads if deemed desirable.
July 31	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., XI, 621.	**Ottawa and Chippewa of Michigan.**	U. S. set apart for six bands near Sault Ste Marie all unsold public lands in secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, T. 47 N., R. 5 W.; secs. 18, 19, and 30, T. 47 N., R. 4 W.; secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, and 26, T. 47 N., R. 3 W.; sec. 29, T. 47 N., R. 2 W.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, and 15, T. 47 N., R. 2 E.; sec. 34, T. 48 N., R. 2 E.; secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.; secs. 1, 12, and 13, T. 45 N., R. 1 E., and sec. 4, T. 44 N., R. 2 E. U. S. set apart for bands who wish to reside E. of Mackinac straits all unsold public lands in T. 42 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.; T. 43 N., R. 1 W.; T. 44 N., R. 12 W. U. S. set apart for Beaver Island band High island and Garden island in Lake Michigan, being fractional Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 11 W.; T. 40 N., R. 10 W., and in part 39 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W. U. S. set apart for Cross and Middle Village, L'Arbrechroche, Bear Creek bands, et al. certain unsold public lands as follows: Ts. 34 to 39 (inclusive) N., R. 5 W.; Ts. 34 to 38 (inclusive) N., R. 6 W.; Ts. 34, 36, and 37 N., R. 7 W., and all that part of T. 34 N., R. 8 W., lying N. of Pine river. U. S. set apart for Grand Traverse bands certain unsold public lands described in amendment as follows: Ts. 29, 30, 31 N., R. 11 W.; Ts. 29, 30, 31 N., R. 12 W., and the E. ½ T. 29 N., R. 9 W. U. S. set apart for Grand River bands certain unsold public lands described in amendment as follows: T. 12 N., R. 15 W., and Ts. 15, 16, 17, and 18 N., R. 16 W. U. S. set apart for Cheboygan band certain unsold public lands, described in amendment as follows: Ts. 35, 36 N., R. 3 W. U. S. set apart for Thunder Bay bands certain unsold public lands, as follows: Secs. 25 and 36, T. 30 N., R. 7 E., and sec. 22, T. 30 N., R. 8 E. U. S. agree to purchase from Methodist Missionary Society sufficient land for Indians desiring to settle at Iroquois Point. All land within these reserves remaining unassigned after ten years to be sold by U. S., as in case of other public lands.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This reserve is commonly known as Jocko reserve	374	Montana 1.
It was decided to be undesirable to set apart this Bitter Root valley reserve, and under act of Congress of June 5, 1872, the Indians were removed to the preceding reservation, known as the Jocko reserve.		
In anticipation of this treaty an Executive order was issued, May 14, 1855, temporarily withdrawing from market for Indian purposes certain townships on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Little Traverse bay. A portion only of these townships was reserved by the treaty and the remainder, not being needed for Indian purposes, was subsequently restored to market in 1860. The townships thus restored were 33 to 39 (inclusive) N. of R. 4 W.; T. 33 N. of Rs. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 W., and that part of T. 34 N., R. 8 W., lying S. of Pine river. By Executive orders of Aug. 9, 1855, Sept. 10, 1855, and Apr. 21, 1856, all the lands described in the treaty, not previously included in Executive order of May 14, 1855, together with sundry additional tracts thought necessary for the use of these Indians, were withdrawn from market. The tracts thus withdrawn, in addition to those described in the treaty, were T. 32 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W.; T. 29 N., R. 13 W., and Ts. 11 and 12 N., Rs. 16, 17, and 18 W. Subsequently, by Executive order of Apr. 16, 1864, Ts. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 4 W., and Ts. 34, 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 3 W., were withdrawn from market with a view to consolidating the Ottawa and Chippewa on the Little Traverse reservation, including these latter tracts, but this policy was abandoned, and the order revoked by Executive order of Feb. 14, 1874. Individual allotments were made to the Ottawa and Chippewa (the lists being, however, several times revised and readjusted), as provided for in the treaty, the tribal organization was dissolved, the allotted lands were patented to the allottees, and the surplus was restored to the public domain by act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, and amended by act of Congress, May 23, 1876.	375, 376, 377, 378, 379.	
	380, 381	Michigan, (region about Mackinac and Detroit).
	382, 383	
	384	
	385	
	386, 387, 388, 389.	
	390, 391, 392, 393	
	394, 395	
See act of Congress of June 10, 1872, amended by act of May 23, 1876.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1855 Aug. 2	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., XI, 631.	**Chippewa of Sault Ste Marie.**	Surrender right of fishing and encampment at the falls of St. Mary's secured by treaty June 16, 1820. U. S. give Chief O-shaw-waw-no a small island in St Mary's river, containing one-half acre.
Aug. 2	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., XI, 633.	**Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river (parties to treaties of Jan. 14, 1837, and May 9, 1836).**	U. S. set apart all unsold public lands in six adjoining townships in Isabella county, Michigan. U. S. set apart all unsold public lands in Ts. 17 and 18 N., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 E.
Aug. 9	Executive order.	....	**Ottawa and Chippewa in Michigan.**	President temporarily withdraws certain lands from market until selections contemplated by treaty of July 31, 1855, can be made.
Aug. 11 to Sept. 8	....	....	**Coast tribes of Oregon.**	Cede all title to the following lands: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Columbia river at the northwestern extremity of the purchase made of the Calapooia and Molalla bands of Indians; thence running southerly with that boundary to the southwestern point of that purchase; and thence along the summit of the coast range of mountains, with the western boundaries of the purchase made of the Umpquas and Molallas of the Umpqua valley, and of the Scotons, Chastes, and Grave Creeks of Rogue river valley, to the southern boundary of Oregon territory; thence W. to the Pacific ocean; thence northerly along said ocean to the middle of the northern channel of the Columbia river; thence, following the middle of said channel, to the place of beginning: *Provided, however,* That so much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians, and such other bands or parts of bands as may, by direction of the President of the U. S., be located thereon: Commencing where the northern boundary of the seventeenth range of townships S. of the base line strikes the coast; thence E. to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships W. of the Willamette meridian, as indicated by John B. Preston's "Diagram of a portion of Oregon territory;" thence N. on that line to the southern boundary of the third range of townships S. of the base line; thence W. to the Pacific ocean, and thence southerly along the coast to the place of beginning.
Sept. 10	Executive order.	....	**Ottawa and Chippewa in Michigan.**	President temporarily withdraws certain lands from market until selections contemplated by treaty of July 31, 1855, can be made.
Sept. 25	Executive order.	....	**Ontonagon band of Chippewa.**	Formal withdrawal of land for reserve, as provided for by sixth clause of article 1, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854.
Oct. 17	On upper Missouri, near Judith river, Nebraska.	Stat. L., XI, 657.	**Blackfoot and Flathead nations and Nez Percé tribe.**	Blackfoot nation agrees that certain territory assigned them by treaty of Fort Laramie shall be a common hunting ground. Certain territory to belong exclusively to the Blackfoot ......

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This tract was in T. 47 N., R. 1 E., comprising fractional secs. 4, 5, and 6, lying along Sault Ste Marie river within the village limits of Sault Ste Marie. It is too small to be indicated on the map.		
The grant is too small to be noted on the map.		
In anticipation of this treaty the President, by Executive order, May 14, 1855, withdrew from market the whole of Ts. 13, 14, 15, and 16 N., Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 W. After the selection of the six townships provided by treaty the remainder were restored to market. See treaty of Oct. 18, 1864.	396	Michigan 2.
These townships were formally withdrawn from market by Executive order, Apr. 21, 1856. Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 18, 1864.	See 464	Michigan 2.
See letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Aug. 4, 1855, and letter of Commissioner of the General Land Office, Aug. 8, 1855. See also note in this schedule opposite the treaty of July 31, 1855.		
Several treaties were concluded between the foregoing dates with the coast tribes by Superintendent Palmer. By these treaties the Indians ceded all claim to lands, but were to have a reservation established for them within the general limits of the cession. The treaties were not ratified, but the U. S. authorities assumed that the cession was binding, and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1855, the President set apart the promised reserve. The limits of the cession are therefore shown here as though the treaties were ratified.	397	Oregon 1.
See note in this schedule opposite the treaty of July 31, 1855.		
For the boundaries of the reserve, see treaty of Sept. 30, 1854	See 340	Michigan 2.
....	398	Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
This territory for the Blackfeet is described in the treaty as bounded by a line running eastwardly from Hell Gate, or Medicine Rock Passes, to the nearest	399 See 565, 574	Montana 1.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1855 Oct. 17	On Upper Missouri, near Judith river, Nebraska.	Stat. L., xi, 637	**Blackfoot and Flathead nations and Nez Percé tribes.**	Assiniboines to have the right to hunt on certain lands.
Nov. 9	Executive order.	....	**Indians on coast of Oregon.**	President sets apart a reserve known as Coast reservation (which afterwards, on being reduced, was called Siletz reservation), beginning on the shore of the Pacific ocean at the mouth of a small stream (Tsiltcoos river), about midway between Umpqua and Siuslaw rivers; thence easterly to the ridge dividing the waters of these streams, and along said ridge or highland to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships W. of the Willamette meridian; thence N. on said boundary to a point due E. of Cape Lookout; thence W. to the ocean; and thence along the coast to the place of beginning.
Nov. 16	Executive order.	....	**Klamath**	President sets apart a reserve of 25,000 acres on both sides of Klamath river in California, the same being a strip commencing at the Pacific ocean and extending 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath river for a distance of 20 miles.
Dec. 21	Dayton, Oregon.	Stat. L., xii, 981.	**Molalla**	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Beginning at Scott's peak, being the NE. termination of purchase from Umpaquah and Calapooias Nov. 29, 1854; thence southerly on the eastern boundary line of said purchase and the purchase of the Cow Creeks Sept. 19, 1853, and the tract purchased of the Scotens, Chastas, and Grave Creeks, Nov. 18, 1854, to the boundary of the Rogue river purchase made Sept. 10, 1853; thence along the northern boundary of that purchase to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence northerly along the summit of said mountains to a point due E. of Scott's peak; thence W. to the place of beginning. Molels, Umpaquas, and Calapooias to remove to a reserve on head of Yamhill river.
1856	....	....	**Tule River or Madden Farm reservation Indians.**	See historical column.
Feb. 5	Stockbridge, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., xi, 663.	**Stockbridge and Munsee.**	Cede all remaining lands at Stockbridge, Wisconsin..........

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
source of the Muscle Shell river; thence down the river to the Missouri; down the Missouri to the mouth of Milk river; thence N. to forty-ninth parallel; W. to the main range of the Rocky mountains, and southerly along that range to place of beginning. A treaty was afterward concluded, Sept. 1, 1868, by which the Blackfeet relinquished a portion of this territory. This treaty was never ratified, but with the assent of the Indians, by Executive order of July 5, 1873, a reserve was set apart for the joint occupancy of the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Bloods, Blackfeet, and River Crows. This new reserve was in part composed of territory assigned the Blackfeet by treaty of 1855. It did not, however, comprise all of that territory, for, by the effect of the Executive order of July 5, 1873, a portion of it was relinquished to the U. S. The tract thus relinquished is colored green.		
Modified and partly relinquished by Executive order of Dec. 21, 1865. Another portion relinquished by act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1875.	See 578, 579, 479.	Oregon 1.
This was selected by Superintendent Henley as one of the two additional reserves authorized by act of Congress Mar. 3, 1855. It was surveyed by Deputy Surveyor Lewis in 1857. Dec. 31, 1861, the Indian agent reported the complete destruction of both the reservation and the public property thereon by a freshet, which left the soil covered to the depth of several feet with sand. The Indians were at once removed to Smith River reservation. Though not formally relinquished, the Klamath was not thereafter occupied as an Indian reservation until 1877, when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asked that the War Department remove white trespassers. Recent action has been taken looking to the allotment of land in severalty to those Indians residing on the reserve with a view to restoring the surplus land to the public domain.	400	California 2.
....	401	Oregon.
This tract was informally established in 1856 as an Indian reservation. In 1857-58 Mr Thomas P. Madden, an employee of the Indian service, entered and obtained title to the land with state-school warrants. It was thereafter known as the Madden farm, containing 1,280 acres, and the U. S. paid him rental therefor until it was abandoned in 1876, and the Indians removed to the new Tule River reservation, established by Executive orders of Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873. In addition to the Madden farm the U. S. occupied and fenced 160 acres adjoining, but that was also entered by an Indian employee as a homestead in 1864.	402	California 2.
Dissensions continuing among the tribe after the treaty of 1839, the act of Congress of March 3, 1843, was passed, providing for the subdivision and allotment in severalty of their remaining lands. A part of the tribe refused to be governed by this act and Congress repealed it Aug. 6, 1846. It was found impracticable to carry this last act into effect, and to settle all difficulties the treaty of Nov. 24, 1848, was concluded, by which the Indians agreed to	See 272	Wisconsin 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1856 Feb. 5	Stockbridge, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., XI, 663.	**Stockbridge, and Munsee.**	Cede 72 sections in Minnesota set apart by treaty of Nov. 24, 1848. U. S. to select another tract for them near S. boundary of Menomonee reserve.
Feb. 11	Keshena, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., XI, 679.	**Menomini**	Cede two townships in SW. corner of their reserve for the location of the Stockbridge and Munsee.
Feb. 21	Executive order.	....	**Chippewa of Lake Superior (Buffalo's band.)**	President withdraws certain land from market until selections for Buffalo's band are made under treaty of Sept. 30, 1854.
Apr. 21	Executive order.	....	**Ottawa and Chippewa in Michigan.**	President withdraws certain lands from market until selections are made under treaty of July 31, 1855.
May 22	Executive order.	....	**Camel-el-poma et al.**	President set apart Mendocino reserve in California in compliance with recommendation of Superintendent Henley of Nov. 17, 1855.
Aug. 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XI, 699.	**Creeks and Seminole.**	Creeks cede to Seminoles tract within the following boundaries: Beginning on the Canadian river, a few miles E. of the 97° W. longitude, where Ock-hi-appo or Pond creek empties into the same; thence due N. to the N. fork of the Canadian; thence up said N. fork of the Canadian to the southern line of the Cherokee country; thence with that line west to the 100° of W. longitude; thence S. along said meridian of longitude to the Canadian river, and thence down and with that river to the place of beginning. Boundaries of the Creek country defined as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the N. fork of the Canadian river and running northerly 4 miles; thence running a straight line so as to meet a line drawn from the S. bank of the Arkansas river, opposite to the E. or lower bank of Grand river at its junction with the Arkansas, and which runs a course S. 44° W. 1 mile to a post placed in the ground; thence along said line to the Arkansas and up the same and the Verdigris river to where the old territorial line crosses it; thence along said line N. to a point 25 miles from the Arkansas river, where the old territorial line crosses the same; thence running W. with the southern line of the Cherokee country to the N. fork of the Canadian river, where the boundary of the cession to the Seminoles, defined in the preceding article, first strikes said Cherokee line; thence down said N. fork to where the eastern boundary line of the said cession to the Seminoles strikes the same; thence with that line due S. to the Canadian river at the mouth of the Ock-hi-appo or Pond creek, and thence down said Canadian river to the place of beginning. Creeks cede all claim to country other than as defined in article 2.
Sept. 4	....	....	**Round Valley reservation Indians.**	Superintendent Henley reports selection of temporary reservation at Round valley or "Nome Cult."

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
cede their remaining lands and to remove W. of the Mississippi. A tract of 72 sections was selected for them in Minnesota, but they refused to remove. This treaty of Feb. 5, 1856, was therefore concluded, and in pursuance of its provisions another tract was purchased for them from the Menomini by treaty concluded with that tribe Feb. 11, 1856.		
The Indians selected a tract at the mouth of Vermillion river, but the U. S. did not approve the selection. A tract was then assigned them on Crow river by consent of the Winnebago, but as they did not remove it was not surveyed or formally set apart for them.		
By treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, with the Menomini, two townships were purchased from them for the location of the Stockbridge and Munsee, and the latter removed thereto. For boundaries of this tract see Menomini treaty of Feb. 11, 1856. By act of Congress of Feb. 6, 1871, the Stockbridge and Munsee sold all but 18 sections of this reserve.	See 403	Wisconsin 2.
By act of Congress of Feb. 6, 1871, the Stockbridge and Munsee sold all but 18 sections of this reserve.	403	Wisconsin 2.
For boundaries of the reservation as actually selected and afterward enlarged, see the treaty of Sept. 30, 1854.	See 341, 342	Wisconsin 2.
For explanatory note see treaty of July 31, 1855.		
This reserve was abandoned for Indian purposes, Mar. 31, 1866, and was restored to the public domain by act of Congress of July 27, 1868.	See 522	California 2.
This tract was ceded to the U. S. by the Seminole, Mar. 21, 1866, for the location of other tribes.	404 See 480	Indian Territory 2.
....	See 486, 487	Indian Territory 2.
This is an indefinite cession fully covered by other more specific cessions.		
It was first established as an Indian farm for temporary use, but has been ever since continued as an Indian reserve. Nov. 18, 1858, Superintendent Henley was instructed to make public proclamation that the whole of Round valley was reserved. In Mar. 1860, it was surveyed by Andrew J. Hatch. The boundaries thus surveyed are here shown by red lines and contained 25,030.08 acres, having been reduced to the limit authorized by the act of Mar. 3, 1853. A subsequent enlargement and survey was made in 1870, the boundaries of which are shown by blue lines (see Executive order of Mar. 30, 1870). Still later modifications of boundary have been made, for which see act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1873, and Executive order of July 26, 1876.	....	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1857 Jan. 20	Executive order.	....	**Niskwali and others, parties to treaty of Dec. 26, 1854.**	President changes size and location of reserves as authorized by sixth article of the treaty of Dec. 26, 1854, as follows: Enlarges Puyallup reserve at S. end of Commencement bay to accommodate 500 Indians.
				Enlarges and changes location of Nisqually reserve ....
				Establishes a new reserve at Muckleshoot prairie ....
June 30	Executive order.	....	**Confederated bands of Willamette valley.**	President establishes reserve at Grande Ronde in accordance with treaty of Jan. 22, 1855, consisting of the following lands: Ts. 5 and 6 S., R. 8 W., and parts of Ts. 5 and 6 S., R. 7 W., Willamette district, Oregon.
Sept. 24	Table creek, Nebraska territory.	Stat. L., XI, 729.	**Pawnee** (four confederated bands).	Cede all lands claimed by them, except as herein reserved, which lands are bounded as follows: On the E. by the lands lately purchased by the U. S. from the Omahas; on the S. by the lands heretofore ceded by the Pawnees to the U. S.; on the W. by a line running due N. from the junction of the N. with the S. fork of the Platte river to the Keha-Paha river, and on the N. by the Keha-Paha river to its junction with the Niobrara, L'eau qui Court or Running Water river; thence by that river to the western boundary of the late Omaha cession. Reserve a tract 30 miles in length from E. to W. by 15 miles wide from N. to S., including both banks of the Loup fork of Platte river, the E. line of which shall be at a point not farther E. than the mouth of Beaver creek. Half-breeds to receive scrip entitling them to locate 160 acres each.
Nov. 5	Tonawanda reservation, New York.	Stat. L., XI, 735.	**Seneka** (Tonawanda band).	Cede all claim to lands W. of Missouri, set apart for New York Indians by treaty of Jan. 15, 1838. Tonawanda band may purchase of Ogden and Fellows a part of or the entire Tonawanda reserve. Tonawanda band to surrender to Ogden and Fellows such portion of the said reserve as they do not purchase.
1858 Mar. 12	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 997.	**Ponka**	The Poncas cede to the U. S. all lands they own or claim, except the tract bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Neobrara river and running due N. so as to intersect Ponca river 25 miles from its mouth; thence from said point of intersection up said river 20 miles; thence due S. to the Neobrara river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.
				Half-breeds to receive scrip entitling them to locate 160 acres each.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Again enlarged by Executive order of Sept. 6, 1873. This second enlargement embraced only fractional sec. 34, T. 21 N., R. 3 E., and is too small to be definitely shown on the map. As thus enlarged it constitutes the present Puyallup reserve.	405	Washington (northwestern).
As thus enlarged in size and changed in location it constitutes the present Nisqually reserve.	406	Washington (northwestern).
Supplemented by Executive order of Apr. 9, 1874, and as thus established constitutes the present Muckleshoot reserve. For boundaries see that order.	See 564	Washington 2.
....	407	Oregon 1.
This cession is overlapped by Sioux cession of June 23, 1875, indicated by a blue line, and Sioux cession of Sept. 26, 1876, indicated by a mauve line. It is also overlapped by the Sioux reserve established by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	408	Dakota 1, Nebraska.
See acts of Congress, Apr. 10, 1876, and June 10, 1872	See 590	Nebraska.
Notwithstanding the treaty of 1842 the Tonawanda Seneka refused to remove from their reserve. This treaty of 1857 was therefore negotiated, and under its provisions the Indians repurchased from Ogden and Fellows and their grantees, portions of the reserve amounting in the aggregate to about 7,550 acres. The boundaries of the tracts thus repurchased are shown on the map by scarlet lines. The quantity surrendered is shown between the scarlet lines and the boundaries of the original tract.	See 40	New York.
By the Fort Laramie treaty of 1851 the E. line of the Sioux territory was fixed by a line drawn from the mouth of White river in the direction of the forks of the Platte. The Ponka claimed the country beginning at the mouth of Ayoway river; thence up along Elk creek to the Old Omaha village on Elkhorn river; thence westerly to the Black hills; thence along the Black hills to the source of White river; thence down White river to the Missouri, and thence to the beginning, but they were advised by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that their title was recognized only to that portion N. of the Omaha cession and E. of the Sioux line by the treaty of Fort Laramie. The tract herein ceded was therefore considered as comprising the land within these latter limits, subject to the reservation specially made between Ponca and Missouri rivers.	409	Dakota 1.
It was found that from a mistaken wording of the treaty this reserve did not include the tract intended for the Ponka. At the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of July 26, 1860, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed that the line between Rs. 8 and 9 W. should be recognized as the E. boundary of the reservation instead of the line 25 miles from the mouth of Ponca river, thus throwing the reserve about 12 miles to the E. of the literal reading of the treaty. A part of this reserve, lying W. of the range line between Ts. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W., was ceded by treaty of Mar. 10, 1865, in return for the cession of fractional T. 31 N., R. 7 W.; fractional T. 32 N., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 W.; fractional T. 33 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., and that part of T. 33 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W. lying S. of Ponca creek.	See 471, 472	Dakota 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1858 Apr. 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XI, 743.	**Yankton Sioux.**	Cede all claim to land, except as herein reserved, including islands in Missouri river, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Tchan-kas-an-data, or Calumet or Big Sioux river; thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Pa-hah-wa-kan or East Medicine Knoll river; thence up said river to its head; thence in a direction [direct line?] to the head of the main fork of the Wan-dush-kah-for (?) or Snake river; thence down said river to its junction with the Tchan-san-san, or Jaques or James river; thence in a direct line to the northern point of Lake Kampeska; thence along the northern shore of said lake and its outlet to the junction of said outlet with Big Sioux river; thence down Big Sioux to its junction with the Missouri river. Reserve tract of 400,000 acres on Missouri river, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Naw-izi-wa-koo-pah or Chouteau river and extending up the Missouri river 30 miles; thence due N. to a point; thence easterly to a point on Chouteau river; thence down said river to the place of beginning, so as to include 400,000 acres. Make grants of land in ceded country to sundry individuals. Reserve use of Red Pipestone quarry ....
June 8	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XI, 312.	**Munsee or Christian Indians.**	Christian Indians sell four sections purchased of the Delawares under treaty of May 6, 1854, and sale confirmed by Congress.
June 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1031.	**Sioux (Medewakanton and Wahpekute bands).**	Indians to retain as a reserve that part of the tract given them by treaty of Aug. 5, 1851, lying S. of Minnesota river. Senate to decide upon their title to that portion N. of Minnesota river, and if it is pronounced good, the U. S. to pay them for same.
June 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1037.	**Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).**	Indians to retain as a reserve that part of the tract given them by treaty of July 23, 1851, lying S. of Minnesota river. The Senate to decide upon their title to that portion N. of Minnesota river, and if it is pronounced good, the U. S. to pay them for same.
1859 Feb. 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XI, 401.	**Pima and Maricopa.**	U. S. sets apart tract on Gila river occupied by them as a reservation for their use, bounded as follows: Beginning at Sweetwater station; thence S. 18° 38 E. 1 mile 39.87 chains; S. 74° 26′ E. 12 miles 22.67 chains; N. 18° 38′ W. 4 miles 70.15 chains; N. 74° 26′ W. 12 miles 22.67 chains; thence from initial point N. 74° 26′ W. 12 miles 72 chains; N. 18° 38′ W. 4 miles 70.15 chains; S. 76° 26′ E. 12 miles 72 chains; S. 18° 38′ E. 1 mile 38.60 chains, containing in the aggregate 100 square miles.
Apr. 15	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1101.	**Winnebago...**	Winnebagoes retain E. portion of their reservation, as follows: Ts. 106 and 107 [N.] R. 24 [W.], and 106 and 107 R. 25, and the two strips of land immediately adjoining them on the E. and N. Western portion of their reserve to be sold by the U. S. in trust for their benefit.
July 16	Sac and Fox agency, Kansas territory.	Stat. L., XII, 1105.	**Chippewa of Swan creek and Black river, and Munsee or Christian.**	Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas and the Munsee or Christian Indians become united as one band. A portion of reserve by treaty of May 9, 1836, not exceeding 7 sections to be retained as future home. Remainder of tract reserved by treaty of May 9, 1836, to be sold by the U. S. in trust for their benefit.
Sept. 17	Executive order.	....	**Chippewa (La Pointe band).**	Secretary of Interior approves and reports to General Land Office selections for reserve on Madeline island, as per treaty of Sept. 30, 1854.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	410	Dakota 1.
This constitutes the present Yankton reserve	411	Dakota 1.
	412	Minnesota 2.
The President is authorized to purchase another home for them. See Delaware treaty of May 6, 1854. A new home was found for them among the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewa in Kansas, with whom they became confederated.	See 317	Kansas 2.
By act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1863, this reserve was directed to be sold and the Indians provided with a new reserve beyond the limits of any state. See that act.	See 440	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1.
The Senate, by resolution of June 27, 1860, declared in favor of the Indian title	413	Minnesota 1.
By act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1863, this reserve was directed to be sold and the Indians provided with a new reserve beyond the limits of any state. See that act.	See 440	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1.
Senate, by resolution of June 27, 1860, declared in favor of the Indian title	414	Minnesota 1.
Enlarged by Executive orders of Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10 and June 4, 1879, and May 5, 1882.	415	Arizona 2.
By act of Congress, Feb. 21, 1863, this reserve was directed to be sold and the President authorized to set apart a new reserve for them outside the limits of any state.	See 439	Minnesota 2.
	416	Minnesota 2.
The interest in this reservation was purchased for the Munsee or Christian Indians in pursuance of authority conferred by act of Congress of June 8, 1858.		
	417	Kansas 2.
In two segregated tracts, with No. 417 lying between them	418	Kansas 2.
See treaty of Sept. 30, 1854	See 335	Wisconsin 2.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1859 Oct. 1	Sac and Fox agency, Kansas territory.	Stat. L., xv, 467.	**Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.**	By this treaty a portion of the reservation of these tribes, described as follows, was retained for their use in severalty: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of their reservation 6 miles W. of the NE. corner of the same; running thence due S. to the southern boundary of the same 20 miles; thence W. along the southern boundary 12 miles; thence due N. to the northern boundary of said reservation 20 miles; thence E. along said boundary line 12 miles, to the place of beginning; estimated to contain about 153,600 acres. Remainder of their reserve to be sold by U. S. in trust for their benefit. Mixed bloods and certain women to be entitled to 320 acres each out of the ceded portion.
Oct. 5	Kansas agency, Kansas territory.	Stat. L., xii, 1111.	**Kansa**	A portion of their reservation to be retained. Retained portion bounded as follows: Commencing at the SW. corner of said reservation; thence N. with the W. boundary 9 miles; thence E. 14 miles; thence S. 9 miles; thence W. with the S. boundary 14 miles, to the place of beginning. Remainder of reservation to be sold by U. S. in trust for their benefit. Reserves provided for sundry half-breeds.
			Western Shoshoni.	A reserve was selected and set apart by agent Jarvis at Ruby Valley, Nevada.
Nov. 19			**Chow-chilla, Poho-neche, Chook-chancie, et al.**	Superintendent McDuffie reports abandonment of Fresno River reservation.
1860 May 14			**Gila Apache**	Commissioner of Indian Affairs approved agent Steck's selection of Gila Apache reservation and requested the General Land Office to respect it. It was bounded as follows: Commencing at Santa Lucia spring, and running N. 15 miles; thence W. 15 miles; thence S. 15 miles; thence E. 15 miles to the place of beginning.
May 30	Sarcoxieville, Delaware reservation.	Stat. L., xii, 1129.	**Delaware**	A portion of their reserve allotted to them in severalty and retained for future home. Remainder of reserve sold to Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company. The tract retained to contain sufficient land for allotments to such "Absentee" Delawares as may return. Certain tracts reserved temporarily for mill, school, and mission purposes. Certain tracts reserved for chiefs and interpreter.
June 27	Resolution of U. S. Senate.	Stat. L., xii, 1042.	**Sioux in Minnesota.**	U. S. Senate declares in favor of the title of Sioux in Minnesota to tract on N. side of Minnesota river, as provided for by treaty of June 19, 1858.
1861			**Watche, Noto-noto, We-melche, et al.**	Kings River reserve probably abandoned in the fall of 1861.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
This tract was commonly known as the Diminished reserve. The unallotted portion of it was sold, from time to time, with the trust lands. The remainder was ceded by treaty of Feb. 18, 1867. As a whole the Diminished reserve is shown on the map.	See 494	Kansas 2.
These lands were commonly known as trust lands and were sold by the U. S. from time to time on sealed bids. A remnant of them remained unsold by the U. S. at the time of the treaty of 1867 and provision was made by that treaty for their final disposal, but for the purposes of this work the Indian title to the whole tract was extinguished by this treaty of 1859, and it is shown on the map accordingly.	419	Kansas 2.
This reserved tract is here shown as a whole. The tribe subsequently removed to Indian territory upon a new reserve, and their reserve in Kansas was sold under provisions of acts of Congress approved May 8, 1872, June 23, 1874, July 5, 1876, and Mar. 16, 1880.	420	Kansas 2.
These lands were sold, from time to time, under provisions of this treaty and acts of Congress approved May 8, 1872, June 23, 1874, July 5, 1876, and Mar. 16, 1880. The tract is here shown as a whole.	421	Kansas 2.
This reserve was 6 miles square. After being occupied and cultivated for several years it was abandoned and subsequently became a station for the Overland Stage Company.	422	Nevada.
Special Agent J. Ross Browne reported, Nov. 4, 1859, that this reserve, so far as the agricultural portion of it was concerned, consisted of a farm which had been rented of private parties since 1854. It was originally established as a temporary Indian reserve and no official survey was, so far as known, made of its boundaries, although by report of Superintendent Henley, Aug. 15, 1857, it was stated that he had selected it as the last of the five permanent reserves authorized by act of Mar. 3, 1853. Its location is laid down (but by what authority is not known) on a map of California in the Indian Office files bearing number 186. The location thus indicated is accepted for want of a more definite one.	423	California 2.
This reserve was 15 miles square and was at first supposed to be partly in Arizona and partly in New Mexico. It was afterward found to be entirely in New Mexico. In 1861 the Texas troops made a raid into New Mexico, in consequence of which the U. S. agent was compelled to abandon the reserve. For several years thereafter the Apache were hostile and the reserve was not again occupied. Aug. 28, 1867, the Commissioner of the General Land Office asked that it be restored to the public domain.	424	New Mexico 2.
This reserve was sold by the Delawares to the Missouri River Railroad Company by treaty of July 4, 1866.	See 488	Kansas 2.
....	425	Kansas 2.
See treaties of June 19, 1858. By the foregoing resolution the Indians were allowed 30 cents per acre for these lands.		
The information about this reserve is very indefinite. It was established about the same time as the Fresno River reservation. It was a farm belonging to private parties, containing about 350 acres of arable land, and was situated on the right bank of Kings river, 10 miles from the foothills of the Sierra Nevada.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1861 Feb. 18	Fort Wise, Kansas territory.	Stat. L., XII, 1163.	**Arapaho and Cheyenne of Upper Arkansas.**	Cede all land claimed by them except one reserved tract. Reserve tract for future home, described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Sandy fork of the Arkansas river and extending westwardly along the said river to the mouth of Purgatory river; thence along up the W. bank of the Purgatory river to the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence W. along said boundary to a point where a line drawn due S. from a point on the Arkansas river 5 miles E. of the mouth of the Huerfano river would intersect said northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due N. from that point on said boundary to the Sandy fork to the place of beginning.
Mar. 6	Great Nemaha agency, Nebraska territory.	Stat. L., XII, 1171.	**Sauk and Fox of the Missouri, and the Iowa.**	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri cede their reservation as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the S. fork of Great Nemaha river; thence up the SW. bank of the Great Nemaha with its meanders, to the mouth of the W. fork; thence up the W. fork with its meanders to the 40° N. latitude where a stone marks the SW. corner of the Sac and Fox reserve; thence E. along the fortieth parallel to the W. bank of the S. fork of the Great Nemaha 14 miles, 27 chains 60 links to the SE. corner of said reservation; thence down the S. fork with its meanders to the place of beginning. The Iowas cede to the Sacs and Foxes the following tract W. of Nohearts creek: Beginning at the point where the southern line of the Iowa reserve crosses Nohearts creek; thence with said line to the S. fork of Nemaha (known as Walnut creek); thence down the middle of said S. fork to its mouth and the middle of the Great Nemaha; thence down the middle of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Nohearts creek; thence in a southerly direction in the middle of Nohearts creek to the place of beginning. Certain chiefs and others to make individual selections. Iowas retain balance of their reserve for future home.
July 2	Leavenworth, Kansas.	Stat. L., XII, 1177.	**Delaware ....**	Confirms the sale to Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad of lands under treaty of May 30, 1860.
Oct. 3	Executive order.	....	**Uintah Uta...**	President sets apart Uintah valley, Utah, for various bands of Utes in Utah, so as to include the entire valley of Uintah river within Utah territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side. Remainder of country claimed by them taken possession of by U. S. without formal purchase.
Nov. 15	Potawatomi agency, Kansas.	Stat. L., XII, 1191.	**Potawatomi ..**	A portion of their reserve to be held in common. The lands set apart for the "rest of the tribe," known as the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, are as follows: Secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36 of T. 7 S., R. 13 E.; secs. 25 to 36, both inclusive, of T. 7 S., R. 14 E.; secs. 28 to 33, both inclusive, of T. 7 S., R. 15 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 8 S., R. 13 E.; all of T. 8 S., R. 14 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 8 S., R. 15 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 9 S., R. 13 E.; secs. 1 to 18, both inclusive, of T. 9 S., R. 14 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18, T. 9 S., R. 15 E., containing 77,357.67 acres. Of this amount of land 28,229.24 acres have been allotted to 265 members of the band under the general allotment act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., p. 388). A portion of their reserve to be allotted in severalty to individuals. A portion of their reserve to be sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
See explanatory note opposite unratified treaty of Sept. 17, 1851, at Fort Laramie.	426	Nebraska, Kansas 1, Colorado 1, Wyoming 1.
Ceded by treaty of Oct. 14, 1865	See 477	Colorado 1.
This covers a part of the cession previously made by the Iowa, but afterward selected by the Sauk and Fox of the Missouri for a reserve.	323, 427	Nebraska (eastern portion).
Act of Congress of Aug. 15, 1876, provides for the sale, with the Indians' consent, of W. 10 sections of this reserve.		
W. 10 sections	428	Kansas 2.
Remainder	429	Kansas 2.
This constitutes their present reserve	430	Kansas 2.
	See 425	Kansas 2.
This constitutes the present Uintah valley reserve. These bands were the Timpanoy, Uintah, Pah Vant, San Pitche, Pi-ede, Seuvarit, etc.	431	Utah 1.
By treaty of June 8, 1865, with the various bands of Uta in Utah territory, they ceded all their claim to land (except the Uintah reserve) in that territory. The treaty, however, failed of ratification.	432	Arizona 1, Utah 1, Nevada, Colorado 1.
This is the tract now known as the Potawatomi reserve in Kansas and is occupied by those commonly termed the "Prairie band of Potawatomi."	433	Kansas 2.
The portion to be sold to the railroad company comprised all that should be left of the original reserve after the "reserve in common" should be set apart and after the individual allotments should have been made out of the remainder. The individual allotments were sold from time to time by the allottees, who became citizens of the U. S., but who afterward, on their own petition, were assigned a reserve as Indians in Indian Territory.	434	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1862 June 24	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1237.	**Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf.**	Tribal relations to be dissolved in five years and the Ottawas to become citizens of U. S. Allotments to be made in severalty to members of the tribe. 20,000 acres to be sold for the benefit of the school fund. Lands granted to Baptist church and sundry individuals. Remainder of reserve to be sold for the benefit of the tribe by the U. S.
June 28	Kickapoo agency, Kansas.	Stat. L., XIII, 623.	**Kickapoo.....**	A portion of their reservation to be set apart and held in common. A portion of their reservation to be allotted to individuals. A portion of their reservation to be sold to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company.
1863 Feb. 21	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XII, 658.	**Winnebago...**	President authorized to set apart reserve for Winnebago, commencing at the SW. corner of T. 106 N., R. 27 W., of meridian No. 4 (as surveyed by John Ball, deputy surveyor, under contract of June 20, 1854); thence E., by the line between Ts. 105 and 106 N., 24 miles, to the SE. corner of T. 106 N., R. 24 W.; thence N., by the range line between Ts. 23 and 24 W., 1 mile; thence E. 1 mile; thence N., parallel with range line between Ts. (Rs.) 23 and 24, 12 miles, to a point 1 mile N. of the line between Ts. 107 and 108 N.; thence W., parallel with said line, 25 miles, to the range line between Ts. (Rs.) 27 and 28 W.; thence by said range line 13 miles S. to the place of beginning, including an area equal to 18 miles square. Upon their removal the reserve of the Winnebago in Minnesota to be sold by U. S. in trust for their benefit.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XII, 819.	**Sioux (Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medewakanton, and Wahpekute bands).**	President authorized to set apart for them a reserve beyond the limits of any State, and to remove them thereto. Their reserve in Minnesota to be sold by U. S. for their benefit. Commencing at a point on the right bank of the Minnesota river, opposite to and due S. from the middle of the mouth of Little Rock river; thence S. 12 miles and 44.30 chains; thence N. 65° 49′ W. 59 miles and 35.70 chains; thence N. 62° 17′ W. 69 miles; thence N. 43° 52′ W. 12 miles and 60 chains, to treaty line of cession of 1851; thence in a northerly direction 10 miles, to the southern extremity of Lake Traverse; thence down the Minnesota river to the place of beginning.
Mar. 11	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1249.	**Chippewa of Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.**	This treaty was canceled and superseded by the treaty of May 7, 1864.
June 9	Council grounds, Lapwai valley.	Stat. L., XIV, 647.	**Nez Percé....**	The Nez Percé tribe relinquish to the U. S. the lands heretofore reserved for their use and occupancy, excepting so much thereof as is hereinafter set apart for a new reservation. They reserve the tract included within the following boundaries: Commencing at the NE. corner of Lake Wa-ha; thence northerly to a point on the N. bank of Clearwater river, 3 miles below the mouth of the Lapwai; thence down the N. bank of Clearwater to the mouth of Hatwai creek; thence due N. to a point 7 miles distant; thence eastwardly to a point on the N. fork of Clearwater, 7 miles from its mouth; thence to a point on Oro Fino creek, 5 miles above its mouth; thence to a point on the N. fork of the S. fork of Clearwater, 5 miles above its mouth; thence to a point on the S. fork of Clearwater, 1 mile above the bridge on the road leading to Elk city (so as to include all the Indian farms now within the forks); thence in a straight line westwardly to the place of beginning. Robert Newell is to receive a patent for the tract confirmed to him.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
See act of Congress of June 10, 1872; also treaty of Feb. 18, 1833. These allotted lands, school lands, trust lands, etc, were so intermingled with each other that it is impossible to show the distinction between them upon a map of the scale of that accompanying this work. It is really unnecessary, however, for, so far as the Indians themselves were concerned, their title to the whole reserve was practically relinquished by this treaty of 1862, and subsequent treaty provisions or legislation were merely regulative of the method of disposing of remnants thereof for the benefit of the Indians.	435	Kansas 2.
This constitutes the present Kickapoo reservation in Kansas..................	436	Kansas 2.
The portion allotted to individuals and that sold to the railroad company are so intermingled that it would be impossible to clearly indicate the boundaries of each upon a map of this scale. So far as the tribal title was concerned, it passed by this provision to the allottees, many of whom have received patents for their allotments and in some instances sold them to third parties.	437	Kansas 2.
This reserve was established by Executive order of July 1, 1863, and ceded to U. S. by treaty of Mar. 8. 1865. By treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, with the Sioux, it was made a part of the "Big Sioux reserve" in Dakota.	See 468	Dakota 2.
....	439	Minnesota 2.
This reserve was established by Executive order of July 1, 1863, at Crow creek, Dakota. By treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, with the Sioux, it was included within the limits of the "Big Sioux reserve."	440	Dakota 1 Minnesota 1.
For the original reservation, see treaty of June 11, 1855	441	Idaho, Oregon 1, Washington 1.
This is their present reserve	442	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1863 July 1	Executive order.	....	Sioux of the Mississippi.	President sets apart a reserve at Crow creek, Dakota, under authority of act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1863, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Crow creek, in Dakota; follow up said channel about 14 miles, to a point opposite the mouth of Sne-o-tka creek; thence due N. and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings for the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians about 3 miles to a large stone mound; thence due E. 20 miles; thence due S. to the Cedar Island river or American creek; thence down the said river or creek to the middle channel of the Missouri river; thence up said channel to place of beginning.
July 1	Executive order.	....	Winnebago...	President sets apart a reserve adjoining Crow Creek reserve under authority of act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1863.
July 2	Fort Bridger, Utah territory.	Stat. L., XVIII, 685.	Shoshoni (Eastern bands).	Boundaries of the Shoshonee country partly defined..........
July 30	Box Elder, Utah territory.	Stat. L., XIII, 663.	Shoshoni (Northwestern bands).	Agree to provisions of treaty of July 2, 1863 .... Boundaries claimed defined on the E. and W.
Oct. 1	....	Stat. L., XVIII, 689.	Shoshoni, (Western bands).	Boundaries defined, as follows: On the N. by Wong-goga-da mountains and Shoshonee River valley; on the W. by Su-non-to-yah mountains or Smith Creek mountains; on the S. by Wico-bah and the Colorado desert; on the E. by Po-ho-no-be valley or Steptoe valley and Great Salt Lake valley. President authorized to establish reservations for them when deemed advisable.
Oct. 2	Old crossing of Red Lake river, Minnesota.	Stat. L., XIII, 667.	Chippewa (Red Lake and Pembina bands).	Cede tract within following boundaries: Beginning at the point where the international boundary between the U. S. and British Possessions intersects the shore of the Lake of the Woods; thence in a direct line southwestwardly to the head of Thief river; thence down the main channel of said river to its mouth, on Red Lake river; thence in a southeasterly direction in a direct line toward the head of Wild Rice river to the point where such line would intersect the northwestern boundary of a tract ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, by the Pillager and Lake Winnebigoshish bands; thence along said boundary line to the mouth of Wild Rice river; thence up the main channel of Red river to the mouth of the Shayenne; thence up the main channel of Shayenne river to Poplar Grove; thence in a direct line to the Place of Stumps, otherwise called Lake Chicot; thence in a direct line to the head of the main branch of Salt river; thence in a direct line due N. to the point where such line would intersect the international boundary; thence eastwardly along said boundary to the place of beginning. Half-breeds and mixed bloods to be entitled to 160 acres each out of ceded lands. One section each reserved for Moose Dung and Red Bear. Unceded lands still retained by them. ....
Oct. 7	Conejos, Colorado territory.	Stat. L., XIII, 673.	Uta (Tabeguache band).	Define their boundaries. Cede all territory except one reserved tract. Reserve tract bounded as therein recited and amended by the Senate.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	443	Dakota 2.
Ceded by treaty of Mar. 8, 1865	See 468	Dakota 2.
For disposal of this country see treaty of July 3, 1868.		
This treaty was with Pocataligo's band, who claimed that portion of the Shoshoni country lying between Port Neuf mountains and Raft river. This country comprised a portion of that ceded by treaty of July 3, 1868.		
Associated with these bands more or less intimately were the Bannock. The reports concerning their respective boundaries are involved in much confusion and contradiction. The truth seems to be that both tribes ranged in large measure and with equal freedom over the same vast extent of territory, with the exception that in Nevada the Bannock were seldom found S. of 41° N. latitude. No formal purchase of the territorial claim of these tribes or bands was made, but the U. S. took possession of the same, assuming the right of satisfying their claim by assigning them such reservations as might seem essential for their occupancy, and supplying them in such degree as might seem proper with necessaries of life. For a separate definition of the boundaries of the Shoshoni-Goship, see treaty with that band of Oct. 12, 1863. For reservations established under this authority see Lemhi reserve, by Executive order of Feb. 12, 1875; Carlin Farms reserve, by Executive order of May 10, 1877, and Duck Valley reserve, by Executive order of Apr. 16, 1877. A reservation had also been established in 1859 at Ruby valley, but after a few years of occupancy it was abandoned.	444	Utah 1, Nevada, California 2, Oregon 1, Idaho.
This cession is overlapped by the Sisseton and Wahpeton cession of Sept. 20, 1872, and also by a small SE. corner of the Devils Lake reserve, established by treaty of Feb. 19, 1867.	445	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1.
....	446	Minnesota 1.
This treaty was practically superseded by treaty of Mar. 2, 1868, with the Confederated bands of Uta. A treaty was, however, concluded in the meantime by Superintendent Irish on June 8, 1865, with the various bands of Uta, wherein they ceded all claim to land in Utah, except the Uintah reserve. The treaty, however, was not assented to by the Senate.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1863 Oct. 12	Tuilla valley, Utah territory.	Stat. L., XIII, 681.	**Shoshoni-Goship.**	Define their boundaries as follows: On the N. by the middle of the Great Desert; on the W. by Steptoe valley; on the S. by Tooedoe or Green mountains; on the E. by Great Salt lake, Tuilla and Rush valleys. President authorized to establish reservations for them when deemed advisable.
1864 Jan. 15	Executive order.	....	**Apache**	President directs establishment of a reserve in New Mexico, 40 miles square, around Bosque Redondo as the center.
Apr. 8	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIII, 39.	**California Indians.**	Authorizing the establishment of four Indian reservations within the limits of the state.
Apr. 16	Executive order.	....	**Ottawa and Chippewa in Michigan.**	President withdraws certain lands from market for intended consolidation of Indians on Little Traverse reserve.
May 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIII, 63.	**Uta**	Provides for vacation and sale of certain Indian reserves, viz: *Spanish Fork reserve.*—Beginning at the SW. corner of reserve, which is 10 chains S. and 2.02 chains W. of the NW. corner of sec. 26, T. 8 S., R. 1 E.; thence E. 7 miles and 20 chains to the SE. corner of said reserve; thence N. 20.73 chains to the Spanish Fork creek; thence down the left bank of said creek to its mouth; thence southwestwardly along the shore of Lake Utah to a point due N. from the place of beginning; thence S. 3 miles and 26 chains to the place of beginning. *Corn Creek reserve.*—Beginning at the SW. corner of reserve, which is 8.10 chains E. and 8.50 chains S. of the NW. corner of sec. 35, T. 23 S., R. 6 W., being a point in the ledge of Black Rock on the S. side of the road leading from Corn creek to Beaver; thence E. 12 miles; thence N. 12 miles; thence W. 12 miles; thence S. 12 miles to the place of beginning. *San Pete reserve.*—Beginning at the SW. corner of the reserve, which is 2.15 chains S. and 7.70 chains W. of the NW. corner of sec. 35, T. 20 S., R. 1 W.; thence E. 12 miles; thence N. 12 miles; thence W. 12 miles; thence S. 12 miles to the place of beginning. *Deep Creek reserve.*—Beginning at the SW. corner of the reserve, which is 28 chains N. and 31.62 chains W. of the SE. corner of sec. 7, T. 9 S., R. 19 W., said point being pointed out by settlers as the line established by Agent Jarvis; thence E. 12 miles; thence N. 12 miles; thence W. 12 miles; thence S. 12 miles to the place of beginning.
May 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIII, 693.	**Chippewa of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.**	Cede to the U. S. the Gull Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, except one-half section granted to Rev. Jno. Johnson and H. Day. Cede to the U. S. the Mille Lac reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, except one section granted to Shaw-vosh-kung. Cede to U. S. the Sandy Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, except one section granted to Mis-qua-dace. Cede to the U. S. the Rabbit Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855. Cede to the U. S. the Pokagomin Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855. Cede to the U. S. the Rice Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855. The U. S. set apart for the Chippewas of the Mississippi all lands in following boundaries except the reservations described in third clause of article 2 of treaty of Feb. 22, 1855: Beginning at a point 1 mile S. of the most southerly point of Leach lake; thence in an easterly course to a point 1 mile S. of the most southerly point of Goose lake; thence due E. to a point

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
These were but a single band of the numerous bands of Western Shoshoni. The boundaries here defined formed a portion of the general Shoshoni country, and were also taken possession of by the U. S. without formal purchase, as set forth in the note opposite the treaty of Oct. 1, 1863, with the Western Shoshoni. But inasmuch as a separate treaty was concluded with the Shoshoni-Goship specifically defining their boundaries, their country is here shown as a separate tract.	447	Utah 1, Nevada.
The Navaho were subsequently removed to this reserve. Difficulties ensuing between the two tribes, the Apache, in 1865, abandoned the reserve. In 1868, in consequence of the treaty with the Navaho June 1, that tribe removed to a new reserve therein provided for them, and the Bosque Redondo reserve was abandoned. July 21, 1871, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advised the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the reserve was no longer needed for Indian purposes.	448	New Mexico 2.
The four reserves recognized under this act were Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Smith River, and Tule River.		
See explanatory note to the treaty of July 31, 1855.		
Partly repealed by act of June 18, 1878, and reserves restored to public domain. The first three of these reserves were established in 1856 by U. S. Indian Agent Garland Hurt for different bands of the Uta. The Deep Creek reserve was established in 1859 by Agent Jarvis for the Snakes and the Gosi Uta. A general treaty was made by Superintendent Irish with the different bands of Uta on June 8, 1865, by which the latter agreed to cede the four reservations above named, containing 291,480 acres, at 62½ cents per acre, and also to cede all claim to other territory in Utah outside of the Uintah reservation. The treaty, however, failed of ratification.	449, 450, 451, 452	Utah 1.
....	453	Minnesota 1.
By article 12 the Mille Lac Indians were not to be compelled to surrender their reserve so long as they refrained from molesting the persons and property of the whites, and they still continue to occupy it.	454	Minnesota 2.
....	455	Minnesota 1.
....	456	
....	457	
Included with the Sandy lake reserve.		
A portion of this reserve was ceded by treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1864 May 7	Washington, D. D.	Stat. L., XII, 693.	**Chippewa of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.**	due S. from the intersection of the Pokagomin reservation and the Mississippi river; thence on the dividing line between Deer river and lakes and Mashkordens river and lakes until a point is reached N. of the first-named river and lakes; thence in a direct line northwesterly to the outlet of Two Routs lake; thence in a southwesterly direction to Turtle lake; thence southwesterly to the head water of Rice river; thence northwesterly along the line of the Red Lake reservation to the mouth of Thief river; thence down the center of the main channel of Red Lake river to a point opposite the mouth of Black river; thence southeasterly in a direct line with the outlet of Kice lake to a point due W. of place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.
July 8	Order Secretary Interior.	....	**Chehalis, Klatsop, Chinook, Klikitat and other tribes.**	Country between Nisqually and Quiniaelt territory on N., Cascade mountains on E., and Columbia river on the S.
July 8	Executive order.	....	**Chehalis, Klatsop, and Chinook.**	Secretary of Interior approves selection of reserve made for Chehalis and other Indians by Superintendent of Indian Affairs, as follows: Beginning at the post corner to sections 1 2, 35 and 36 on township line between Ts. 15 and 16 N., R 4 W. of Willamette meridian, being the NE. corner of the reservation; thence W. along the township line 240 chains to the post corner of sections 4, 5, 32, and 33; thence N. on the line between sections 32 and 33 26.64 chains to the SE. corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence W. along the S. boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its SW. corner; thence N. on W. boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence W. 8.50 chains to the quarter-section post on line of sections 31 and 32; thence N. along section line 40 chains to the post corner to sections 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence W. on line between sections 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis river; thence up the Chehalis river with its meanderings, keeping to the S. of Sand island, to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional sections 1 and 2; thence N. on the line between sections 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning.
April 28	Executive order.	....	**Pai-Ute**	President orders establishment of a mill and timber reserve on Truckee river for use of Pyramid Lake reservation Indians, as follows: Beginning at a stone and wooden monument standing about 300 feet S. from the southeasterly bank of Truckee river and marked on E. side "Reserve," said monument having been erected to designate the eastern boundary of the State of California at the crossing of said river by the surveyors appointed to determine and mark said boundary; thence due S. along said boundary line E. of the Truckee river 240 chains to the SW. corner of said reserve; thence due E. 363.34 chains to the SE. corner of said reserve (in sec. 26, T. 18 N., R. 18 E.); thence N. 406.66 chains to NNE. corner of reserve (in sec. 35, T. 19 N., R. 18 E.); thence N. 45° W. 330 chains to the NE. corner of reserve (in sec. 17, T. 19 N., 18 E); thence due W. across Truckee river about three-fourths of a mile above O'Neil's station 130 chains to the NW. corner of said reserve, it being on the boundary line between Nevada and California; thence due S. with said boundary line 400 chains to the place of beginning, again crossing the Truckee river, containing within said boundaries 20,531.38 acres.
Aug. 21	Under act of Congress April 8, 1864.	Stat. L., XIII, 39.	**Hupa (S. Fork, Redwood, and Grouse Creek bands).**	Superintendent Wiley locates the whole of Hoopa valley as one of the reserves contemplated by act of Apr. 8, 1864, as follows: Beginning at the SE. corner of the reservation at a post set in mound of rocks marked "H. V. R., No. 3;" thence S. 17¼ degrees W. 905.15 chains to the SE. corner of the reservation; thence S. 72¼° W. 480 chains to the mouth of Trinity river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
These tribes originally claimed this territory. The U. S. took possession of it without any treaty, assigning to the Indians first only one small reserve (Chehalis) and afterward another (Shoalwater Bay). The territory thus acquired by the U. S. is here shown.	458	Washington 1.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Oct. 1, 1886, and another reserve established in lieu thereof.	459	Washington (northwestern).
The Secretary of the Interior notified the General Land Office, July 13, 1864, that the President had ordered the reservation to be made. July 19, 1864, the Indian Office sent the General Land Office a copy of the Executive order. The reserve was really within the territory claimed by the Washo, although intended to furnish timber for the use of the Pai-Ute at Pyramid lake. It contained 20,000 acres. It was surveyed, but never used for the purpose intended. It became so far lost sight of by the Indian Office that in 1870 Agent Douglass reported that no such reservation existed and that a contrary statement by his predecessor was incorrect. It was thus tacitly abandoned without any formal relinquishment.	460	Nevada.
Oct. 3, 1864, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in approving the action of Superintendent Wiley, directed that particular care be taken in the definition of the boundaries of the reserve. Mar. 3, 1865, Congress appropriated $60,000 to pay for improvements of white settlers on the reserve. In 1875 the boundaries were surveyed by C. T. Bissell, and by Executive order of June 23, 1876, these boundaries were adopted and declared to be the true boundaries of the Hoopa Valley reserve.	461	California 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1864 Oct. 14	Klamath lake, Oregon.	Stat. L., XVI, 707.	**Klamath and Modok tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians.**	Cede territory within the following boundaries: Beginning at the point where the 44° N. latitude crosses the summit of Cascade mountains; thence following the main dividing ridge of said mountains in a southerly direction to the ridge which separates the waters of Pitt and McCloud rivers from the waters on the N.; thence along said dividing ridge in an easterly direction to the southern end of Goose lake; thence northeasterly to the northern end of Harney lake; thence due N. to 44° N. latitude; thence W. to the place of beginning. Reserve, until it is otherwise directed by President of U. S., a tract bounded as follows: Beginning upon the eastern shore of the middle Klamath lake at the Point of Rocks, about 12 miles below the mouth of Williamson's river; thence following up said eastern shore to the mouth of Wood river; thence up Wood river to a point 1 mile N. of the bridge at Fort Klamath; thence due E. to the summit of the ridge which divides the upper and middle Klamath lakes; thence along said ridge to a point due E. [W.] of the N. end of the upper lake; thence due E., passing the said N. end of the upper lake, to the summit of the mountains on the E. side of the lake; thence along said mountain to the point where Sprague's river is intersected by the Ish-tish-ea-wax creek; thence in a southerly direction to the summit of the mountain the extremity of which forms the Point of Rocks; thence along said mountain to the place of beginning.
Oct. 18	Isabella, Michigan.	Stat. L., XIV, 657.	**Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river in Michigan.**	Relinquish the land on Saginaw bay reserved to them by treaty of Aug. 2, 1855. Relinquish right to purchase unselected lands in Isabella reservation and of locating lands in lieu of lands sold by U. S. upon said reserve. U. S. set apart for them all unsold land in the six townships in Isabella county reserved to them by treaty of Aug. 2, 1855, as follows: N. ½ T. 14, and Ts. 15, 16 N., R. 3 W.; the N. ½ T. 14, and T. 15 N., R. 4 W.; and Ts. 14, 15 N., R. 5 W.
Oct. 21	Executive order.	....	**Dwamish et al.**	Secretary of Interior enlarges reserve at Port Madison established by treaty of Jan. 22, 1855. Boundaries of addition not given, but are shown on the original plat in the Office of Indian Affairs.
1865 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIII, 559.	**Colorado River.**	Establishes reserve on Colorado river in Arizona, the boundaries of which as finally established by Executive order May 15, 1876, were as follows: Beginning at a point where La Paz arroyo enters the Colorado river and 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroyo to a point S. of the crest of La Paz mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado river to the top of Mountain peak in California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside mountain, California; thence in a direct line toward the place of beginning to the W. bank of Colorado river; thence down said W. bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.
Mar. 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV, 667.	**Omaha**.......	Cede tract off N. side of their reservation for purpose of locating Winnebagoes thereon, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Missouri river 4 miles due S. from the N. boundary of said reservation; thence W. 10 miles; thence S. 4 miles; thence W. to the western boundary of the reservation; thence N. to the northern boundary line; thence E. to the Missouri river; thence S. along the river to the place of beginning.
Mar. 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV, 671.	**Winnebago**...	Cede reservation in Dakota established by Executive order July 1, 1863, under act of Congress Feb. 21, 1863, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri river where the western boundary of the Sioux of

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
....	462	Oregon 1, California 2.
This constitutes the present Klamath reservation. The boundaries had not been determined when the map was drawn (1895), the plat shown being that given temporarily by the General Land Office.	463	Oregon 1,
....	464	Michigan 2.
....	See 396	Michigan 2.
Enlargement shown on map of Washington, along Admiralty inlet	465	Washington (along Admiralty inlet).
An addition established by Executive order of Nov. 22, 1873. See also Executive orders of Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.	466 See 593	Arizona 2.
See treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, and act of Congress of June 22, 1874. See also treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, with the Winnebago.	467	Nebraska 1.
This tract subsequently became and still remains a part of the "Great Sioux reserve," established by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	468	Dakota 2.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1865 May 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV, 671.	**Winnebago**...	the Mississippi reserve intersects the same; thence N. and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings of the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians and along said boundary line to the NW. corner of said Sioux reserve; thence along the northern boundary of said Sioux reserve 10 miles; thence due N. 20 miles; thence due W. to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll river; thence down said river to the middle channel of the Missouri river; thence down the said channel to the place of beginning. U. S. give them tract ceded by Omahas, Mar. 6, 1865, for future home.
Mar. 10	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV, 675.	**Ponka**.......	Cede the portion of their reservation under treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, lying W. of the range line between Ts. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W., of sixth principal meridian, estimated to contain 30,000 acres. U. S. cede to Ponca Indians the following-described fractional townships: T. 31 N., R. 7 W.; fractional T. 32 N., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 W.; fractional T. 33 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.; also all that part of T. 33 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W. lying S. of Ponca creek; also all the islands in the Niobrara or Running Water river, lying in front of lands or townships above ceded to the U. S.
July 10	Order of Sectary of Interior.	....	**Washo**.......	Country claimed by Washoes was taken possession of by settlers between 1855 and 1865 without purchase of their title by U. S.
Aug. 12	Sprague River valley, Oregon.	Stat. L., XIV, 683.	**Snake (Woll-pah-pe tribe).**	Cede tract of country within the following boundaries: Beginning at the Snow peak in the summit of the Blue mountain range near the heads of Grande Ronde and N. fork of John Day's rivers; thence down said N. fork of John Day's river to its junction with the S. fork; thence due S. to Crooked river; thence up Crooked river and the S. fork thereof to its source; thence southeasterly to Harney lake; thence northerly to the heads of Malheur and Burnt rivers; thence continuing northerly to the place of beginning. Agree to remove to reservation set apart for Klamaths et al. by treaty of Oct. 14, 1864.
Sept. 29	Canville, Kansas.	Stat. L., XIV, 687.	**Osage**........	Cede 30 by 50 miles off E. end of reservation, beginning at the SE. corner of their present reservation; thence N. with the eastern boundary thereof 50 miles to the NE. corner; thence W. with the northern line 30 miles; thence S. 50 miles to the southern boundary of said reservation; thence E. with said southern boundary to the place of beginning; provided, that the ceded lands do not extend W. of a line running from a point 1 mile E. of the place where Verdigris river crosses the southern boundary of the state of Kansas. Cede tract 20 miles wide N. and S. off N. side of reservation to be sold by U. S. in trust for their benefit. Grant one section in trust to Catholic mission.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
For metes and bounds see No. 467, treaty with the Omaha, Mar. 6, 1865. To this tract were added 20 sections purchased from the Omaha under act of Congress of June 22, 1874 (deed dated July 31, 1874), for the Winnebago removed from Wisconsin.		
1. The tract purchased from the Omaha Mar. 6, 1865	469	Nebraska (eastern portion).
2. The tract purchased from the Omaha by act of June 22, 1874	470	
	471	Dakota 1.
The language of the treaty covers in its description not only what is therein added to the Ponka reserve, but also the remnant of their old reserve that was left to them after the cession by the first article of this treaty, which latter tract is shown on Dakota map 1—colored scarlet—as original unceded Ponka territory (No. 472). The addition referred to covers territory previously ceded to the U. S. by the Ponka (see treaty of Mar. 12, 1858) and comprises the country between Missouri and Niobrara rivers lying E. of the line between ranges 8 and 9 W. This whole Ponka reserve was subsequently included within the limits of the reservation assigned to the Sioux by the treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. By acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, and Mar. 3, 1877, the Ponka were removed to Indian Territory, where they were temporarily located in the country of the Quapaw. By acts of Mar. 27, 1878, and Mar. 3, 1881, provision was made for their removal from the Quapaw reservation to a home purchased for them in the Cherokee domain, where they now reside.	472	Dakota 1.
July 1, 1865, Agent Lockhart recommended the establishment of two reserves of 360 acres each for the Washo in Carson and Washoe valleys. July 10, 1865, the Secretary of the Interior directed that two reserves, containing in the aggregate 8 sections, be set apart for them. Oct. 23, 1865, Agent Parker reported that no suitable lands for such reserves remained vacant, and recommended that no further action be taken. The original country of the Washo is here shown.	473	Nevada, California 2.
This cession conflicts with and overlaps cession of June 9, 1855, by the Walla Walla et al.; also cession of June 25, 1855, by the Middle Oregon tribes; also cession of Oct. 14, 1864, by the Klamath et al. Plat No. 474 is the portion not contained in any other cession; the boundary as given in the description is marked by a scarlet line.	474	Oregon 1.
	475	Kansas 1.
	476	Kansas 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1865 Oct. 14	Fort Sully, Dakota.	Stat. L., XIV, 699.	**Lower Brulé Sioux.**	Reserve set apart for them near mouth of White river to include Fort Lookout, 20 miles in a straight line along the Missouri river and 10 miles in depth.
Oct. 14	Camp on Little Arkansas river, Kansas.	Stat. L., XIV, 703.	**Cheyenne and Arapaho.**	Reserve set apart as described in treaty and modified by amendment, as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Red creek or Red fork of the Arkansas river; thence up said creek to its source; thence westwardly to a point on the Cimarone river opposite the mouth of Buffalo creek; thence due N. to the Arkansas river; thence down the same to the beginning. Cede claim to lands therein described as follows: Beginning at the junction of the N. and S. forks of Platte river; thence up the N. fork to the top of the principal range of the Rocky mountains or to Red Buttes; thence southwardly along the summit of the Rocky mountains to the head waters of the Arkansas river; thence down the Arkansas river to the Cimarone crossing of the same; thence to the place of beginning.
Oct. 17	Camp on Little Arkansas river, Kansas.	Stat. L., XIV, 713.	**Apache, Cheyenne, and Arapaho.**	The Apaches assent to the Cheyenne and Arapaho treaty of Oct. 14, 1865, and agree to occupy the same reserve with them.
Oct. 18	Camp on Little Arkansas river, Kansas.	Stat. L., XIV, 717.	**Comanche and Kiowa.**	Reservation set apart for them, commencing at the NE. corner of New Mexico; thence to the SE. corner of the same; thence northeastwardly to a point on main Red river opposite the mouth of the N. fork of said river; thence down said river to 98° W. longitude; thence due N. on said meridian to the Cimarone river; thence up said river to the point where the same crosses the southern boundary of the state of Kansas; thence along said boundary to the SW. corner of said state; thence W. to the place of beginning. Cede all claim to land outside of reservation, more especially their claims and rights in and to the country N. of the Cimarone river, and W. of the eastern boundary of New Mexico.
Nov. 15	Warm Springs, Oregon.	Stat. L., XIV, 751.	**Middle Oregon bands.**	Relinquish right of hunting on land ceded to U. S. by treaty of June 25, 1855.
Dec. 21	Executive order.	....	**Indians on coast of Oregon.**	President releases part of reserve previously set apart at Siletz by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1855. This reservation included the tract of country on the coast of Oregon extending from Cape Lookout on the N. to a point below Cape Perpetua on the S. The portion released by this order was included within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point 2 miles S. of the Siletz agency; thence W. to the Pacific ocean; thence S. along said ocean to the mouth of the Alsea river; thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence N. along said eastern boundary to a point due E. of the place of beginning; thence W. to the place of beginning.
1866 Feb. 27	Executive order.	....	**Santee Sioux..**	President withdraws certain townships, pending action of Congress setting them apart for Santee Sioux reservation.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This reserve is included within the Big Sioux reservation of Apr. 29, 1868, and its outlines are shown by a dotted red line on Dakota map 1.		
This was intended only as a temporary reserve, the treaty providing that as soon as practicable a new reserve should be designated, no part of which should be within the state of Kansas. This was done by treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, and the reserve here described was relinquished. As it was never their reserve except in name, and as the same territory is covered by the claims of other tribes, it is not shown on the map.		
This cession practically covers only the reserve assigned them by treaty of Feb. 18, 1861. The remainder of their country had already been ceded by that treaty and the cession is reiterated here only to satisfy a dispute by some of the Indians on that point.	477 See 426	Colorado 1.
These Apache consisted of but a small fraction of the eastern bands of that tribe. By this treaty they relinquished their interest in the Apache country, but this did not involve the interest of the remainder of the tribe. The territory claimed by the eastern bands of Apache comprised portions of Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and the "Public Land Strip" (in Oklahoma) and overlapped a portion of the country claimed by the Kiowa and Comanche and ceded by them by treaties of Oct. 18, 1865, and Oct. 21, 1867. The original claim of the eastern Apache is shown in part on New Mexico map 1 and is fully shown on the special map of Texas (No. 688).		
This reserve covered a large portion of northwestern Texas (where it overlapped the Apache country), the western portion of Indian Territory (where it overlapped the original Osage and Quapaw countries), and the "Public Land Strip" W. of Indian Territory. It was partly relinquished by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1867. The portion thus ceded comprised all that part within the limits of Texas, the Public Land Strip, and a portion of Indian Territory. See treaty of Oct. 21, 1867. For limits of this reserve by treaty of Oct. 18, 1865, see special map of Texas.	See 511	Texas (portion of).
The country claimed by the Comanche and Kiowa comprised all of western and northwestern Texas and eastern New Mexico (where it overlapped on the claim of the Apache), the western portion of Indian Territory (where it included first, portions of the original Osage and Quapaw countries, and later, portions of the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw, and Chickasaw countries), the Public Land Strip W. of Indian Territory, and portions of Kansas and Colorado S. of Arkansas river. The only country herein ceded not already covered by cessions of other tribes is the portion of Kansas and Colorado referred to and a portion of Texas. For a complete exhibit of the boundaries claimed by the Kiowa, Comanche, and eastern Apache (Jicarilla and Mescalero) at the close of the Mexican war, with the various subsequent modifications, see special map of Texas. The country herein ceded is shown on that map in red, and covers portions of New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, and Texas; the reserve (in green) is No. 511.	478	Kansas 1, Colorado 1, Texas (portion of).
Part of remainder of reserve restored to public domain by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1875.	479	Oregon 1.
The townships thus withdrawn are bounded by green lines on map of Nebraska (eastern portion) and consisted of Ts. 31 and 32 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W. Boundaries modified by Executive orders of July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, and Aug. 31, 1869.	....	Nebraska (eastern portion).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1866 Mar. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xiv, 755.	**Seminole**	Cede to U. S tract ceded to them by Creeks, Aug. 7, 1856.
				U. S. grant them for a reserve a portion of the W. one-half of the Creek domain, obtained subsequently by Creek treaty of June 14, 1866, bounded as follows: Beginning on the Canadian river where the line divides the Creek lands according to the terms of their sale to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 6, 1866, following said line due N. to where said line crosses the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence up said fork of the Canadian river a distance sufficient to make 200,000 acres by running due S. to the Canadian river; thence down said Canadian river to the place of beginning.
Apr. 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xiv, 765.	**Chippewa (Bois Forte band.)**	Cede all claim to land everywhere and especially to reserve held by them at Vermillion lake. U. S. agree to set apart a reservation of not less than 100,000 acres for their future home. Also reserve of one township on Grand Fork river, at mouth of Deer creek if such location be found practicable. Sundry grants to individuals.
Apr. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xiv, 769.	**Choctaw and Chickasaw.**	Cede to U. S territory W. of 98° known as the leased district. Cede right of way for railroad. Agree to receive and locate 10,000 Kansas Indians.
June 14	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xiv, 785.	**Creek**........	Cede to U. S. for location of friendly Indians the W. half of their domain.
				Cede right of way for railroad. Retain E. half of their domain for their future home. Creeks agree to sale by Seminoles of their domain to the U. S.
July 4	Delaware agency, Kansas.	Stat. L., xiv, 793.	**Delaware**	U. S. guarantee payment for lands sold to Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company by treaty of 1860. Delawares sell to Missouri River Railroad Company remainder of their reservation. U. S. agree to sell Delawares a reservation in Indian Territory equal to 160 acres for each person removing there.
July 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xiv, 799.	**Cherokee**.....	U. S. authorized to settle any civilized Indians on unoccupied lands E. of 96° within Cherokee country.
				U. S. authorized to settle friendly Indians on unoccupied lands W. of 96°.
				Cede to U. S. tract of 800,000 acres known as "Neutral land," to be sold in trust for their benefit, being the same conveyed to the Cherokees by the U. S. by the second article of the treaty of 1835, as follows: That tract of land situate between the W. line of the state of Missouri and the Osage reservation, beginning at the SE. corner of the same and run N. along the E. line of the Osage lands 50 miles to the NE. corner thereof; and thence E. to the W. line of the state of Missouri; thence with said line S. 50 miles; thence W. to the place of beginning; estimated to contain 800,000 acres of land; provided, that if any of the lands assigned the Quapaws shall fall within the aforesaid bounds, the same shall be reserved and excepted out of the lands above granted. Cede to U. S. strip lying between Osages and S. boundary of Kansas, to be sold in trust for their benefit. Any lands owned by Cherokees in Arkansas or E. of Mississippi may be sold as their national council shall direct. Cherokees retain remainder of their country for a future home.
July 20	Executive order.	....	**Santee Sioux**..	President withdraws certain townships as an addition to Santee Sioux reserve, established by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Portions of this tract have since been assigned by the U. S. to the Potawatomi and absentee Shawnee and to the Cheyenne and Arapaho for their future home. See Indian Territory map 3.	480	Indian Territory 2.
The Seminole having inadvertently settled E. of the W. line of the Creek, a purchase was made for them from the Creek of 175,000 acres additional, to include their improvements, for which see act of Mar. 3, 1873. The tract granted the Seminole by this treaty, together with the additional purchase of 175,000 acres just mentioned, constitute the present Seminole reservation. It is shown on Indian Territory map 3, colored green, the two portions separated by a dotted black line.	481	Indian Territory 3.
This reserve was provided for by treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, and although partially selected and occupied, its boundaries were never accurately defined.	482	Minnesota 1.
This was laid off so as to include Nett lake	483	Minnesota 1.
No formal designation of this reserve was made until June 30, 1883, when its boundaries were defined by Executive order.	484	Minnesota 1.
....	485	Indian Territory 2.
Portions of this tract have since been assigned to the Potawatomi and absentee Shawnee, Seminole, Cheyenne, and Arapaho, Sauk and Fox, Iowa, and the Kickapoo, as will be seen by reference to Indian Territory map 3, showing location of those reserves.	486	
....	487	
See Seminole treaty of Mar. 21, 1866.		
....	488	Kansas 2.
By agreement between the Delawares and the Cherokee, approved by the President Apr. 11, 1867, the former merged their tribal existence with the latter and took up their residence in the Cherokee country E. of 96°.		
Under this provision the Delaware, Chippewa, Munsee and Shawnee removed from Kansas and merged their tribal existence with that of the Cherokee.		
Under this provision reservations have been provided for the Osage, Kansa, Pawnee, Oto and Missouri, Ponka, and the Nez Percés, as will appear on Indian Territory map No. 3.	489	Indian Territory 2.
....	490	Kansas 2.
See act of Feb. 28, 1877	491	Kansas 2.
No lands were owned by the Cherokee in these localities at this date.		
....	492	Indian Territory 2.
The townships thus withdrawn were T. 31 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., fractional T. 32 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., lying S. of Missouri river, and T. 33 N., R. 5 W., lying S. of Missouri river. These tracts are bounded by scarlet lines on the map. See also Executive orders of Feb. 27, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, and Aug. 31, 1869.	....	Nebraska (eastern portion).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1866 Sept. 22	Executive order.	....	**Puyallup and others.**	President withdraws parts of secs. 2 and 3, T. 14 N., R. 11 W., for a reservation at Shoalwater bay.
1867 Feb. 18	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 495.	**Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.**	Cede unsold portion of diminished reserve defined by article 1, treaty of Oct. 1, 1859. The boundaries of the diminished reservation as shown on the map are as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of their reservation 6 miles W. of the NE. corner of the same; thence due S. to the southern boundary of the same 20 miles; thence W. along said southern boundary 12 miles; thence due N. to the northern boundary of said reservation 20 miles; thence E. along said boundary 12 miles to the place of beginning. Cede absolutely to U. S. unsold portion of trust lands described in article 4, treaty of Oct. 1, 1859. U. S. agree to provide them with a new reservation of 750 square miles in Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the left bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river, 29 chains E. and 27.32 chains S. of the NW. corner of sec. 25, T. 11 N., R. 6 E., Indian meridian, being the point where the Creek Indian line crosses said river; thence N. along said Creek Indian boundary line to a point on the right bank of the Cimarron river, 10.20 chains E. and 3.30 chains N. of the NW. corner of sec. 13, T. 18 N., R. 6 E.; thence up the said Cimarron river, on the right bank thereof, to a point on said bank 58.20 chains N. and 80.20 chains W. from the SE. corner of sec. 20, T. 18 N., R. 4 E.; thence S. to the NE. corner of sec. 19, T. 13 N., R. 4 E.; thence W. on the N. boundary of said sec. 19, 80.67 chains to the NW. corner thereof, being also the range line between ranges 3 and 4; thence S. on said range line to the left bank of the N. fork of the Arkansas river; thence down said river, along the left bank thereof, to the place of beginning, containing 479,668.65 acres of land. Sundry reserves made for individuals.
Feb. 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 505.	**Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).**	Define boundaries of their claim and cede right to construct roads, railroads, etc, through same, as follows: Bounded on the S. and E. by the treaty line of 1851 and the Red river of the North to the mouth of Goose river; on the N. by Goose river and a line running from the source thereof by the most westerly point of Devil's lake to the Chief's Bluff at the head of James river; and on the W. by James river to the mouth of Mocasin river, and thence to Kampeska lake. Reservation set apart for them at Lake Traverse: Beginning at the head of Lake Traverse; thence along the treaty line of 1851 to Kampeska lake; thence in a direct line to Reipan or the NE. point of the Coteau des Prairies; thence passing N. of Skunk lake on the most direct line to the foot of Lake Traverse; and thence along the treaty line of 1851 to the place of beginning. Reservation set apart for them at Devil's lake: Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's lake; thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne river; thence down said river to a point opposite the lower end of Aspen island; thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.
Feb. 23	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 513.	**Seneca, Mixed Seneca, and Shawnee, Quapaw, Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankishaw, Wea, Ottawa of Blanchard's fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandot.**	Senecas cede to U. S. a strip off N. side of their reservation, bounded on the E. by the state of Missouri; on the N. by the N. line of the reservation; on the W. by Neosho river, and running S. for the necessary distance to contain 20,000 acres. Senecas retain remainder of their reservation for future home. Senecas (confederated with Shawnees) cede to U. S., N. one-half of Seneca and Shawnee reservation, bounded on the E. by the state of Missouri; N. by the Quapaw reserve; W. by the Neosho river, and S. by an E. and W. line bisecting the reserve into two equal parts. Shawnees (confederated with Senecas) cede to the U. S. 12,000 acres of their remaining lands, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where Spring river crosses the S. line of the tract last above ceded; thence down said river to the S. line of the Shawnee reserve; thence W. to the Neosho river; thence up said river to the S. line of said ceded tract; thence E. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	493	Washington (northwestern.)
The diminished reserve is here indicated as a whole, as the same was established by treaty of 1859.	494	Kansas 2.
This has already been shown as a whole with the tract ceded "in trust" by treaty of 1859.	See 419	Kansas 2.
Reserve assigned them in Indian Territory out of tract ceded by the Creeks June 14, 1866. See Indian Territory map 3.	495	Indian Territory 3.
See act of Congress of June 7, 1872; agreement of Sept. 20, 1872; acts of Congress of Feb. 14, 1873, and June 22, 1874.	See 538	Dakota 1.
	496	Dakota 1.
The extreme SE. corner of this reserve covers territory included in Chippewa cession of Oct. 2, 1863.	497	Dakota 1.
Assigned to the Wyandot by the thirteenth article of this treaty	498	Indian Territory 2.
	499	
Assigned to the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankishaw, and Wea by the twenty-second article of this treaty.	500	
Assigned to the Ottawa by the sixteenth article of this treaty	501	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1867 Feb. 23	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 513.	**Seneka, Mixed Seneka, and Shawnee, Quapaw, Peoria, Kaskakia, Piankishaw, Wea, Ottawa of Blanchard's fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandot.**	Shawnees retain remainder of their lands for future home..... Quapaws cede strip one-half mile wide in Kansas, being a strip on the N. line of their reservation and containing about 12 sections, except half a section to be patented to Samuel G. Vallier. Quapaws cede portion of their reserve in Indian Territory, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the Neosho river where the S. line of the Quapaw reserve strikes that stream; thence E. 3 miles; thence N. to the Kansas boundary line; thence W. on said line to the Neosho river; thence down said river to the place of beginning. Quapaws retain remainder of their lands for future home ..... Senecas confederated with Shawnees to dissolve connection and become confederated with Senecas parties to treaty of Feb. 28, 1831. U. S. set apart for future home of Wyandotts the tract ceded by Senecas in article 1 of this treaty. U. S. sell to Ottawas for future home the tract ceded by Shawnees by article 3 of this treaty. Unsold portion of Ottawa trust lands to be sold to Ottawa University. "Ten sections national reserve," under treaty May 30, 1854, to be sold to actual settlers in accordance with the wishes of Kaskaskias. Land ceded by Senecas and Quapaws by second and fourth articles hereof is granted to Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas. Miamis may become confederated with Peorias et al. if they desire.
Feb. 27	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 531.	**Potawatomi ..**	A tract 30 miles square to be set apart for Pottawatomies in Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river, 55.35 chains E. and 23.67 chains N. of the SW. corner of sec. 21, T. 11 N., R. 5 E.; thence upstream, with the meanders of the right bank of said river, to a point on said right bank 46.30 chains N. and 39.03 chains W. of the SE. corner of sec. 1, T. 12 N., R. 1 W., Indian meridian; thence S. to a point on the left bank of the Canadian river 38.55 chains W. and 26.59 chains S. of the NE. corner of sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 1 W.; thence down said river, with the meanders of the left bank thereof, to a point on said left bank 35 chains E. and 25.50 chains S. of the center of sec. 16, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; thence N. to the place of beginning. This treaty not to affect rights of those holding their lands in common under previous treaty.
Mar. 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xvi, 719.	**Chippewa of the Mississippi.**	Cede lands secured to them by article 2, treaty of May 7, 1864, except portion hereinafter defined. Reserve a tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on Mississippi river opposite the mouth of Wanoman river, as laid down on Sewall's map of Minnesota; thence due N. to a point 2 miles further N. than the most northerly point of Lake Winnebagoshish; thence due W. to a point 2 miles W. of the most westerly point of Cass lake; thence S. to Kabekona river; thence down said river to Leech lake; thence along the N. shore of Leech lake to its outlet in Leech Lake river; thence down the main channel of said river to its junction with the Mississippi river; thence down the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
Subsequently, by agreement of June 23, 1874, ratified by Congress Mar. 3, 1875, the Shawnee sold 4,000 acres in the NE. part of their domain for location of the Modok (see No. 571, Indian Territory map 3).	502	Indian Territory 2.
	503	Kansas 2.
Assigned to the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankishaw, and Wea by the twenty-second article of this treaty.	504	Indian Territory 2.
See agreement of June 23, 1874, and act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1875.	505	Indian Territory 2.
	See 498	Indian Territory 2.
	See 501	Indian Territory 2.
See act of Congress of June 10, 1872. See explanatory note to treaty of June 24, 1862.	See 328	Kansas 2.
	See 500, 504	Indian Territory 2.
See act of Mar. 3, 1873.		
The terms of the treaty provided that a commissson, accompanied by delegates from the tribe, should visit the Indian country and select, if possible, a tract suitable for a reservation not larger than 30 miles square. The commission and the delegates visited the country, but the Indians, changing their minds, returned home without making a selection. The commission, nevertheless, selected a location between the Red Fork of the Arkansas and the North fork of the Canadian, against which the Indians protested. In 1870 the Potawatomi again visited the country and made a selection which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The tract decided on was located between the Canadian River and its North fork, was bounded on the east by the Seminole lands, and extended west to include 900 square miles. Its boundaries as actually surveyed are given in the opposite column. It is composed partly of land ceded by Creek treaty of June 14, 1866, and partly of land ceded by Seminole treaty of Mar. 21, 1866.	506	Indian Territory 3.
This cession comprised two separate tracts. Afterward portions of it were again set apart for the Indians by Executive orders, as follows: Oct. 29, 1873, a tract as an addition to the Lake Winnebagoshish reservation, bounded by yellow lines and numbered 549; Nov. 4, 1873, a tract as an addition to the Leech Lake reservation, bounded by yellow lines and numbered 550; May 26, 1874, a tract as a second addition to the Leech Lake reservation, bounded by yellow lines and numbered 567, and May 26, 1874, a tract as a second addition to the Lake Winnebagoshish reservation, bounded by yellow lines and numbered 568. Thus, it will be observed, the entire cession by this treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, is numbered 507, and shown by solid crimson color, while Nos. 549, 550, 567, and 568, which are within its limits, are simply indicated by yellow boundary lines.	507	Minnesota 2.
Addition established by Executive order of Oct. 29, 1873. This addition was made from the tract previously ceded by the first article of this treaty. See also second addition, by Executive order of May 26, 1874.	508	Minnesota 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1867 Mar. 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XVI, 719.	**Chippewa of the Mississippi.**	Reserve such portion of their western outlet as falls within the reservation set apart by article 2 of this treaty.
				Set apart reservation of 36 townships, to include White Earth lake and Rice lake.
Mar. 20	Executive order.	....	**Santee Sioux..**	President establishes a reserve between Big Sioux and James rivers.
June 14	Executive order.	....	**Shoshoni and Bannock, Cœur d'Alène and others of northern Idaho.**	President establishes a reserve known as Fort Hall reserve, on Snake river.
				President establishes a reserve known as Cœur d'Alene reserve, as follows: Commencing at the head of the Latah, about 6 miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane bridge; thence north-northeasterly to the St Joseph river, the site of the old Cœur d'Alene mission; thence W. to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho territories; thence S. to a point due W. of the place of beginning; thence E. to the place of beginning, including about 250,000 acres.
Oct. 21	Medicine Lodge creek, Kansas.	Stat. L., XV, 581.	**Kiowa and Comanche.**	U. S. modify boundaries of reservation defined by treaty of Oct. 18, 1865, as follows: Commencing at a point where the Washita river crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to a point 30 miles by river W. of Fort Cobb as now established; thence due W. to the N. fork of Red river, provided said line strikes said river E. of the one hundredth meridian of W. longitude; if not, then only to said meridian; thence S. on said meridian to said N. fork of Red river; thence down said N. fork in the middle of the main channel to the main Red river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to its intersection with the ninety-eighth meridian; thence N. along said meridian to the place of beginning.
				Relinquish right to occupy territory outside of reduced reservation. (For description see No. 478.)
	(Memorandum.)		**Comanche and other Texas Indians**	By permission of the Texas legislature the U. S., in 1854, set apart two reservations on the waters of Brazos river.
Oct. 21	Medicine Lodge creek, Kansas.	Stat. L., XV, 589.	**Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.**	Apaches confederate with Kiowas and Comanches and agree to occupy same reservation.
Oct. 28	Medicine Lodge creek, Kansas.	Stat. L., XV, 593.	**Cheyenne and Arapaho.**	U. S. set apart a reservation for their occupancy, as follows: Commencing at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the thirty-seventh parallel N. latitude; thence W. on said parallel to the Cimarone river; thence down the middle of said Cimarone river to the Arkansas river; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Arkansas river to the place of beginning.
				Relinquish right to occupy territory outside of reservation....
Nov. 16	Executive order.	....	**Santee Sioux..**	President withdraws certain townships as an addition to Niobrara reservation by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866.
				President relinquishes fractional T. 32 N., R. 6. W., previously withdrawn by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
See Executive order of Mar. 18, 1879, making an addition to this reserve. Also Executive order of July 13, 1883, revoking order of Mar. 18, 1879. Under authority of act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1873, one township of the White Earth reserve was purchased for the use of the Pembina band of Chippewa. T. 144 N., R. 42 W., was selected by Special Agent Luce, Feb. 14, 1883, for this purpose.	509	Minnesota 2.
This reserve was never occupied by the Santee Sioux, and the order for its establishment was revoked by Executive order of July 13, 1869.	See 523	Dakota 2.
This reserve was set apart in general terms for the Indians of southern Idaho, and many of the Shoshoni and Bannock established themselves thereon. Subsequently, by treaty of July 3, 1868, with the Shoshoni and Bannock, the President was authorized to set apart a reserve for the Bannock whenever they desired. It was therefore decided to accept the Fort Hall reserve as the one contemplated by the treaty, and it was so done by Executive order of July 30, 1869.	See 524	Idaho.
The Indians refused to accept or occupy this reserve. An agreement was made with them in 1873 by Special Commissioners Shanks, Bennett, and Monteith, by the terms of which another reserve was established for them, and they agreed to relinquish their claim to all other lands in Idaho. Congress failed to ratify this agreement, but the contemplated reservation was set apart by Executive order Nov. 8, 1873, and included the original reserve of June 14, 1867. The boundaries of the original reserve are indicated by a dotted black line.	See 552	Idaho.
....	510	Indian Territory 3, Texas (portion of).
See explanatory note opposite treaty of Oct. 18, 1865..............................	511	Texas (portion of).
These reservations were occupied until 1859, when, owing to the hostility of Texas settlers, they were abandoned and the Indians removed to Indian Territory.	512, 513	Texas (portion of).
....	See 510	Indian Territory 3, Texas (portion of).
Another reservation in lieu of this was established by Executive order of Aug. 10, 1869.		
This relinquishment comprised the reserve set apart by treaty of Oct. 14, 1865. It included part of the Cherokee and Osage lands and a portion of the public domain in Kansas. As it was never their reserve except in name, it is not shown on the map.		
The townships thus withdrawn were T. 32 N., R. 4 W., and sections 7, 16, 17, 18–21, and 28–33 of T. 33 N., R. 4 W., all of 6th principal meridian and lying S. of Missouri river. They are shown on Nebraska map 2, bounded by yellow lines. Boundaries modified by Executive order of Aug. 31, 1869. See also Executive orders of Feb. 27 and July 20, 1866.	....	Nebraska (eastern portion).
This township formed a portion of the reserve set apart by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866. It is shown on Nebraska map 2, colored crimson.	514	Nebraska (eastern portion).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1868 Mar. 2	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 619.	**Uta (Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuchi, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands).**	U. S. set apart a reservation for their occupancy, as follows: Commencing at that point on the southern boundary line of the territory of Colorado where the meridian of longitude 107° W. from Greenwich crosses the same; running thence N. with said meridian to a point 15 miles due N. of where said meridian intersects the fortieth parallel of N. latitude; thence due W. to the western boundary line of said territory; thence S. with said western boundary line of said territory to the southern boundary line of said territory; thence E. with said southern boundary line to the place of beginning. Utes relinquish all claim to other lands ....
Apr. 27	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xvi, 727.	**Cherokee**	Reaffirms contract with James F. Joy for purchase of Cherokee neutral land.
Apr. 29	Fort Laramie, Dakota territory.	Stat. L., xv, 635.	**Sioux**	U. S. set apart reservation for their occupancy, as follows: Commencing on the E. bank of Missouri river where the forty-sixth parallel of N. latitude crosses it; thence along low-water mark down said E. bank to a point opposite where the N. line of the state of Nebraska strikes said river; thence W. across said river and along said northern line of Nebraska to the one hundred and fourth meridian; thence N. along said meridian to the forty-sixth parallel of N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel to the place of beginning. Said Indians relinquish all right to occupy territory outside the above-defined reservation, but reserve the right to hunt on any lands N. of North Platte and on the Republican fork of Smoky Hill river so long as buffalo may range there in numbers sufficient to justify the chase. Country N. of North Platte river and E. of summit of Big Horn mountains to be considered unceded Indian territory.
May 7	Fort Laramie, Dakota territory.	Stat. L., xv, 649.	**Crow**	U. S. set apart a reservation for their occupancy, as follows: Commencing where the one hundred and seventh meridian crosses the S. boundary of Montana territory; thence N. along said meridian to the mid-channel of Yellowstone river; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana, being the forty-fifth parallel N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning. Crows relinquish all claim to other territory. (See description in treaty of Sept. 17, 1851, with Sioux, Cheyenne, et al.)
May 10	Fort Laramie, Dakota territory.	Stat. L., xv, 655.	**Cheyenne and Arapaho (Northern bands).**	Agree to accept a home either on Southern Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation or on Big Sioux reservation. Cede all claim to territory outside of foregoing reserves........
June 1	Fort Sumner, New Mexico territory.	Stat. L., xv, 667.	**Navaho**	U. S. set apart reservation for their occupancy: bounded on the N. by the thirty-seventh parallel N. latitude; S. by an E. and W. line passing through the site of Old Fort Defiance, in Cañon Bonito; E. by the meridian which passes through Old Fort Lyon or the Ojo-de-Oso (Bear spring); and W. by about meridian 109° 30′ W. longitude, provided it embraces the outlet of Cañon-de-Chelly, which cañon is all to be included in this reservation. Relinquish all right to territory elsewhere ....

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
See act of Congress of Apr. 23, 1872; agreement of Sept. 13, 1873; act of Congress of Apr. 29, 1874. Nos. 566, 616, and 617 compose this reservation.	See 566, 616, 617	Colorado 1.
The territory claimed by these bands was in Colorado and eastern Utah, lying N. of the San Juan and E. of Green and Colorado rivers. By treaty of June 8, 1865, with the various bands of the Uta in Utah territory they ceded all claim to land (except the Uintah reservation) in that territory. The treaty, however, failed of ratification.	515	Colorado 1, Utah 1.
See treaty of July 19, 1866	See 490	Kansas 2.
This reserve covered not only a portion of the original Sioux territory, but also all of the Ponka country, both ceded and unceded. It also included the old Winnebago, Crow Creek, and Yankton reserves on the E. side of Missouri river. Enlarged by Executive orders of Jan. 11, 1875, Mar. 16, 1875, May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876.		
This cession comprises that portion of the Sioux territory assigned them by Fort Laramie treaty of 1851 within the present limits of South Dakota not included in the reservation described in the second article of this treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	516	Dakota 1.
A portion of this tract was ceded by agreement with the Sioux of June 23, 1875, and the remainder by agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	See 584, 597	Nebraska 1, Dakota 1, Wyoming 1, Montana 1.
A portion of this reserve was ceded by agreement with the Crow of June 12, 1880, and the remainder is still occupied by them. See Executive order of Oct. 20, 1875, setting apart an addition to this reserve. (This comprises Nos. 619 and 635.)	See 619, 635	Montana 1.
This relinquishment comprises that portion of the country assigned them by unratified Fort Laramie treaty of Sept. 17, 1851, not included within the reserve herein above defined.	517	Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
They became established upon the Big Sioux reservation in Dakota with the Sioux.		
This is an indefinite cession fully covered by that of other tribes.		
See Executive orders of Oct. 29, 1878, and Jan. 6, 1880, enlarging this reserve	518	Arizona 1, New Mexico 1.
According to the report of Superintendent Merriwether, in 1854 the Navaho country extended from the Rio Grande to the Colorado, and from about 35° to 37° N. latitude. This, in conjunction with other authorities, seems to indicate that the southern boundary of their claim was Little Colorado river to the mouth of Zuñi river, thence to the source of Zuñi river and continuing eastwardly to the Rio Grande. On July 18, 1855, Superintendent Merriwether concluded a treaty with the Navaho by which they ceded a portion of their country.	519	Utah 1, Arizona 1, New Mexico 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1868 June 1	Fort Sumner, New Mexico territory.	Stat. L., xv, 667.	**Navaho**	....
July 3	Fort Bridger, Utah territory.	Stat. L., xv, 673.	**Shoshoni and Bannock (eastern bands).**	Reservation to be set apart for the Bannocks whenever they desire. Reservation set apart for Shoshones (known as Wind River reservation), described as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Owl creek and running due S. to the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and Papo-Agie rivers; thence along the crest of said divide and the summit of Wind River mountains to the longitude of N. fork of Wind river; thence due N. to mouth of said N. fork and up its channel to a point 20 miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to head waters of Owl creek and along middle channel of Owl creek to place of beginning. Relinquish all right to other territory ....
July 27	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xv, 221.	....	Congress discontinues Smith River reservation in California and provides for removal of Indians to Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations.
July 27	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xv, 223.	....	Congress restores Mendocino Indian reservation to public domain. This tract lay on both sides of Klamath river from its mouth 20 miles up the same; between the S. bank of Noyo river (so as to include that river) and a point 1 mile N. of the mouth of Hale, or Bee-da-loe, creek; extending eastward from the coast for quantity so as to include the valleys beyond the first range of hills to the Coast mountains, conforming to their shape.
1869 Apr. 7	Resolution of Congress.	Stat. L., xvi, 53.	**Shawnee (absentee).**	Congress authorizes sale of their lands under treaty of May 10, 1854, to settlers.
July 13	Executive order.	....	**Santee Sioux** ..	President rescinds Executive order of Mar. 20, 1867, and restores to the public domain the land described as lying between the Big Sioux on the E. and the James river on the W., and between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude.
July 30	Executive order.	....	**Bannock**	President establishes Fort Hall reserve as the one contemplated by treaty of July 3, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing on the S. bank of Snake river at the junction of Port Neuf river with Snake river; thence S. 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear river from those of Snake river; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence N. about 50 miles to Blackfoot river; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake river; thence down Snake river to the place of beginning, embracing about 1,800,000 acres and including Fort Hall in its limits.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
The treaty was never ratified, but the boundaries of the country the Navaho reserved to themselves under its provisions are shown by dotted black lines. After a war with the Navaho, a treaty of peace was concluded with them Dec. 25, 1858, by Colonel Bonneville and Superintendent Collins, by which it was agreed that the eastern limit of the Navaho country should thenceforth be a line commencing at Pescado spring, at the head of Zuñi river; thence in a direct line to Bear spring, on the road from Albuquerque to Fort Defiance; thence to the pueblo or ruins of Escondido on the Chaco; thence to the junction of the Chaco or Tunicha with the San Juan. Like its predecessor, this treaty was never ratified, but the boundary established by it is shown by a black line.		
See explanatory note opposite Executive order of June 14, 1867. See also Executive order of July 30, 1869.	See 524	Idaho.
This reserve was within the limits of the territory originally claimed by and assigned to the Crow by Fort Laramie treaty of 1851 and was ceded by them by treaty of May 7, 1868. The Shoshoni title being therefore only secondary, it is shown on Wyoming map 2. See agreement of Sept. 26, 1872, and acts of Congress of June 22, 1874, and Dec. 15, 1874, confirmatory of such agreement, whereby the Indians ceded a tract off the southern side of the reserve.	See 539, 540	Wyoming 2.
....	520	Wyoming 1, Colorado 1, Utah 1, Idaho.
The Klamath River reserve having been destroyed by a freshet, Agent Hanson removed the Indians to Smith River valley, where he reports under date of Feb. 14, 1862, having conditionally purchased the improvements of settlers. Upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, May 6, 1862, temporarily set apart Ts. 17, 18, and 19 N., R. 1 W., Humboldt meridian, as the Indian reserve, subject to approval and appropriation by Congress. Congress failed to make the appropriation, and rental was paid to the settlers for a number of years; but in 1869 the reserve was abandoned and the Indians were removed to Hoopa valley by Superintendent Whiting.	521	California 2.
The act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1853, authorized the selection of five military reserves for Indian purposes in California not to exceed 25,000 acres each. Nov. 17, 1855, Superintendent Henley transmitted a report of Major Heintzelman with a map showing the tract selected for the Mendocino reservation and recommending its establishment. Aug. 16, 1856, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended issuance of Executive order setting apart this reserve. May 22, 1856, President Pierce issued the desired Executive order. Its actual abandonment for Indian purposes occurred Mar. 31, 1866.	522	California 2.
See note to treaty of May 10, 1854. See also act of Mar. 1, 1881.		
This tract was never occupied as a reserve by the Santee	523	Dakota 2.
See explanatory note opposite Executive order of June 14, 1867	524	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1869 Aug. 10	Executive order.	....	**Cheyenne and Arapaho.**	President establishes a reservation for them on N. fork of Canadian river, in lieu of one designated by treaty of Oct. 28, 1867. This reservation is bounded as follows: Commencing at the point where the Washita river crosses 98° W. longitude; thence N. with said 98° W. longitude to the point where it is crossed by the Red fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron); thence up the middle of the main channel thereof to the N. boundary of the country ceded to the U. S. by treaty of June 14, 1866, with the Creek nation; thence W. on said N. boundary and the N. boundary of the country ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, with the Seminoles to 100° W. longitude; thence S. on said 100° W. longitude to the N. boundary of the country set apart for the Kiowas and Comanches by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, with said tribes; thence E. along said boundary to the point where it strikes the Washita river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.
Aug. 31	Executive order.	....	**Santee Sioux..**	President restores a portion of Niobrara reservation to public domain and adds certain other lands thereto as follows: The portion restored to the public domain consisted of fractional Ts. 31 N., R. 6 W.; 31 and 32 N., R. 7 W.; and 31 and 32 N., R. 8 W. The lands added to the reservation were T. 31 N., R. 4 W., and that part of E. ½ T. 33 N., R. 4 W., S. of the Missouri river.
1870 Jan. 31	Executive order.	....	**San Pasqual and Pala Valley (Mission Indians.)**	President sets apart a reserve for these Indians as follows: Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 1 E., and 1 W., and T. 9 S., R. 1 and 2 W., of San Bernardino meridian.
Mar. 30	Executive order.	....	....	President enlarges Round Valley reservation in California by the addition of most of Ts. 22 and 23 N., R. 12 W., and 22 and 23 N., R. 13 W., Mount Diablo meridian.
Apr. 12	Executive order.	....	**Arikara, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.**	President sets apart a reservation at Fort Berthold, Dakota, bounded as follows: From a point on the Missouri river 4 miles below the Indian village (Berthold) in a NE. direction 3 miles (so as to include the wood and grazing around the village); from this point a line running so as to strike the Missouri river at the junction of Little Knife river with it; thence along the left bank of the Missouri river to the mouth of Yellowstone river; along the S. bank of Yellowstone river to Powder river; up Powder river to where Little Powder river unites with it; thence in a direct line across to the starting point. By the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the boundaries of the territory so assigned them were construed to be as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Heart river; thence up the Missouri to the mouth of Yellowstone river; thence up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Powder river; thence SE. to the headwaters of the Little Missouri river; thence along the Black hills to the head of Heart river, and down said river to the place of beginning. By virtue of accepting this reserve they relinquished claim to the remainder of the territory assigned them by the Fort Laramie treaty of 1851.
July 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 359.	**Kickapoo of Mexico and Texas.**	Secretary of the Interior to collect roving Kickapoos on borders of Texas and Mexico and place them on a reservation in Indian Territory.
July 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 362.	**Great and Little Osage.**	Congress makes provision for a reserve for Osages in Indian Territory whenever they consent to remove from Kansas.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
By the terms of an agreement of Oct. 19, 1872, with the Wichita and affiliated bands a portion of this reserve was set apart for those Indians. Congress has, however, failed to ratify the agreement, although the Wichita are occupying the tract. The Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve, as bounded by the Executive order of Aug. 10, 1869, therefore properly includes the tract shown on the map as assigned to the Wichita by agreement of 1872. (This includes No. 540 A.)	525	Indian Territory 3.
The land thus restored is colored brown on Nebraska map No. 2. Amended by Executive order of Dec. 31, 1873. The added lands are designated by blue lines.	526	Nebraska (eastern portion).
Trouble arose with the settlers and the reserve was abandoned in Apr., 1871....	527, 528	California 2.
Round valley, or "Nome Cult," as it was then called, was selected for Indian purposes by Superintendent Henley in 1856. Nov. 18, 1858, the Secretary of the Interior ordered public notice to be given that the entire valley had been set apart for an Indian reservation and directed its survey May 3, 1860. See act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1873, and Executive orders of Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and Jan. 26, 1876. The boundaries of the reserve as enlarged by this Executive order (Mar. 30, 1870) are shown by blue lines.	....	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation).
This reservation not only comprised a part of the tract acknowledged to belong to them by the unratified treaty of 1851 at Fort Laramie, but also a tract adjoining on the N. side of Missouri river where they laid claim to additional territory. For the relinquishment of a portion of this reserve see Executive order of July 13, 1880. (This includes No. 620 and part of 621, as shown on the map.)	See 620, 621	Dakota 1, Montana 1.
(The green plats numbered 529 show the portions not included in the reservation.)	529	Dakota 1, Wyoming 1, Montana 1.
See acts of Mar. 3, 1871, and June 22, 1874. The reserve herein contemplated was set apart by Executive order of Aug. 15, 1883.	See 650	Indian Territory 3.
Tract selected by the Osage and set apart by Executive order (of Secretary of the Interior) March 27, 1871. Boundaries amended and confirmed by act of Congress June 5, 1872.	See 534	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded.	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1870 July 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 362.	**Great and Little Osage.**	Congress makes provision for sale of remaining Osage lands in Kansas.
1871 Feb. 6	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 404.	**Stockbridge and Munsee.**	All except 18 sections of their reserve to be appraised and sold. 18 sections reserved for their future home.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 566.	**Indian tribes** .	Provides that no treaties shall hereafter be negotiated with any Indian tribe within U. S. as an independent nation or people.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 569.	**Kickapoo of Texas and Mexico.**	Secretary of the Interior to continue the collection of roving Kickapoos and place them on a reserve in Indian Territory.
Mar. 14	Executive order.	....	**Paiute, Snake, and Shoshoni.**	President withdraws for eighteen months tract of country from which to select a reservation known as Malheur reservation.
Mar. 27	Executive order.	....	**Osage**	Secretary of the Interior designates a reserve for the Osages in Indian Territory.
Nov. 9	Executive order.	....	**Apache (Southern).**	President approves selection of reserve known as Tularosa River reservation, embracing the following territory: Beginning at the headwaters of the Tularosa river and its tributaries in the mountains and extending down the same 10 miles on each side for a distance of 30 miles.
Nov. 9	Executive order.	....	**Apache**	President approves selection of reservation at Camp Apache, known as White Mountain reservation, described as follows: Starting at the intersection of the boundary between Arizona and New Mexico with the S. edge of the Black mesa and following the southern edge of the Black mesa to a point due N. of Sombrero or Plumoso butte; then in the direction of the Picache Colorado to the crest of the Apache mountains, following said crest down Salt river to Pinal creek; then up Pinal creek to the top of Pinal mountains; then along the crest of Pinal range, the "Cordilleras de la Gila," the Almagra mountains, and other mountains bordering the N. bank of Gila river to the New Mexican boundary near Steeple rock; then following said boundary N. to its intersection with the S. edge of the Black mesa, the starting point.
Nov. 9	Executive order.	....	**Apache**	President approves selection of reservation at Camp Grant, bounded as follows: On the N. by the Gila river; W. by a line 10 miles from and parallel to the general course of the San Pedro river; S. by a line at right angles to the western boundary, crossing the San Pedro 10 miles from Camp Grant; E. by a line at right angles to the southern boundary, touching the western base of Mount Turnbull, terminating at the Gila river.
Nov. 9	Executive order.	....	**Apache**	President approves selection of reservation at Camp Verde, described as follows: All that portion of country adjoining on the NW. side of and above the military reservation of Camp Verde post, on the Verde river, for a distance of 10 miles on both sides of the river to the point where the old wagon road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about 45 miles.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
(The plat No. 530 shows the remainder of their reservation. See treaty of Sept. 29, 1865, Nos. 475 and 476.)	530	Kansas 1.
The two townships comprising this reserve were purchased from the Menomini by treaty of Feb. 11, 1856. As a secondary cession of the Menomini it is colored blue and numbered 403 on Wisconsin map 2. The 18 sections retained by the Stockbridge are indicated by a scarlet line within the blue outboundaries of the whole reserve.	See 403	Wisconsin 2.
All subsequent purchases of lands from the Indians have been made through the medium of agreements with the various tribes, subject to ratification by Congress.		
See acts July 15, 1870, and June 22, 1874. The reserve herein contemplated was set apart by Executive order of Aug. 15, 1883.	See 650	Indian Territory 3.
The tract thus temporarily withdrawn was described as being between 42° and 44° N. latitude and 117° and 120° W. longitude. The reservation afterward set apart by Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872, was only partly within the limits of the country described. The country covered by this Executive order of Mar. 14, 1871, is bounded by green lines and was all relinquished by Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872, except the tract bounded by blue lines. For full explanation concerning changes in Malheur reservation, see the note in this schedule opposite Executive order of May 21, 1883.	See 537	Oregon 2.
Set apart in conformity to act of Congress of July 15, 1870. This tract was purchased from the Cherokee as being a portion of their domain W. of 96° W. longitude. It was found that a portion of this reserve upon survey was E. of 96° and its boundaries were accordingly altered. As thus altered they were confirmed by act of Congress of June 5, 1872.	See 534	Indian Territory 3.
Restored to the public domain by Executive order of Nov. 24, 1874	531	New Mexico 2.
Enlarged by Executive order of Dec. 14, 1872. Reduced by Executive orders of Aug. 5, 1873; July 21, 1874; Apr. 27, 1876; Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877. The original boundaries of this reserve are shown by blue lines. (It includes Nos. 573, 603, and a part of No. 592.)	See 573, 603	Arizona 2.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Dec. 14, 1872. The boundaries of this reserve are shown by crimson lines. After it was restored to the public domain a portion of the same land was included in the addition made to the White mountain reservation by Executive order of Dec. 14, 1872.	See 541	Arizona 2.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Apr. 23, 1875	See 582	Arizona 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1871	(Memorandum.)	(Memorandum.)	**Methow, Okanagan et al.**	Territory originally claimed by Methow, Okanagan, Kootenay, Pend d'Oreille, Colville, North Spokane, San Poeil, and other tribes.
1872 Apr. 9	Executive order.	....	**Methow, Okanagan et al.**	President sets apart reservation known as Colville reservation, in Washington territory, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Columbia where the Spokane river empties into the same; thence up the Columbia river to where it crosses the forty-ninth parallel N. latitude; thence E. with said forty-ninth parallel to where the Pend d'Oreille or Clark river crosses the same; thence up the Pend d'Oreille or Clark river to where it crosses the western boundary of Idaho territory (117° W. longitude); thence S. along said 117° W. longitude to where the Little Spokane river crosses the same; thence southwesterly with said river to its junction with the Big Spokane river; thence down the Big Spokane river to the place of beginning.
Apr. 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 55.	**Uta**	Secretary of the Interior authorized to negotiate with Utes for cession of the S. part of their reservation by treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.
May 8	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 85.	**Kansa**	Provides for sale of the remaining portion of their "Trust" and "Diminished reserve" lands and their removal to Indian Territory.
May 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 159.	**Potawatomi and absentee Shawnee.**	Home provided for Shawnees on 30 miles square tract of the Pottawatomies in Indian Territory.
May 29	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 190.	**Cheyenne and Arapaho.**	Secretary of the Interior authorized to negotiate for release of land reserved to Cheyennes and Arapahoes by treaty Oct. 28, 1867. If the above release is made, Cheyennes and Arapahoes to have a reserve assigned them within Creek and Seminole cession of 1866.
May 29	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 190.	**Chippewa of Lake Superior.**	Secretary of the Interior authorized to remove (with their consent) Indians from Lac de Flambeau, Lac Court Oreille, and Fond du Lac reservations to Bad River reservation.
June 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 213.	**Miami (Meshin-go-me-sia's band).**	Partition to be made among members of this band of tract reserved for them by treaty of Nov. 28, 1840.
June 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 228.	**Great and Little Osage.**	Confirm amended reserve selected for Osages in Indian Territory as follows: "Bounded on the E. by the ninety-sixth meridian; on the S. and the W. by the N. line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas river, and on the N. by the S. line of the State of Kansas: *Provided*, . . . That said Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians shall permit the settlement within the limits of said tract of land [of] the Kansas tribe of Indians, the lands so settled and occupied by said Kansas Indians not exceeding 160 acres for each member of said tribe, to be paid for by said Kansas tribe of Indians, etc."
June 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 228.	**Kansa**	Confirm reserve selected for the Kansas in Indian Territory bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Arkansas river where the southern line of Kansas crosses said river; thence down said river to a point where the township line between townships 26 and 27 crosses said river; thence E. on said township line to a point due S. from the center of section 32; thence N. to the section line between sections 29 and 32; thence due E. to a point due S. of the center of section 27; thence due N. to the state line of Kansas; thence W. along said state line to place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
No treaty was ever made with these Indians for the extinguishment of their territorial rights. The U. S. simply took possession of their country, except such portions as have been set apart by Executive order for their occupancy. The portion of their former country not within the limits of the reservations described in Executive orders of April 9 and July 2, 1872, respectively, is here shown colored mauve.	532	Montana 1, Idaho, Washington 1.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of July 2, 1872. A portion of this territory was again set apart as a reserve for the Spokane by Executive order of Jan. 18, 1881. See Washington map 2.	533	Washington 1.
See agreement of Sept. 13, 1873	See 566	Colorado 1.
See acts of Congress June 5, 1872, June 23, 1874, July 5, 1876, and Mar. 16, 1880. See treaty of Oct. 5, 1859.		
	See 506	Indian Territory 3.
An agreement was entered into in 1872 between the U. S. and the Arapaho by which the latter agreed to relinquish their interest in the reserve under treaty of 1867, and to accept in lieu thereof a reserve between the N. fork of the Canadian and the Cimarron rivers. This agreement has never been ratified by Congress and the status of the Cheyenne and Arapaho remains unchanged.		
The U. S. agent reported the consent of the Fond du Lac Chippewa and attempted their removal. Most of the band refused to remove, alleging they had never consented. The Lac de Flambeau and Lac Court Oreille bands refused their assent. No further attempt was made to carry the act into effect.		
	See 256	Indiana (detail).
	534	Indian Territory 3.
	535	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1872 June 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 226.	**Flathead**	Provides for removal from Bitter Root valley and their establishment on Jocko reservation.
June 7	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 281.	**Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.**	Secretary of Interior to ascertain and report extent of Indian title to tract described in article 2, treaty Feb. 19, 1867.
June 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 381.	**Ottawa and Chippewa.**	Undisposed of portion of reservation made by treaty July 31, 1855, restored to market.
June 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 388.	**Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Bœuf.**	Undisposed of portion of reservation by treaty of June 24, 1862, to be sold, including that sold to Ottawa University by treaty of Feb. 23, 1867.
June 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 391.	**Omaha, Pawnee, Oto, Missouri, and Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.**	50,000 acres off W. end of their reservation to be appraised and sold, if Omahas consent thereto. 50,000 acres S. of Loup fork to be appraised and sold off Pawnee reservation, if they consent. 80,000 acres off W. end of Otoe and Missouria reservations to be appraised and sold, if they consent. A part or all of Sac and Fox of the Missouri reserve to be appraised and sold, if they consent.
July 2	Executive order.	....	**Methow, Okanagan et al.**	President restores to public domain tract reserved by Executive order of Apr. 9, 1872. President sets apart a tract in lieu of the one above relinquished bounded as follows: On the E. and S. by the Columbia river; on the W. by the Okanagan river, and on the N. by British possessions.
Sept. 12	Executive order.	....	**Paiute, Snake, and Shoshoni.**	President sets apart reservation known as Malheur, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the N. fork of Malheur river; thence up said N. fork, including the waters thereof, to Castle rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry butte; thence to Soda spring on the Canyon city and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies river to Malheur lake; thence E. to the S. fork of Malheur river; thence down said S. fork, including the waters thereof, to the place of beginning. This embraces Nos. 638 and 646. President restores to public domain remainder of tract temporarily withdrawn by Executive order of Mar. 14, 1871. The lands withdrawn were designated as follows: That portion of the country in the state of Oregon situated between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of latitude, and from 117° to 120° of longitude; except so much as may have been or may be granted for military or wagon-road purposes.
Sept. 20	Agreement ...	Rev. Stat., 1050.	**Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.**	Cede claim to all lands outside of permanent reserves established by articles 3 and 4, treaty of Feb. 19, 1867.
Sept. 26	Agreement ...	Stat. L., XVIII, 291.	**Shoshoni**	Cede a portion of reservation (subject to approval of Congress) established for them by treaty of July 3, 1868, as follows: Situated S. of a line beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the Shoshone and Bannock reservations; due E. of the mouth of the Little Papo-Agie at its junction with the Papo-Agie, and running from said point W. to the mouth of the Little Papo-Agie; thence up the Papo-Agie to the N. fork, and up the N. fork to the mouth of the Canyon; thence W. to the western boundary of the reservation. Retain remainder of their reservation which constitutes the present Wind River reservation.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
They were removed and established as herein provided for after several years of partially successful effort.		
See agreement of Sept. 20, 1872, and act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1873.		
Amended by act of May 23, 1876. See remarks under treaty of July 31, 1855.		
See explanatory note to treaty of June 24, 1862.		
The Omaha consented, but the act was never carried into effect, and it was finally superseded by act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882.		
The Pawnee consented, but before the act was carried into effect it was repealed by act of Apr. 10, 1876.		
See acts of Aug. 15, 1876, and Mar. 3, 1879. The act of 1872 was not carried into effect, but was superseded by act of Aug. 15, 1876, which authorized the sale of 120,000 acres of the reserve.		
This act was not carried into effect and was superseded by act of Aug. 15, 1876, which provided for the sale of 10 sections off the W. end of their reserve.		
	See 533	Washington 1.
This constitutes the present Colville reservation	536	Washington 1.
An addition to this reserve was made by Executive order of May 15, 1875. Portions of this addition were subsequently relinquished by Executive orders of Jan. 28, 1876, and May 21, 1883. The Fort Harney military reservation was added by Executive order of July 23, 1880. Portions of the original reserve were also relinquished by Executive orders of Sept. 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883. See explanatory note to Executive order of May 21, 1883. The tract as reserved by this Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872, is bounded by mauve lines.	See 638, 646	Oregon 2.
This restoration includes all the country within green outboundaries except that tract within blue boundaries which was reserved by this Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872. A portion of this relinquishment was again added to the reserve by Executive order of May 15, 1875, and again relinquished by Executive orders of Jan. 28, 1876, and May 21, 1883.	537	Oregon 2.
See acts of Congress of June 7, 1872, and Feb. 14, 1873. Overlaps the Chippewa cession of Oct. 2, 1863.	538	Dakota 1.
See acts of Congress of June 22, 1874, and Dec. 15, 1874, ratifying and confirming this agreement.	539	Wyoming 2.
	540	Wyoming 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1872 Oct. 19	Agreement...	....	Wichita and affiliated bands.	Cede to the U. S. all claim to lands in Texas, Louisiana, and Indian Territory. U. S. set apart a reserve for them in Indian Territory as follows: "Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita river where the ninety-eighth meridian of W. longitude crosses the same; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the line of 98° 40′ W. longitude; thence on said line of 98° 40′ due N. to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian river; thence down the middle of said main Canadian river to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due S. to the place of beginning."
Oct. 26	Executive order.	....	Makah.......	President enlarges reservation set apart by treaty of Jan. 31, 1855, by addition of the following tract: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction to Baadah point (about 4 miles from the beginning); thence in a direct line S. 6 miles; thence in a direct line W. to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the Pacific shore to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the S. side of Cape Flattery a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning.
Dec. 14	Executive order.	....	Apache	President sets apart a reserve to be known as Chiricahua reservation. President restores to public domain reservation established at Camp Grant, Nov. 9, 1871.
Dec. 14	Executive order.	....	Apache	President enlarges White Mountain reservation by tract known as "San Carlos addition," bounded as follows: Commencing at the SE. corner of the White Mountain reservation as now established, and running thence S. to a line 15 miles S. of and parallel to the Gila river; thence W. along said line to a point due S. of the SW. corner of said White Mountain reservation; thence N. to said SW. corner; thence along the southern boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, which will make the entire boundary of the White Mountain reservation as follows: Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the S. edge of the Black mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black mesa to a point due N. of Sombrero or Plumoso butte; thence due S. to said Sombrero or Plumoso butte; thence in the direction of the Piache Colorado to the crest of the Apache mountains, following said crest down the Salt river to Pinal creek to the top of the Pinal mountains; thence due S. to a point 15 miles S. of the Gila river; thence E. with a line parallel with and 15 miles S. of the Gila river to the boundary of New Mexico; thence N. along said boundary line to its intersection with the S. edge of the Black mesa, the place of beginning.
1873 Jan. 2	Executive order.	....	Makah.......	President supersedes Executive order of Oct. 26, 1875, and more accurately defines the tract added to the Makah reservation. Only change is omission of "to Baadah point." See Executive order of Oct. 26, 1872.
Jan. 9	Executive order.	....	Tule river, King's river, Owen's river, et al.	President sets apart a reserve at Tule river, bounded as follows: Commencing on the South Tule river, 4 miles below the Soda springs on said river; thence N. to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Tule and Middle Tule; thence E. on the dividing line 10 miles; thence S. to the ridge dividing the waters of South Tule river and Deer creek; thence W. on said ridge 10 miles; thence N. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
The lands here purported to be ceded are covered by the claims and previous cessions of other tribes. This agreement has never been ratified although the Indians have been in full occupancy of the reserve for several years. It covers part of the territory assigned to the Cheyenne and Arapaho by Executive order of Aug. 10, 1869.	540 A	Indian Territory 3.
Superseded by Executive order of Jan. 2, 1873, which in turn was superseded by Executive order of Oct. 21, 1873.		
Revoked and canceled by Executive order of Oct. 30, 1876	See 600	Arizona 2
A portion of the country included in the Camp Grant reserve, and which was relinquished by the second paragraph of this order, was by the third paragraph again withdrawn from settlement as a part of the addition made to the White Mountain reservation by that paragraph. The boundaries of this addition are defined by yellow lines on Arizona map 2.	541	Arizona 2.
This San Carlos addition was partly restored to the public domain by Executive order of Aug. 5, 1873. Further reduced by Executive orders of July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877.	....	Arizona 2.
Superseded by Executive order of Oct. 21, 1873.		
Canceled and a new reserve established Oct. 3, 1873.	See 607	California 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1873 Feb. 14	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 456.	**Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.**	Agreement of Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed with amendments.
Feb. 19	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 466.	**New York Indians.**	Provides for sale of lands allotted to New York Indians in Kansas.
Mar. 1	Executive order.		**Chippewa (Lac Court Oreille band).**	Secretary of Interior approves selection of reservation and restores to market balance of land withdrawn Nov. 22, 1859, and Apr. 4, 1865.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 539.	**Chippewa (Pembina band).**	Provides for removal and establishment of Pembina Chippewas on White Earth reservation.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 626.	**Crow**	Secretary of Interior authorized to negotiate with the Crows for the cession of a portion of their reservation.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 626.	**Creek and Seminole.**	Secretary of Interior authorized to negotiate for cession of a portion of the Creek country as follows: A strip of land in the Indian Territory, now occupied by the Seminole nation of Indians, lying E. of the line dividing the Creek lands from the lands ceded to the U. S. in the treaty of June 14, 1866; bounded on the N. by the N. fork of the Canadian river; on the S. by the Canadian river; on the W. by the dividing line between the Creek reservation and the lands ceded under treaty of 1866, above noted, and on the E. by a line running N. and S. between the rivers named, so far E. of said divisional line as will comprise within said described boundaries 175,000 acres.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 631.	**Miami**	Remainder of reserve in Kansas to be sold and Miamis may become merged with Kaskaskias et al.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 633.		Restores part of Round Valley reservation to public domain. Section 2 of the act provides "that said township line between townships 22 and 23 N., extending from the Middle fork of Eel river on the E. to Eel river on the W., shall hereafter be the southern boundary of the Indian reservation in Round valley, and the center of the Middle fork of Eel river shall be the eastern boundary, and the center of Eel river shall be the western boundary." Section 3 provides that all the land lying N. of the southern boundary of the reservation as herein defined, and bounded N. by Eel river and the N. fork of said river, E. by the Middle fork, and W. by Eel river, shall be withdrawn from sale and entry.
Mar. 12	Executive order.		**Paiute et al**	President sets apart a reserve at Moapa river, as follows: Commencing at a point on the N. bank of the Colorado river where the eastern line of Nevada strikes the same; thence due N. with said eastern line to a point far enough N. from which a line running due W. will pass 1 mile N. of Muddy springs; running due W. from said point to 115° W. longitude; thence S. with said meridian to a point due W. from the place of beginning; thence due E. to the W. bank of the Colorado river; thence following the W. and N. bank of the same to the place of beginning.
Apr. 8	Executive order.			President withdraws from sale certain lands in Round valley, specified by act of Mar. 3, 1873, until report of commissioners is received fixing N. boundary.
May 29	Executive order.		**Mescalero Apache.**	President sets apart reservation, known as Fort Stanton reservation, as follows: Commencing at the SW. corner of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due S. to a point on the hills near the N. bank of the Rio Rindoso; thence along the said hills to a point above the settlements; thence across said river to a point on the opposite hills;

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
See act of Congress of June 7, 1872, and agreement of Sept. 20, 1872; also act of Congress of June 22, 1874.	See 538	Dakota 1.
See act of Apr. 17, 1878. See also note to treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, and act of June 23, 1874.	See 249	Kansas 2.
This reserve was set apart in pursuance of treaty of Sept. 30, 1854	See 337	Wisconsin 2.
T. 144 N., R. 42 W., was selected for this purpose by Special Agent Luce, Feb. 14, 1883. It is bounded on the map by crimson lines and is within the general limits of the White Earth reservation, No. 509.	542	Minnesota 2.
See agreement concluded Aug. 16, 1873.		
Under authority of this act the U. S. purchased from the Creeks for the Seminole 175,000 acres adjoining the E. side of the latter tribe's reservation. This purchase is divided from the previous Seminole reserve by a dotted line.	543	Indian territory 3.
This remnant is colored yellow and comprises several detached tracts within the red outboundaries of the 70,000 acres reserved by the treaty of 1854.	See 330	Kansas 2.
This comprised all that portion of the reserve lying S. of the line between Ts. 22 and 23 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W. It is colored yellow within the red and blue outlines of the reserve as surveyed in 1860 and 1870. Red lines, survey of 1860; blue lines, survey of 1870.	544	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation).
....	See 583	
Canceled by Executive order of Feb. 12, 1874, and another reserve set apart in lieu thereof. The boundaries of the original reserve are shown by dotted black lines. (Most of this reservation is included in No. 576.)	See 576	Nevada.
The commissioners made their report Nov. 1, 1873. It was approved by the Secretary of the Interior Aug. 4, 1874, and proclamation of the boundaries made by Executive order of May 18, 1875.	See 583	California 2.
Canceled by Executive order of Feb. 2, 1874, and a new reserve set apart in lieu thereof. Several successive Executive orders were in turn revoked, by the terms of each of which a new Mescalero reserve was established. But as each one of these changes covered in large measure the same territory, it is impossible to show them all on a single map. The boundaries of the reserve as originally established by Executive order of May 29, 1873, are shown by	See 643, 644	New Mexico 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1873 May 29	Executive order.		Mescalero Apache.	thence to the same line upon which we start from Fort Stanton, and thence due S. to 33° N. latitude; thence to the top of the Sacramento mountains and along the top of said mountains to the top of the White mountains; thence along the top of said mountains to the head waters of the Rio Nogal to a point opposite the starting point, and thence to the starting point.
June 16	Executive order.		Nez Percé	President sets apart reservation at Wallowa valley for roaming Nez Percés, bounded as follows: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde river; thence up Snake river to a point due E. of the SE. corner of T. 1 S., R. 46 E. of the Willamette meridian; thence due W. to the W. fork of Wallowa river; thence down said W. fork to its junction with the Wallowa river; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde river; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning.
July 5	Executive order.		Blackfoot, Gros Ventre, et al.	President set apart a reserve for Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow Indians, as follows: Commencing at the NW. corner of the territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of N. latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of W. longitude; thence S. to the S. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the S. bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun river; thence in a westerly direction, following the S. bank of said Medicine or Sun river, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the N. boundary of Montana; thence along said N. boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.
Aug. 5	Executive order.		Apache	President restores to public domain a portion of the San Carlos division of White Mountains reservation, as established by Executive order of Dec. 14, 1872, as follows: That part of the reservation lying E. of and above the site of old Camp Goodwin.
Aug. 16	Agreement		Crow	U. S. agree that country described in first article shall constitute their reserve. Second article of treaty of May 7, 1868, at Fort Laramie, abrogated, and Crows cede to U. S. their claim to country therein described.
Sept. 6	Executive order.		Niskwali and others.	President enlarges Puyallup reserve, as set apart by Executive order of Jan. 20, 1857.
Sept. 9	Executive order.		Dwamish and others.	President fixes the N. boundary of Swinomish reserve, established by treaty Jan. 22, 1855, as follows: Beginning at low-water mark on the shore of Sim-ilk bay at a point where the same is intersected by the N. and S. line bounding the E. side of the surveyed fraction of 9.30 acres, or lot No. 1, in the NW. corner of sec. 10, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.; thence N. on said line to a point where the same intersects the section line between sections 3 and 10 in said township and range; thence E. on said section line to the SE. corner of said section 3; thence N. on E. line of said section 3 to a point where the same intersects low-water mark on the western shore of Padilla bay.
Sept. 13	Agreement		Uta	Agreement (subject to ratification by Congress) for cession of part of reserve established by treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.
Oct. 3	Executive order.		Tule river, King's river, Owen's river, et al.	President cancels reserve made by Executive order Jan. 9, 1873, and establishes another at Tule river in lieu thereof, bounded as follows: Commencing on the S. fork of Tule river, 4 miles below the Soda springs on said river; thence N. to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the N. fork and Middle fork of Tule river; thence on said ridge easterly, extended, if necessary, to a point from which a line running due S.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
blue lines and the present reserve, as established by Executive order of Mar. 24, 1883, will be found noted opposite that order as colored crimson. (Includes part of plats 643 and 644.)		
Order revoked and reservation restored to public domain June 10, 1875........	545	Oregon 2, Washington 2.
See act of Congress of Apr. 15, 1874, and Executive orders of Aug. 19, 1874, and Apr. 13, 1875. A portion of this reserve was relinquished by Executive order of Aug. 19, 1874, as shown in the proper place in this schedule. The remainder was by act of Congress of Apr. 15, 1874, declared to constitute the reserve for these tribes. An addition was subsequently made to the reserve by Executive order of Apr. 13, 1875. A black dotted line shows the E. line of that portion of this reserve which was originally assigned the Blackfoot by treaty of 1855. (This includes Nos. 565 and 574.)	See 565, 574	Montana 1.
See also Executive orders of July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877.	546	Arizona 2.
This was known as the Judith Basin reserve, and pending confirmatory action by Congress, the President, by Executive order of Jan. 31, 1874, withdrew the tract from entry and settlement. The Crow refused to remove to the reserve and Congress failed to ratify the agreement. The reserve was therefore restored to the public domain by Executive order of Mar. 25, 1875.	See 557	Montana 2.
This enlargement only included fractional sec. 34, T. 21 N., R. 3 E., and is too small to be separately shown on the map. As herein enlarged it constitutes the present Puyallup reserve.	See 405	Washington (northwestern).
This was simply to cure the indefinite language of the treaty. For boundaries of the reserve see treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.	See 349	Washington (northwestern).
Agreement ratified Apr. 29, 1874. See Executive order of Aug. 17, 1876..........	See 566	Colorado 1.
Partly restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 3, 1878, as shown under that order. The remainder constitutes the present Tule River reserve, and is shown here. (This includes Nos. 547 and 607. The portions added to the former reserve are the N. part of 607 and the yellow No. 547.)	547, 607	California 2.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1873 Oct. 3	Executive order.		**Tule river, King's river, Owen's river, et al.**	would intersect a line running due E. from the place of beginning at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point due S. to the ridge, extended if necessary, dividing the waters of the S. fork of Tule river and Deer creek; thence westerly on said ridge to a point due S. of the place of beginning; thence N. to the place of beginning.
Oct. 21	Executive order.		**Makah**	President revokes Executive orders of Oct. 26, 1872, and Jan. 2, 1873, and establishes an addition to reserve by treaty, Jan. 31, 1855, as follows: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction 4 miles; thence in a direct line S. 6 miles; thence in a direct line W. to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the S. side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first-mentioned brook, and thence down the same to the place of beginning.
Oct. 29	Executive order.		**Chippewa of the Mississippi.**	President sets apart an addition to Lake Winnibigoshish reservation, as established by article 1, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, as follows: Commencing at a point on the present eastern boundary of Leech Lake reservation where the section line between secs. 11 and 14 and 10 and 15, T. 55 N., R. 27 W. of fourth principal meridian, if extended W., would intersect the same; thence E. on said extended section line to section corner between secs. 11, 12, 13, and 14; thence N. on the section line between secs. 11 and 12 and 1 and 2, all of the same town and range, to the township line between Ts. 55 and 56 N.; thence continuing N. to a point 2 miles N. of said township line; thence W. to present eastern boundary of Leech Lake reservation; thence S. on said boundary line and with the same to the place of beginning.
Nov. 4	Executive order.		**Chippewa of the Mississippi.**	President sets apart an addition to Leech Lake reservation, as established by the second clause, second article, treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy river; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech lake; thence through said lake so as to include all the islands therein to the place of beginning.
Nov. 4	Executive order.		**Quinaielt, Quillehute, et al.**	President sets apart enlargement to reserve provided for in treaty of July 1, 1855, bounded as follows: Commencing on the Pacific coast at the SW. corner of the present reservation as established by Mr Smith's survey; thence due E. with the line of said survey 5 miles to the SE. corner of said reserve; thence in a direct line to the most southerly end of Quinaielt lake; thence northerly around the E. shore of said lake to the NW. point thereof; thence in a direct line to a point half a mile N. of the Queetshee river and 3 miles above its mouth; thence with the course of said river to a point on the Pacific coast at low-water mark a half mile above the mouth of said river; thence southerly at low-water mark along the Pacific coast to the place of beginning.
Nov. 8	Executive order.		**Cœur d'Alène et al.**	President sets apart reserve for Cœur d'Alène, Southern Spokane, and other Indians, as follows: Beginning at a point on the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) creeks, directly S. of a point on said last-mentioned creek 6 miles above the point where the trail from Lewiston to Spokane bridge crosses said creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in a direct line to the Cœur d'Alene mission on Cœur d'Alene river, but not to include the lands of said mission; thence in a westerly direction in a direct line to the point where the Spokane river heads in or leaves the Cœur d'Alene lakes; thence down the center of the

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This was simply a correction of a faulty description contained in the previous orders. It includes a small tract primarily ceded Jan. 26, 1855, by the Sklallam. It forms a portion of the present Makah reservation.	548	Washington 2.
See Executive order of May 26, 1874. The tract set apart by Executive order of Oct. 29, 1873, was taken from the tract ceded to U. S. by the first article of treaty of Mar. 19, 1867. See note opposite treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	549	Minnesota 2.
See Executive order of May 26, 1874. The addition set apart by Executive order of Nov. 4, 1873, was taken from the tract ceded by the first article of treaty of Mar. 19, 1867. See explanatory note opposite treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	550	Minnesota 2.
For boundaries of original reserve see treaty of July 1, 1855, Washington map 1.	551 See 372.	Washington 2. Washington 1.
The tract as shown here constitutes the present reserve. The boundaries of the original reserve, as established by Executive order of June 14, 1867, are indicated by a dotted black line.	552	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1873 Nov. 8	Executive order.		**Cœur d'Alène et al.**	channel of said Spokane river to the dividing line between Washington and Idaho territories; thence S. along said dividing line to the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Lhtah (or Hangman's) creeks; thence along the top of said ridge to the place of beginning. Territory originally claimed by Cœur d'Alène, Southern Spokane, and other fragmentary bands.
Nov. 22	Executive order.			President sets apart an addition to Colorado River reservation, established by act of Congress Mar. 3, 1865, as follows: All that section of bottom land adjoining the Colorado reserve and extending from that reserve on the N. side to within 6 miles of Ehrenberg on the S., bounded on the W. by the Colorado river, and E. by mountains and mesas. See No. 466.
Nov. 22	Executive order.		**Dwamish and allied tribes.**	President enlarges reserve set apart at Lummi river by treaty Jan. 22, 1855, by the following addition: Commencing at the eastern mouth of Lummi river; thence up said river to the point where it is intersected by the line between secs. 7 and 8, T. 38 N., R. 2 E. of the Willamette meridian; thence due N. on said section line to the township line between Ts. 38 and 39; thence W. along said township line to the low-water mark on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia; thence southerly and easterly along said shore with the meanders thereof across the western mouth of Lummi river and around Point Francis; thence northeasterly to the place of beginning.
Dec. 10	Executive order.		**Jicarilla Apache.**	Agreement concluded, subject to approval of Congress, setting apart reservation on San Juan river.
Dec. 23	Executive order.		**Dwamish and allied tribes.**	President defines boundaries of Tulalip or Snohomish reservation (see treaty Jan. 22, 1855), as follows: Beginning at low-water mark on the N. shore of Steamboat slough at a point where the section line between secs. 32 and 33, T. 30 N., R. 5 E., intersects the same; thence N. on the line between secs. 32 and 33, 28 and 29, 20 and 21, 16 and 17, 8 and 9, and 4 and 5 to the township line between Ts. 30 and 31; thence W. on said township line to low-water mark on the shore of Port Susan; thence southeasterly with the line of low-water mark along said shore and the shores of Tulalip bay and Port Gardner with all the meanders thereof, and across the mouth of Ebey's slough to the place of beginning.
Dec. 31	Executive order.		**Santee Sioux, in Nebraska.**	President amends Executive order of Aug. 31, 1869
				The present Santee or Niobrara reserve
				Addenda

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
No treaty was ever concluded with these Indians for the cession of their title. A reserve was set apart for them June 14, 1867, which they refused to accept. An agreement was made with them in 1873, by which they agreed to cede all claim to territory except a reserve therein described. Congress failed to approve this agreement. By order of Nov. 8, 1873, the President therefore set apart the contemplated reserve, which included the original country covered by the reserve of June 14, 1867, together with additional territory. The U. S. has assumed that by the acceptance of this reserve the Indians have relinquished title to all other country. This relinquishment is therefore shown here. (The mapping is to be regarded as approximate only.—W J M.)	553	Idaho, Washington 1.
Further enlargement by Executive order of Nov. 16, 1874. See also Executive order of May 15, 1876.	554	Arizona 2.
For original reserve, see Washington map 1 (350)	555	Washington 2.
See Executive order of Mar. 25, 1874	See 563	New Mexico 2.
See treaty of Jan. 22, 1855	See 351	Washington 1.
This order simply excepts from the lands added to the reserve by Executive order of Aug. 31, 1869, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 3, T. 32 [33 ?] N., R. 4 W., previously patented to Thomas J. Quinn. The tract thus excepted is too small to be shown on the map.		
This covers Ts. 31 and 32 N., R. 5 W., withdrawn by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866; T. 33 N., R. 5 W., lying S. of Missouri river, withdrawn by Executive order July 20, 1866; T. 32 N., R. 4 W., and W. ½ of T. 33 N., R. 4 W., lying S. of Missouri river, withdrawn by Executive order of Nov. 16, 1867; T. 31 N., R. 4 W., and E. ½ T. 33 N., R. 4 W., lying S. of Missouri river, withdrawn by Executive order of Aug. 31, 1869, excepting lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 3, T. 33 N., R. 4 W., excluded as shown above by Executive order of Dec. 31, 1873.	556	Nebraska 2.
By Executive order of Feb. 9, 1885, all lands in this reservation unallotted to and unselected by the Indians of said reservation on the 15th day of Apr. 1885, except such as are occupied for agency, school, and missionary purposes, are restored to the public domain and made subject to entry and setment.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1874 Jan. 31	Executive order.		Crow	President sets apart reserve in accordance with agreement of Aug. 16, 1873, subject to approval of Congress. This reserve was bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Shankin creek; thence up said creek to its head; thence along the summit of the divide between the waters of Arrow and Judith rivers and the waters entering the Missouri river to a point opposite the divide between the head waters of Judith and Muscle Shell rivers; thence along said divide to the Snowy mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy mountains, in a northeasterly direction, to a point nearest to the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscle Shell river and the waters running to the Judith river; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the head waters of Armell's creek and the head waters of Dog river, and along said divide to the Missouri river; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning; said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith, Arrow, and Dog rivers.
Feb. 2	Executive order.		Mescalero Apache.	President cancels order of May 29, 1873, and sets apart a reserve at Fort Stanton in lieu thereof. This reserve was bounded as follows: Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due W. to the summit of the Sierra Blanca mountains; thence due S. to 33° N. latitude; thence due E. to a point due S. of the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due N. to the southern boundary of T. 11; thence due W. to the SW. corner of T. 11, R. 13; thence due N. to the second correction line S.; thence due E. along said line to a point opposite the line running N. from 33° N. latitude; thence due N. to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.
Feb. 12	Executive order.		Paiute et al.	President cancels order of Mar. 12, 1873, and sets apart a reserve in lieu of the one thereby established, as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Colorado river 8 miles E. of 114° W. longitude; thence due N. to 37° N. latitude; thence W. with said parallel to a point 20 miles W. of 115° W. longitude; thence due S. 35 miles; thence due E. 36 miles; thence due S. to the middle of the main channel of the Colorado; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning. Remainder of country claimed by Pai Ute taken possession of by U. S. without formal purchase from them.
Feb. 14	Executive order.		Ottawa and Chippewa, in Michigan.	President revokes order of Apr. 16, 1864.
Feb. 25	Executive order.		Skokomish (Sklallam).	President enlarges Skokomish reservation on Hood's canal, established by treaty Jan. 26, 1855. This addition was as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Skokomish river; thence up said river to a point intersected by the section line between secs. 15 and 16, T. 21 N., R. 4 W.; thence N. on said line to a corner common to secs. 27, 28, 33, and 34, T. 22 N., R. 4 W.; thence due E. to the SW. corner of SE. ¼ of SE. ¼ sec. 27, the same being the SW. corner of A. D. Fisher's claim; thence with said claim N. to the NW. corner of the NE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ sec. 27; thence E. to the section line between secs. 26 and 27; thence N. on said line to corner common to secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence E. to Hood's canal; thence southerly and easterly along said Hood's canal to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
Revoked by order of Mar. 25. 1875, for the reason that the Crow refused to remove and Congress did not ratify the agreement.	557	Montana 2.
Canceled and another reserve established by Executive order of Oct. 20, 1875. See note to Executive order of May 29, 1873.	See 643	New Mexico 2.
See act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1875, and order of the Secretary of the Interior dated July 3, 1875, reducing this reserve to 1,000 acres. The reserve, as set apart by this order, is shown on the map in mauve.	See 576	Nevada 1, Arizona 1.
These Paiute occupied SW. Utah, NW. Arizona, SE. Nevada and extended into California. They should not be confounded with the Paviotso or Western Paiute, of the Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations. See explanatory note under treaty of July 31, 1855.	558	Utah 1, Arizona 1, Nevada, California 2.
The original boundaries of the reserve are shown on Washington map 1.......	559	Washington 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1874 Mar. 19	Executive order.	....	Paiute	President establishes a reservation at Walker river, as surveyed by Eugene Monroe in Dec., 1864. Plat taken from the original in the Office of Indian Affairs, on which the following courses and distances are given:

Station.	Bearing.	Chains.	Station.	Bearing.	Chains.
1....	N. 70° 14′ E........	220.60	9...	N. 57° 45′ W	542.40
2....	S. 53° 13′ E........	602.00	10...	N. 5° 55′ W	1,150.00
3....	N. 82° 14′ E........	747.40	11...	N. 32° 52′ W	889.50
4....	S. 7° 5′ W	488.00	12...	N. 31° 35′ W	685.30
5....	S. 28° 1′ E........	1,427.50	13...	N. 30° 15′ W	604.40
6....	S. 26° 48′ E........	1,033.00	14...	N. 52° 30′ W	190.50
7....	S. 18° W	556.40	15...	N. 22° 55′ W	388.00
8....	S. 38° 15′ W	482.75			

Beginning not designated. Station No. 8 is "a mound" on the shore at the southern point of Walker lake. The following corrections were subsequently made:

From station—	Courses.	Variation.	Distance.
			Chains.
No. 7 to No. 8..........................	S. 18° W......	16° 10′ E..	556.40
No. 8 to No. 9..........................	S. 38° 15′ W...	16° 10′ E..	482.75
No. 9 to No. 10.........................	N. 57° 45′ W...	16° 30′ E..	542.40

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
Mar. 23	Executive order.	....	Paiute	President establishes reservation at Pyramid lake, as surveyed by Eugene Monroe in Jan., 1865. Plat taken from original in Office of Indian Affairs, on which the courses and distances are given as follows:

Station.	Bearing.	Chains.	Station.	Bearing.	Chains.
1....	S. 45° 35′ E........	188.70	8...	N. 84° 50′ W	1,387.40
2....	N. 31° 30′ E........	403.90	9...	S. 14° 50′ E........	2,360.60
3....	N. 25° 30′ W	616.79	10..	S. 39° 10′ E........	727.60
4....	N. 22° 00′ W	501.00	11...	S. 57° E	551.70
5....	N. 19° 30′ W	560.00	12...	S. 70° E............	334.60
6....	N. 11° 45′ E........	1,103.50	13...	S. 20° 45′ E	939.90
7....	N. 31° 55′ W	1,310.90			

Courses 5, 6, and 7 were subsequently corrected as follows: 5, from 560 chains to 1,120; 6, from 1,103.50 chains to 928; 7, from 1,310.90 chains to 894. Initial point not given. It is in T. 20 N., R. 24 E., about 91 chains SE. of the NW. corner of the township.

Remainder of Pai Ute country taken possession of by U. S. without formal relinquishment by the Indians.

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
Mar. 25	Executive order.	....	Apache (Jicarilla bands).	President sets apart, subject to action of Congress, tract described in agreement concluded Dec. 10, 1873. The boundaries were as follows: Commencing at a point where the head waters of the San Juan river crosses the southern boundary of the territory of Colorado, following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo reservation; thence due N. along said eastern boundary of the Navajo reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary line of the territory of Colorado; thence due E. along the said southern boundary of the territory of Colorado to the place of beginning.
Apr. 9	Executive order.	....	....	President sets apart certain lands for reservation. Supplemental to Executive order of Jan. 20, 1857.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
The establishment of this reserve was recommended by Agent Dodge Nov. 25, 1859. The Secretary of the Interior directed it to be established Nov. 29, 1859. Agent Lockhart was instructed Feb. 15, 1864, to have the boundaries surveyed. The survey was made in Dec., 1864, by Eugene Monroe.	560	Nevada.
The establishment of this reserve was recommended by Agent Dodge Nov. 25, 1859. Nov. 29, 1859, the Secretary of the Interior directed that the reserve be so established. Feb. 15, 1864, Agent Lockhart was instructed to have the boundaries surveyed. They were surveyed by Eugene Monroe in Jan., 1865. Subsequent investigation showed Monroe's survey of E. boundary to be incorrect. The incorrect portion of Monroe's survey is indicated by a dotted black line.	561	Nevada.
....	562	California 2, Nevada.
Revoked and canceled by Executive order of July 18, 1876	563	New Mexico 2.
This constitutes the present Muckleshoot reservation, and consists of secs. 2 and 12, T. 20 N., R. 5 E., and secs. 20, 28, and 34, T. 21 N., R. 5 E., Willamette meridian. It is within territory primarily ceded to U. S. Jan. 22, 1855, by Dwamish and others.	564	Washington 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1874 Apr. 9	Executive order.		**Apache**	President sets apart a reserve, known as Hot Springs reservation, bounded as follows: Beginning at the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of the Cañada Alamosa river, about 7 miles above the present town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due E. 10 miles; thence due N. 25 miles; thence due W. 30 miles; thence due S. 25 miles; thence due E. 20 miles to the place of beginning.
Apr. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 28.	**Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow.**	Establishes a reservation for them as follows: Commencing at the NW. corner of the territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of N. latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of W. longitude; thence S. to the S. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the S. bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of the Maria's river; thence along the main channel of the Maria's river to Birch creek; thence up the main channel of Birch creek to its source; thence W. to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky mountains; thence along the summit of the Rocky mountains to the northern boundary of Montana; thence along said northern boundary to the place of beginning.
Apr. 29	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 36.	**Uta**	Ratifies agreement with Uta of Sept. 13, 1873, for cession of a portion of their reserve by treaty Mar. 2, 1868. Ceded part bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of said reservation 15 miles due N. of the southern boundary of the territory of Colorado and running thence W. on a line parallel to the said southern boundary to a point on said line 20 miles due E. of the western boundary of Colorado territory; thence N. by a line parallel with the western boundary to a point 10 miles N. of the point where said line intersects the thirty-eighth parallel of N. latitude; thence E. to the eastern boundary of the Ute reservation; thence S. along said boundary to the place of beginning. Provided, That if any part of the Uncompagre park shall be found to extend S. of the N. line of said described country, the same is not intended to be included therein, and is hereby reserved and retained as a portion of the Ute reservation.
May 26	Executive order.		**Chippewa of the Mississippi.**	President enlarges Leech Lake reservation
				President enlarges Lake Winnebagoshish reservation by the following addition: Commencing at the point where the Mississippi river leaves Lake Winnebagoshish; thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between Rs. 25 and 26 W. intersects the township line between Ts. 146 and 147 N.; thence N. on said range line to the twelfth-standard parallel; thence W. on said parallel to range line between Rs. 28 and 29; thence S. on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in T. 143 N., R. 29 W., in the state of Minnesota.
June 22	Act of Congress.		**Kickapoo of Texas and Mexico.**	Secretary of the Interior to complete removal of wandering Kickapoos to reservation in Indian territory, as contemplated by acts of July 15, 1870, and Mar. 3, 1871.
June 22	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 166.	**Shoshoni**	Ratifies agreement of Sept. 26, 1872, for cession of part of reservation established by treaty of July 3, 1868.
June 22	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 167.	**Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.**	Ratifies agreement of Sept. 20, 1872, for cession of lands
June 22	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 140.	**L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa.**	Appropriation to pay for lands in T. 51 N., R. 31 W., not included in reservation, as provided by treaty Sept. 30, 1854.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Superseded by Executive order of Dec. 21, 1875. The boundaries of this reserve, as originally established, are shown on New Mexico map 2 by blue lines.	See 588	New Mexico 2.
See Executive of orders July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874. A dotted black line shows the eastern limit of the territory originally assigned the Blackfeet by the treaty of 1855.	565	Montana 1.
See Executive order of Aug. 17, 1876	566	Colorado 1.
This enlargement was made from territory previously ceded by the first article of the treaty of Mar. 19, 1867. See explanatory note opposite that treaty.	567	Minnesota 2.
This enlargement was made from territory previously ceded by the first article of the treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, except a small portion of the N. E. corner. See explanatory note opposite treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	568	Minnesota 2.
The reservation herein contemplated was formally set apart by Executive order of Aug. 15, 1883.		
	See 539	Wyoming 2.
See acts of Congress of June 7, 1872, and Feb. 14, 1873	See 538	Dakota 1.
See treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, for explanation. This tract paid for was that portion of T. 51 N., R. 31 W. lying E. of Huron bay.	569	Michigan 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1874 June 22	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 170.	**Omaha**	Provides for purchase of 20 sections from Omahas, upon which to locate Wisconsin Winnebagoes, as follows: Beginning at a stake on the present boundary line between the Omaha and Winnebago reservations where said boundary line touches the Missouri river in the NE. corner of lot 2, sec. 24, T. 26 N., R. 9 E.; thence W. on said boundary line a distance of about 10 miles to the NW. corner of the Omaha reservation, it being the NW. corner of lot 3, sec. 24, T. 26 N., R. 7 E.; thence S. on W. boundary line of the Omaha reservation about 2 miles to the section line between secs. 23 and 36 or the SW. corner of lot 7, in sec. 25, on NW. corner of sec. 36, T. 26 N., R. 7 E.; thence E. about 10 miles on section line . . . to a point where said section line touches the Missouri river, or to the SE. corner of lot 4, sec. 25. T. 26 N., R. 9 E.; thence in a northerly direction on the E. boundary of the Omaha reservation and along the Missouri river to the place of beginning; containing, in the aggregate, 12,347.55 acres of land.
June 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 272.	**Kansa**	Provides for sale of unsold lands to actual settlers..............
June 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 273.	**New York Indians.**	Alters terms of payment by settlers on New York Indians' allotted lands.
June 23	Agreement...	....	**Eastern Shawnee.**	Cede a tract in NE. corner of their reserve for occupancy of Modocs, as follows: Beginning at the NE. corner of their reservation, running S. along the Missouri state line 2½ miles; thence W. 2½ miles; thence N. to the N. line of said reserve; thence along said N. line to the place of beginning; containing 4,000 acres, more or less.
July 1	Executive order.	....	**Papago**	President sets apart reservation around San Xavier del Bac, bounded as follows: Beginning at the NE. corner of sec. 9, T. 15 S., R. 13 E; thence W. one-half mile to the quarter-section corner; thence S. 3 miles to the section line between sections 21 and 28, same township; thence W. along N. boundary of sections 28, 29, 30 up to the NW. corner of section 30, same township, continuing thence due W. 9 miles to a point; thence S. 7 miles to a point; thence E. 3 miles to the S. W. corner of sec. 30, T. 16 S., R. 12 E.; thence E. along the S. boundary of secs. 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, T. 16 S., R. 12 E., and secs. 30, 29, 28, 27, 26 and 25, T. 16 S., R. 13 E., to the SE. corner of section 25, same township; thence N. along the range line between Rs. 13 and 14 E. to the NE. corner of sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 13 E.; thence W. to the NW. corner of section 22, same township; thence N. to the place of beginning.
July 21	Executive order.	....	**Apache**	President restores to market that portion of White Mountain reservation lying E. of 109° 30′ W. longitude. (For description see No. 541.)
Aug. 19	Executive order.	....	**Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow.**	President restores to public domain country included in Executive order July 5, 1873, but not embraced by act of Congress Apr. 15, 1874, as follows: Commencing at a point on the S. bank of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Marias river; thence along the main channel of Marias river to Birch creek; thence up the main channel of Birch creek to its source; thence W. to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of Medicine or Sun river; thence easterly to said source, and down the S. bank of said Medicine or Sun river to the S. bank of Missouri river; thence down the S. bank of Missouri river to the place of beginning.
Nov. 16	Executive order.	....	....	President enlarges reserve as established by act of Mar. 3, 1865, and enlarged by Executive order of Nov. 22, 1873.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
This purchase was consummated by deed dated July 31, 1874, and included 12,347.55 acres.	570	Nebraska.
See acts of May 8, 1872, July 5, 1876, and Mar. 16, 1880. See also treaty of Oct. 5, 1859.		
See treaty of 1838, and acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and April 17, 1878.		
See act of Mar. 3, 1875, ratifying this agreement	571	Indian Territory 3.
	572	Arizona 2.
See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871; Dec. 14, 1872; Aug. 5, 1873; Apr. 27, 1876; Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877.	573	Arizona 2.
See Executive order of Apr. 13, 1875	574	Montana 1.
The boundaries defined by this order were found to be defective and incomplete. This order was therefore superseded by Executive order of May 15, 1876, wherein the enlarged boundaries were correctly defined.	See 466, 554, 593	Arizona 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1874 Nov. 24	Executive order.	....	**Southern Apache.**	President restores to public domain Tularosa River reservation, set apart by Executive order of Aug. 29, 1871.
Dec. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 291.	**Shoshoni**	Ratifies agreement of Sept. 26, 1872, for cession of part of reservation established by treaty of July 3, 1868.
1875 Jan. 11	Executive order.	....	**Sioux**	President sets apart tract on E. side of Missouri river as an addition to reservation established by treaty Apr. 29, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing on the E. bank of the Missouri river where the forty-sixth parallel N. latitude crosses the same; thence E. with said parallel to 99° W. longitude; thence S. with said degree of longitude to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and with the E. bank of said river to the place of beginning.
Feb. 12	Executive order.	....	**Shoshoni, Bannock, and Sheepeater.**	President sets apart tract on Lemhi river in lieu of reserve provided for by unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868. Boundaries as follows: Commencing at a point on the Lemhi river that is due W. of a point 1 mile due S. of Fort Lemhi; thence due E. about 3 miles to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about 12 miles to a point due E. of Yeanun bridge on Lemhi river; thence W. across said bridge and Lemhi river to the crest of the mountain on the W. side of river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due W. of the place of beginning; thence due E. to the place of beginning.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 445.	**Paiute**	President restores a portion of Moapa River reservation to public domain. President retains 1,000 acres of Moapa River reservation as future reserve for Pai Utes. The boundaries of the reservation as reduced are as follows: Commencing at a stone marked "U. S. No. 1" on a small hill known as West Point; thence N. 60° W. 80 chains to a stone marked "U. S. No. 2;" thence N. 70° W. 97 chains to a stone marked "U. S. No. 3;" thence S. 56 chains 50 links to monument of stones on the top of a hill; thence S. 70° E. 97 chains to a monument of stones at the base of a hill; thence S. 60° E. 80 chains to a stone marked "U. S. SE. corner;" thence N. 56 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 446.	....	Restores a portion of Alsea and Siletz reservation to public domain. Retains a portion of reserve for Indians' future home, as follows: Beginning at a point 2 miles S. of the Siletz agency; thence W. to the Pacific ocean; thence N. along said ocean to the mouth of Salmon river; thence due E. to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships W. of the Willamette meridian; thence S. with said boundary to a point due E. of the place of beginning; thence W. to the place of beginning; which is hereby set apart as a permanent reservation for the Indians now occupying the same and to be hereafter located thereon, and all the balance of said Alsea and Siletz reservations is hereby thrown open to settlement under the land laws of the U. S.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 447.	**Eastern band of Cherokee.**	Funds appropriated by act July 29, 1848, to be expended in perfecting Cherokees' title to their lands in North Carolina. The courses and distances of this tract are too numerous to be given here. The plat as given is copied from that accompanying "H. R. Ex. Doc. 128 of the Fifty-third Congress, second session."
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 447.	**Modok**	Act confirming sale by Eastern Shawnees of N. E. part of their reserve to Modocs, by agreement June 23, 1874.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	***Location***
	See 531	New Mexico 2.
This had already been ratified in general terms by act of Congress approved June 22, 1874.	See 539	Wyoming 2.
This is bounded by yellow lines on Dakota map 2. It was nearly all relinquished by Executive order of Aug. 9, 1879. The remainder was relinquished by Executive order of Mar. 20, 1884.	See 614	Dakota 2.
In the foregoing unratified treaty the Indians agreed to cede all claim to land outside of the reserve therein described as commencing at Point of Rocks on the N. fork of Salmon river 12 miles above Fort Lemhi, and containing two townships of land. This reserve takes its place, and may therefore be considered as an original reserve.	575	Idaho.
This constitutes all of the Moapa reservation established by Executive order of Feb. 12, 1874, except the 1,000 acres retained for a future reserve. (See Executive order of Feb. 12, 1874.)	576	Nevada, Arizona 1.
See Executive orders of Mar. 12, 1873, Feb. 12, 1874, and July 31, 875. This constitutes the present Moapa reservation, and the boundaries of the same were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875.	577	Nevada.
(See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865.) This relinquishment comprises two separate tracts.	578	Oregon 1.
	579	Oregon 1.
See act of Aug. 14, 1876. The bulk of the lands secured to the Indians as the result of this legislation comprise what is commonly known as the Qualla boundary. Some other small detached tracts were also secured. Only the Qualla boundary is shown here.	580	North Carolina.
	See 571	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1875 Mar. 16	Executive order.		**Sioux**	**President sets apart tract as a further addition to reserve established by treaty Apr. 29, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing at the point where the 102° W. longitude intersects the forty-sixth parallel N. latitude; thence N. on said one hundred and second meridian to the S. bank of Cannon Ball river; thence down the S. bank of said river to a point on the E. side of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball river; thence down the E. bank of Missouri river to the mouth of Beaver river; thence up the S. bank of Beaver river to 100° W. longitude; thence S. with said 100 W. longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of latitude; thence W. with said parallel to the place of beginning.**
Mar. 25	Executive order.		**Crow (Judith Basin reservation).**	**President revokes order of Jan. 31, 1874, designating tract described by agreement of Aug. 16, 1873, as a reserve for Crows.**
Apr. 13	Executive order.		**Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow.**	**President makes an addition to reservation, as follows: Commencing at a point on Musselshell river where the same is intersected by the forty-second [forty-seventh] parallel of N. latitude; thence E. with said parallel to the S. bank of the Yellowstone river; thence down the S. bank of said river to the S. boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence W. along the S. boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence N. along said western boundary to the S. bank of Missouri river; thence up the S. bank of said river to the mouth of the Musselshell river; thence up the middle of the main channel of Musselshell river to the place of beginning.**
Apr. 23	Executive order.		**Apache**	**President revokes all orders setting apart Camp Verde reserve and restores the same to the public domain.**
May 15	Executive order.		**Paiute and Shoshoni.**	**President sets apart an addition to reserve established by Executive order Sept. 12, 1872, as follows: Commencing at a point on the Malheur river where the range line between ranges 39 and 40 E. of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence N. on said range line to a point due E. of Strawberry butte; thence W. to Strawberry butte; thence southeastwardly to Castle rock; thence to the W. bank of the N. fork of Malheur river; thence down said W. bank to the Malheur river; thence along said Malheur river to the place of beginning.**
May 18	Executive order.			**President proclaims the boundaries of Round Valley reservation in accordance with act of Congress Mar. 3, 1873, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in sec. 36, T. 23, R. 12 W., Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel river, being at a point about 80 rods W. of the SE. corner of said township and section; thence following the course of Eel river up said stream in the center thereof to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as Williams creek or Bland Mountain creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hall's canyon or creek, a tributary of the N. fork of Eel river, at the foot of Bland mountain; crossing said dividing range at a point on a line where a small white-oak tree and a cluster of arbor-vitæ trees are branded with the letters "U. S. R.;" thence in a direct line to the center of said Hall's canyon or creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the N. fork of Eel river; thence down the center of said N. fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel river in the center thereof where the township line between Ts. 22 and 23 N., R. 13 W., would intersect said river if produced; thence E. along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
The part of this tract lying W. of Missouri river was primarily ceded to the U. S. by the Sioux by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. Its secondary appropriation to the use of the Sioux, in conjunction with other territory, was confirmed by agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and act of Congress Feb. 28, 1877. The part E. of the Missouri river was partially relinquished by Executive order of Aug. 9, 1879. The entire tract as set apart by Executive order of Mar. 16, 1875, is bounded by green lines on Dakota map 2, and that portion of it which still remains a part of the Sioux reserve is colored green and numbered as shown in the next column.	581	Dakota 2.
....	See 557	Montana 2.
The country comprising this addition originally belonged partly to the Crows and partly to the Assiniboin. The Crows ceded their rights May 7, 1868. The Assiniboin ceded their claim by treaty of 1866, which was never ratified, but the efficacy of which was admitted by the government so far as the cession of land was concerned, by assigning them a future home on the Blackfoot reservation. The addition to the reserve is therefore shown on Montana map 2. A portion of it was relinquished by Executive order of July 13, 1880, and is colored green. The remainder is still a part of the reserve and is colored mauve. (The "forty-second degree N. latitude" in description should be forty-seventh.)	See 622, 623	Montana 2.
See Executive order of Nov. 9, 1871..	582	Arizona 2.
This addition is bounded by yellow lines. It was partly relinquished by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1876, and the remainder by Executive order of May 21, 1883. (See explanatory note to Executive order of May 21, 1883.)	See 589, 646	Oregon 2.
These constitute the present boundaries of the reserve except that the military reserve of 1 square mile at Camp Wright was added to the Indian reservation by Executive order of July 26, 1876. (See Executive orders of Apr. 8, 1873, and Mar. 30, 1870.)	583	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation.)

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1875 May 20	Executive order.	....	**Sioux**	President sets apart tract as further addition to reservation established by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, as follows: That portion of the public domain lying S. of an E. and W. line from the NW. corner of the Yankton reservation to the 99° W. longitude and between said meridian and the Missouri river on the W. and the Yankton reservation on the E.
June 10	Executive order.	....	**Nez Percé**	President restores to public domain Wallowa Valley reservation, set apart by Executive order of June 16, 1873.
June 23	Agreement	....	**Sioux**	Cede hunting privilege and all rights to certain territory in Nebraska retained by them under treaty of 1868.
July 3	Executive order.	....	**Paiute**	Secretary of Interior approves boundaries of reduced Moapa Valley reservation as provided by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1875.
Oct. 20	Executive order.	....	**Mescalero Apache.**	President cancels Executive order of Feb. 2, 1874, and establishes a new reservation at Fort Stanton, bounded as follows: Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; running thence due W. to a point due N. of the NE. corner of T. 14 S., R. 10 E.; thence due S. along the eastern boundary of said township to 33° N. latitude; thence due E. on said parallel to a point due S. of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due N. to the southern boundary of T. 11; thence due W. to the SW. corner of T. 11, R. 13; thence due N. to the second correction line S.; thence due E. along said line to a point opposite the line running N. from 33° N. latitude; thence due N. to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to place of beginning.
Oct. 20	Executive order.	....	**Crow**	President sets apart an addition to reservation established by treaty May 7, 1868, as follows: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river where the 107° W. longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big Timber creek; thence up said creek 20 miles if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point 20 miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone, no point of which shall be less than 20 miles from the river, to 107° W. longitude; thence S. to the place of beginning.
Nov. 22	Executive order.	....	**Ute**	President sets apart a tract as an addition to their reserve established by treaty Mar. 2, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing at the NE. corner of the present Ute reservation; thence running N. on the 107° W. longitude to the first standard parallel N.; thence W. on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence S. with said boundary to the NW. corner of the Ute reservation; thence E. with the N. boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning.
Dec. 21	Executive order.	....	**Southern Apache.**	President establishes boundaries of Hot Springs reservation in lieu of boundaries defined by Executive order Apr. 9, 1874, as follows: Beginning at a point on the E. side of the Cañada about 1,000 yards directly E. of the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of Cañada Alamosa river, about 7 miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due N. 20 miles to a point; thence due W. 20 miles to a point; thence due S. 35 miles to a point; thence due E. 20 miles to a point due S. of the place of beginning; thence due N. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
This tract adjoins the Yankton reservation, and is bounded by blue lines on Dakota map 2. It was relinquished by Executive order of Aug. 9, 1879.	See 614	Dakota 2.
....	See 545	Oregon 2, Washington 2.
This cession covered the hunting privilege guaranteed by the eleventh article of the treaty of 1868, and the right to that portion of the unceded country described in article 16, treaty of 1868, which lay S. and E. of the southern divide of Niobrara river, W. of 100° W. longitude in Nebraska. It overlaps the cession of the Pawnee made Sept. 24, 1857. The overlap is shown by a blue line.	584	Nebraska.
....	See 577	Nevada.
See note to Executive order of May 29, 1873. (Includes parts of plats Nos. 643 and 644.)	....	New Mexico 2.
Revoked and canceled by Executive order of Mar. 8, 1876	585	Montana 2.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 4, 1882	586	Colorado 2.
Canceled and restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 25, 1877....	587	New Mexico 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1875 Dec. 21	Executive order.	....	**Southern Apache.**	**President restores to market that part of reserve established by Executive order of Apr. 9, 1874, not included in Executive order of Dec. 21, 1875.**
Dec. 27	Executive order.	....	**Mission Indians.**	**President sets apart reservations for Mission Indians, including the following-described lands in San Diego county, California, of the San Bernardino base and meridian:** ***Portrero.*—Rincon, Gapich, and La Joya, T. 10 S., R. 1 E., secs. 16, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29.** ***Cahuila.*—T. 7 S., R. 2 E., secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36; T. 7 S., R. 3 E., secs. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; T. 8 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1, 2, 3, and 4; T. 8 S., R. 3 E., secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.** ***Capitan Grande.*—T. 14 S., R. 2 E., secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; T. 14 S., R. 3 E., secs. 31 and 32; T. 15 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; T. 15 S., R. 3 E., secs. 5 and 6.** ***Santa Ysabel.*—Mesa Grande, T. 11 S., R. 2 E., S. half of sec. 21, NW. quarter and E. half of sec. 28, and secs. 25, 26, and 27; T. 11 S., R. 3 E., secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional secs. 29, 30, and 32; T. 12 S., R. 2 E., secs. 3, 10, 14, 15, and fractional sec. 13; T. 12 S., R. 3 E., secs. 1, 2, 12, and fractional secs. 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, and 14.** ***Pala.*—T. 9 S., R. 2 W., NE. quarter of sec. 33 and N. half of the N. half of sec. 34.** ***Agua Caliente.*—T. 10 S., R. 3 E., SE. quarter of sec. 23, SW. quarter of sec. 24, W. half of 25, and E. half of 26.** ***Sycuan.*—T. 16 S., R. 1 E., sec. 13.** ***Inaja.*—T. 13 S., R 3 E., NE. quarter of sec. 35.** ***Cosmit.*—T. 13 S., R. 3 E., N. half of NE. quarter of sec. 25.**
1876 Jan. 28	Executive order.	....	**Paiute and Shoshoni.**	**President supersedes order of May 15, 1875, and sets apart a new reserve on Malheur river, as follows: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Malheur river where the range line between ranges 38 and 39 E. of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence N. on said range line to a point due E. of the summit of Castle rock; thence due W. to the summit of Castle rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry butte; thence to Soda spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies creek to Malheur lake; thence due E. to the right bank of the S. fork of Malheur river; thence down said right bank of the S. fork to the Malheur river; thence down the right bank of the Malheur river to place of beginning.** **President restores to public domain a portion of the tract added to the Malheur reservation by Executive order of May 15, 1875.**
Mar. 8	Executive order.	....	**Crow**	**President revokes Executive order of Oct. 20, 1875, and restores tract therein reserved to public domain.**
Apr. 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xix, 28.	**Pawnee**	**Provides for the sale (with their consent) of their reservation in Nebraska under treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.** **Provides a new reservation for them in Indian territory, which new reservation is described as follows: All that tract of country between the Cinnarron [Cimarron] and Arkansas rivers embraced within the limits of Ts. 21, 22, 23, and 24 N. of R. 4 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 N. of R. 5 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 N. of R. 6 E. of the Indian meridian.**
Apr. 27	Executive order.	....	**Apache**	**President restores a portion of White Mountain reservation to public domain, described as follows: All that portion of the White Mountain Indian reservation in Arizona territory lying W. of the following-described line, viz: Commencing at the NW. corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black mesas due N. of Sombrero or Plumoso butte; thence due S. to said Sombrero or Plumoso butte; thence southeastwardly to Chromo peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro river; thence due S. to the southern boundary of the reservation.**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
For description see Executive order of Apr. 9, 1874	588	New Mexico 2.
See Executive orders of May 3, 1877; Aug. 25, 1877, and Sept. 29, 1877; also that of Jan. 17, 1880.		
This was composed of all the original reserve by Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872, and a portion of the addition as described in Executive order of May 15, 1875. See full explanatory note under Executive order of May 21, 1883.	See 638, 646	Oregon 2.
For description see Executive order of May 15, 1875	589	Oregon 2.
	See 585	Montana 2.
	590	Nebraska.
This reserve was selected for them partly from the Cherokee territory lying W. of 96° W. longitude in consonance with the provisions of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, and partly from the country ceded by the Creeks by treaty of June 14, 1866.	591	Indian Territory 3.
See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871; Dec. 14, 1872; Aug. 5, 1873; Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877.	592	Arizona 2.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1876 May 15	Executive order.	....	**Colorado River.**	President alludes to previous errors and correctly defines boundaries of Colorado River reservation, as follows: Beginning at a point where La Paz arroyo enters the Colorado river and 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroyo to a point S. of the crest of La Paz mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado river to the top of Monument peak, in the state of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside mountain, California; thence in a direct line toward the place of beginning to the W. bank of the Colorado river; thence down said W. bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.
May 15	Executive order.	....	**Mission Indians.**	President sets apart additional tracts for Mission Indians, as follows: *Portrero.*—T. 2 S., R. 1 E., sec. 36. *Mission.*—T. 2 S., R. 3 E., secs. 12, 13, and 14. *Agua Caliente.*—T. 4 S., R. 4 E., sec. 14 and E. half of SE. quarter and NE. quarter of sec. 22. *Torros.*—T. 7 S., R. 7 E., sec. 2. *Village.*—T. 7 S., R. 8 E., sec. 16. *Cabezons.*—T. 7 S., R. 9 E., sec. 6. *Village.*—T. 5 S., R. 8 E., sec. 19. *Village.*—T. 5 S., R. 7 E., sec. 24.
May 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 55.	**Ottawa and Chippewa of Michigan.**	Amends act of June 10, 1872, by authorizing issue of patents to sundry Indians for their selections.
June 23	Executive order.	....	**Hupa et al** ...	President proclaims the boundaries of Hoopa Valley reservation as one of the reserves authorised by act of Apr. 8, 1864.
July 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 74.	**Kansa**	Provides for sale of their unsold lands in Kansas to actual settlers.
July 18	Executive order.	....	**Jicarilla Apache.**	President restores to public domain tract set apart by Executive order of Mar. 25, 1874.
July 28	Executive order.	....	**Round Valley Indians.**	President adds late Camp Wright military reservation to Round Valley Indian reservation, embracing the following lands: The W. ½, sec. 1, and E. ½, sec. 2, T. 22 N., R. 13 W., and containing 1 mile square of land.
Aug. 14	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 139.	**Eastern band of Cherokee.**	Commissioner of Indian Affairs authorized to receive certain lands in payment of judgments in their favor.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 208.	**Oto and Missouri.**	Provides for the sale, with their consent, of 120,000 acres off W. end of their reserve.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 192.	**Sioux**	No subsistence to be furnished them until they relinquish all claim to certain country.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 192.	**Ponka**	Provides for removal of Poncas to Indian Territory whenever they consent.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 208.	**Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.**	Provides for the sale, with their consent, of 10 sections off W. end of their reserve.
Aug. 17	Executive order.	....	**Ute**	President declares a tract in Uncompahgre valley to be a portion of Ute reservation, in accordance with agreement ratified Apr. 29, 1874, as follows: Commencing at the fifty-third milepost on the N. line of the survey of the boundaries of the Ute cession, executed by James W. Miller in 1875; thence S. 4 miles; thence E. 4 miles; thence N. 4 miles to the said N. line; thence W. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
See act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1865, and Executive orders of Nov. 22, 1873, and Nov. 16, 1874.	593	Arizona 2, California 2.
See Executive orders of Dec. 27, 1875; May 3, 1877; Aug. 25, 1877, and Sept. 29, 1877.		
See treaty of July 31, 1855.		
This reserve was established Aug. 21, 1864, by Superintendent Wiley. See note under that date in this schedule.	See 461	California 2.
See acts of May 8, 1872, June 23, 1874, and Mar. 16, 1880. See also treaty of Oct. 5, 1859.		
....	See 563	New Mexico 2.
See Executive orders of Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, and May 18, 1873............	594	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation).
See act of Mar. 3, 1875.		
See act of Mar. 3, 1879, and act of June 10, 1872. The act of 1872 was not carried into effect, and the act of 1876 was supplemental thereto, and increased the area of the cession from 80,000 acres to 120,000 acres.	595	Nebraska (eastern portion), Kansas 2.
See agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.		
See acts of Congress of Mar. 3, 1877, May 27, 1878, and Mar. 3, 1881.		
They consented Jan. 8, 1877, and the 10 sections in question were sold..........	See 428	Kansas 2, Nebraska (eastern portion).
The agreement ratified Apr. 29, 1874, provided for the cession of a portion of the Ute reserve with the proviso that no portion of Uncompahgre valley should be included in the cession. When the N. line of the ceded tract was surveyed it was found that a portion of Uncompahgre valley lay to the S. of it. A tract 4 miles square, which included all the remnant of this valley, was therefore excepted from the cession and proclamation made through the medium of this Executive order of Aug. 17, 1876, that this tract was still a portion of the Ute reserve.	See 566	Colorado 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1876 Aug. 31	Executive order.	....	Pima and Maricopa.	President sets apart a tract as an addition to Gila River reservation, established by act of Congress Feb. 28, 1859, consisting of the following lands: T. 4 S., R. 7 E., secs. 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, N. ½ of sec. 35 and sec. 36; T. 5 S., R. 7 E., NE. ¼ of sec. 1; T. 4 S., R. 8 E., SW. ¼ of sec. 19, W. ½ and SE. ¼ of sec. 29, secs. 30, 31, 32, and SW. ¼ of sec. 33; T. 5 S., R. 8 E., SW. ¼ of sec. 3, sec. 4, N. ½ of sec. 5, N. ½ of NE. ¼ and NW. ¼ of sec. 6, and NW. ¼ of sec. 10.
Sept. 26	Agreement ...	Stat. L., XIX, 254.	Sioux and Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cede all claim to remainder of country described in article 16 of treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. Cede all claim to a portion of the reserve set apart for them by article 2 of treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. The U. S. grant them an addition to the N. end of their reserve, such addition lying between 46° and Cannon Ball river.
Oct. 30	Executive order.	....	Apache	President revokes and cancels order of Dec. 14, 1872, setting apart Chiricahua reservation, bounded as follows: Beginning at Dragoon springs, near Dragoon pass, and running thence northeasterly along the N. base of the Chiricahua mountains, to a point on the summit of Peloncillo mountains, or Stevens Peak range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running S. to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 56 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon mountains, to the place of beginning.
Nov. 28	Executive order.	....	Sioux	President makes another addition on E. side of Missouri river to Sioux reserve by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the S. bank of Beaver river intersected by 100° W. longitude; thence in a direct line to the E. corner of the Fort Rice military reservation; thence in a southwestern direction along the said military reservation to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence with the E. bank of the Missouri to the mouth of Beaver river; thence up and with the S. bank of Beaver river to the place of beginning.
1877 Jan. 26	Executive order.	....	Apache	President restores portion of White Mountain reservation to public domain, as follows: Commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieutenant E. D. Thomas, situated NE. of and 313 chains from the flagstaff of Camp Apache (magnetic var. 13° 48′ E.); thence S. 68° 34′ W. 360 chains, to corner II post in a monument of stones (var. 13° 45′ E.); thence S. 7° 5′ W. 240 chains to corner III post in monument of stones (var. 13° 43′ E.); thence N. 68° 34′ E. 360 chains to corner IV post in a monument of stones (var. 13° 42′ E.); thence N. 7° 15′ E. 240 chains to place of beginning.
Feb. 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 265.	Cherokee	Provides for sale at reduced price of unsold portion of "Cherokee strip" in Kansas.
Feb. 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 254.	Sioux	Ratifies agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, with certain amendments..
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	....	Ponka	Provides for their removal to Indian Territory without regard to their consent.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
See Executive orders of Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882	596	Arizona 2.
This cession overlaps the cession by the Pawnee of Sept. 24, 1857. The overlap is indicated by a mauve line.	597	Dakota 1, Nebraska, Wyoming 1, Montana 1.
This cession covered a tract lying W. of a line beginning on N. line of Nebraska at 103° W. longitude; thence N. to S. fork of Cheyenne river; down said fork to the N. fork; up the N. fork to 103° and thence N. to 46° N. latitude.	598	Dakota 1.
This was partly a confirmation of that part of the tract lying W. of Missouri river which was added to the reserve by Executive order of Mar. 16, 1875. It added, however, another tract to the W., lying between 102° and 103° W. longitude and 46° N. latitude and south fork of Cannon Ball river. This latter tract is colored blue and is shown on Dakota map 2.	599	Dakota 2.
	600	Arizona 2.
This tract lies between Beaver creek and Fort Rice military reservation. It is bounded by blue lines, and was relinquished to the public domain by Executive order of Aug. 9, 1879. (Forms the extreme northern portion of No. 614—yellow, bounded by blue lines.)	See 614	Dakota 2.
See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 11, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, Apr. 27, 1876, and Mar. 31, 1877.	601	Arizona 2.
For boundaries of this strip as a whole see Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, in this schedule.	See 491	Kansas 2.
See agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, in this schedule.		
They were removed under this act and temporarily located in the country of the Quapaw, from which they were removed under requirements of the act of May 27, 1878. See acts of Aug. 15, 1876, May 27, 1878, and Mar. 3, 1881.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1877 Mar. 16	Executive order.	....	Zuñi	President sets apart reserve for their occupancy, as follows: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone, on the western boundary line of the territory of New Mexico, and running thence N. 61° 45′ E., 31.8 miles to the crest of the mountain a short distance above Nutria Springs; thence due S. 12 miles to point in the hills a short distance SE. of the Ojo Pescado; thence S. 61° 45′ W. to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary line of said territory; thence N. with said boundary line to place of beginning.
Mar. 31	Executive order.	....	Apache	President restores a portion of White Mountain reservation to public domain, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point at the S. bank of Gila river where the San Pedro empties in the same; thence up and along the S. bank of said Gila river 10 miles; thence due S. to the southern boundary of said reservation; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary thereof; thence up said western boundary to the place of beginning. Remainder being the White Mountain reserve as it now exists..
Apr. 16	Executive order.	....	Western Shoshoni.	President sets apart a reservation known as Duck Valley reservation, bounded as follows: Commencing at the one hundredth milepost of the survey of the N. boundary of Nevada; thence due N. to the intersection of the N. boundary of township 16 S. of Boise base line in Idaho; thence due W. to a point due N. of the one hundred and twentieth milepost of said survey of the N. boundary of Nevada; thence due S. to the ninth standard parallel N. of the Mount Diablo base line in Nevada; thence due E. to a point due S. of the place of beginning; thence N. to the place of beginning.
May 3	Executive order.	....	Mission Indians.	President restores to public domain a portion of lands withdrawn by Executive orders of Dec. 27, 1875, and May 15, 1876. These lands are described as follows: T. 10 S., R. 1 E., secs. 16 and 36, San Bernardino; T. 7 S., R. 2 E., sec. 36; T. 14 S., R. 2 E., sec. 36; T. 11 S., R. 3 E., sec. 36; T. 9 S., R. 2 W., N. ½ of NE. ¼ sec. 33. Also the following: T. 2 S., R. 1 E., sec. 36; T. 7 S., R. 8 E., sec. 16.
May 10	Executive order.	....	Northwestern Shoshoni.	President sets apart tract known as Carlin Farms reservation, described as follows: Beginning at the quarter-section corner post on the W. boundary of sec. 6., T. 35 N., R. 52 E., Mount Diablo meridian; thence S. 62° 56′ E. 4,229½ feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station B;" thence N. 2° 4′ E. 1,928 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station C;" thence N. 3° 9′ W. 2,122 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station D;" thence S. 85° 8′ W. 3,000 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station E;" thence N. 52° 32′ W. 4,046 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station F;" thence N. 39° 25′ W. 1,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station G;" thence S. 44° 10′ W. 2,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station H;" thence S. 44° 29′ E. 2,663 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station I;" thence S. 58° 57′ E. 2,535 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station K;" thence S. 50° 29′ E. 878 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station A," the place of beginning.
Aug. 25	Executive order.	....	Mission Indians.	President withdraws and sets apart further tracts for reservation, as follows: All the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of T. 2 S., R. 1 E.; T. 2 S., R. 2 E.; T. 3 S., R. 1 E.; T. 3 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino meridian, excepting secs. 16 and 36, and excepting also all tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the U. S. Government.
Aug. 25	Executive order.	....	Apache (southern).	President restores to public domain Hot Springs reservation as established by Executive order of Dec. 21, 1875.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
These boundaries were amended by Executive order of May 1, 1883	See 645	New Mexico 2.
See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, Apr. 27, 1876, and Jan. 26, 1877.	602	Arizona 2.
	603	Arizona 2.
See treaty of Oct. 1, 1863, authorizing reserves to be set apart for the Western Shoshoni.	604	Nevada and Idaho.
See Executive orders of Aug. 25, 1877, and Sept. 29, 1877.		
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Jan. 16, 1879	605	Nevada.
See Executive orders of Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, 1877, and Sept. 29, 1877.		
See Executive order of Apr. 9, 1874	See 587	New Mexico 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1877 Sept. 29	Executive order.	....	**Mission Indians.**	President withdraws and sets apart further tracts for reservation, as follows: All the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of T. 4 S., R. 4 E.; T. 4 S., R. 5 E.; and T. 5 S., R. 4 E., San Bernardino meridian, excepting secs. 16 and 36, and excepting also any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the U. S. Government.
1878 Apr. 17	Act of Congress.	....	**New York Indians.**	Extends time for proving identity of New York Indians, allottees in Kansas.
Apr. 20	Act of Congress.	....	**Brothertown..**	Provides for issue of patent to trustees for balance of township granted by Menomonee treaty of Feb. 17, 1831.
May 3	Act of Congress.	....	**Ute ....**	Authorizes negotiations for purchase of southern part of Ute reservation in Colorado.
May 27	Act of Congress.	....	**Ponka ....**	Provides for immediate removal from Quapaw reservation to a new home W. of the Kaws.
May 27	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xx, 74.	**Nez Percé (Joseph's band).**	Provides for their removal from Fort Leavenworth and their location upon a reserve in Indian Territory. These Indians selected as a reservation Ts. 25 and 26 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., in Indian Territory, containing 90,710.89 acres, for which a deed was made to the U. S. by the Cherokees in trust for these Nez Percés. Determining to return to Idaho, they deeded their claim to the U. S., May 22, 1885.
June 18	Act of Congress.	....	**Ute (Spanish Fork, Corn Creek, Deep Creek, and Sanpete).**	Repeals portion of act of May 5, 1864, and directs restoration to the public domain the several tracts above described in Nos. 449 to 452.
Aug. 3	Executive order.	....	**Tule River, King's River, et al.**	President restores to public domain part of reservation set apart by Executive order of Oct. 3, 1873, bounded as follows: Commencing at a place where a line running due N. from a point on the S. fork of the Tule river, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, crosses the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the S. fork and middle fork of the Tule river; thence N. to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the N. fork and middle fork of Tule river; thence on said ridge easterly to a point from which a line running due S. would intersect a line running due E. from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point due S. to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the S. fork and middle fork of Tule river; thence westerly on said ridge to the place of beginning.
Oct. 29	Executive order.	....	**Navaho ......**	President sets apart tract as an addition to Navajo reservation established by treaty June 1, 1868, as follows: Commencing at the NW. corner of the Navajo Indian reservation, on the boundary line between the territories of Arizona and Utah; thence W. along said boundary line to 110° W. longitude; thence S. along said degree to 36° N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel to the W. boundary of the Navajo reservation; thence N. along said W. boundary to the place of beginning.
Nov. 9	Agreement ...	....	**Ute (Muache, Capote, and Wiminuchi bands).**	Cede all their right to confederated Ute reservation in Colorado established by treaty of 1868, especially to southern part. U. S. agree to set apart a reservation for them on San Juan river in Colorado.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
See Executive orders of Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, 1877, and Aug. 25, 1877.		
See acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874; also treaty of 1838.		
See note opposite agreement of Nov. 9, 1878; also agreement of Mar. 6, 1880.		
They were removed and located in compliance with this act on a tract lying W. of 96°, purchased from the Cherokee with funds appropriated by act of Mar. 3, 1881. See acts of Aug. 15, 1876, Mar. 3, 1877, and Mar. 3, 1881.	See 628	Indian Territory 3.
A reserve was purchased for them from the Cherokee out of the territory W. of 96°. The deed from the Cherokee bears date June 14, 1883. The reserve contains 90,710.89 acres.	606	Indian Territory 3.
See act of May 5, 1864	See 449-452	Utah 1.
	607	California 2.
Enlarged by Executive order of Jan. 6, 1880	608	Arizona 2.
This cession was concurred in by the Yampa, Grand River, Uinta, and Tabeguache bands. It embraced all the remnant of the Uta reserve S. of 38° 10′ N. latitude. No action was taken by Congress ratifying this agreement. It was superseded, Mar. 6, 1880, by another agreement, which was amended and ratified by Congress June 15, 1880, to which amendments the Uta were required to assent (if at all) within four months. This assent was obtained between June 29 and Sept. 11, 1880. The reservation promised was set apart by Executive order of Feb. 7, 1879, and restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 4, 1882.	See 609	Colorado 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1879				
Jan. 10	Executive order.	....	Pima and Maricopa.	President sets apart certain tracts as an addition to their reserve.
Jan. 16	Executive order.	....	Northwestern Shoshoni.	President restores Carlin Farm reservation (Executive order of May 10, 1877) to public domain.
Feb. 7	Executive order.	....	Uta (Muache, Capote, and Wiminuchi bands).	President sets apart a reservation for them in compliance with agreement of Nov. 9, 1878, as follows: Commencing at the intersection of 37° N. latitude with 107° W. longitude; thence E. along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said state as the "National Divide" of the San Juan mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to 107° 23′ W. longitude; thence due S. to 37° 17′ N. latitude; thence due E. to 107° W. longitude; thence S. with said meridian to the place of beginning.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	....	Oto and Missouri.	Amends act of Aug. 15, 1876.......... ....
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	....	Shawnee (Black Bob's band).	Authorizes Attorney-General to institute suits to quiet title to the lands set apart for this band by treaty of May 10, 1854.
Mar. 18	Executive order.	....	Chippewa of Minnesota.	President sets apart a tract as an addition to White Earth reservation established by treaty Mar. 19, 1867, bounded as follows: Beginning at the NW. corner of the White Earth Indian reservation, being the NW. corner of T. 146 N., R. 42 W., and running thence N. to the NW. corner of T. 148 N., R. 42 W.; thence W. to the SW. corner of T. 149 N., R. 42 W.; thence N. to the NW. corner of T. 149 N., R. 42 W.; thence E. on the line between T. 149 N. and T. 150 N. to the intersection of said line with the southwestern boundary of the Red Lake Indian reservation; thence southeasterly to the most southerly point of the Red Lake Indian reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction and along the line of the Red Lake Indian reservation to a point due N. from the NE. corner of the White Earth Indian reservation; thence S. to the NE. corner of White Earth Indian reservation; and thence W. along the northern boundary line of White Earth Indian reservation to the point of beginning.
Apr. 19	Executive order.	....	Nez Percé (Moses' band).	President sets apart a tract known as "Columbia reservation," bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the 40-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific railroad with the Okinakane river; thence up said river to the boundary line between the U. S. and British Columbia; thence W. on said boundary line to 44° W. longitude from Washington; thence S. on said meridian to its intersection with the 40-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific railroad; and thence with the line of said 40-mile limits to the place of beginning.
June 14	Executive order.	....	Pima and Maricopa.	President revokes Executive order of Jan. 10, 1879, and sets apart other tracts in lieu of those therein withdrawn, as follows: Beginning at the point where the range line between Rs. 4 and 5 E. crosses the Salt river; thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell military reservation, if prolonged S., would strike said river; thence northerly to the SE. corner of Camp McDowell reservation; thence W. along the southern boundary line of said reservation to the SW. corner thereof; thence up and along the W. boundary line of said Camp McDowell reservation until it intersects the N. boundary of the southern tier of sections in T. 3 N., R. 6 E.; thence W. along the N. boundary of the southern tier of sections in T. 3 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 31, T. 3 N., R. 5 E.; thence S. along the range line between Rs. 4 and 5 E. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
See act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1859, and Executive orders of Aug. 31, 1876, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882. This order was canceled and superseded by Executive order of June 14, 1879.		
	See 605	Nevada.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 4, 1882	609	Colorado 2.
This amendment had reference to the method of disposing of the 120,000 acres authorized to be sold by act of Aug. 15, 1876.		
The members of this band originally held their lands in common under the treaty of 1854. Most of them, however, subsequently made individual selections and patents were issued to them therefor. They attempted to sell their lands, but were interfered with by white squatters who claimed the first right to purchase. Matters were tied up in this shape until this act of Mar. 3, 1879. Under its provisions the rightful purchasers have secured title to their land.		
This tract was again restored to public domain by Executive order of July 13, 1883. It comprises two separate pieces.	610	Minnesota 2.
Enlarged by Executive order of Mar. 6, 1880. The outboundaries of this tract are shown by blue lines; they include Nos. 642 and 659.	See 642, 659	Washington 2.
See act of Congress Feb. 28, 1859, and Executive orders of Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, and May 5, 1882. In addition to the two tracts permanently set apart, this order of June 14, 1879, also temporarily withdrew portions of Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E., lying S. of Salt river.	611, 612	Arizona 2.

XEROX

Xerox University Microfilms
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

WESTERN AMERICANA

Reproduced from the original in the collection of
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1879 **June 14**	Executive order.	....	**Pima and Maricopa.**	Also the following: Beginning at the NW. corner of the old Gila reservation; thence by a direct line running northwesterly until it strikes Salt river 4 miles E. from the intersection of said river with the Gila river; thence down and along the middle of said Salt river to the mouth [its junction with] the Gila river; thence up and along the middle of said Gila river to its intersection with the northwesterly boundary line of the old Gila reservation; thence northwesterly along the said last-described boundary line to the place of beginning.
June 27	Executive order.	....	**Sioux (Drifting Goose's band).**	President sets apart reserve for Drifting Goose's band of Yanktonnais Sioux, as follows: Ts. 119, 120, and 121 N., of R. 63 W., in the territory of Dakota.
Aug. 9	Executive order.	....	**Sioux**	President restores to public domain part of the lands set apart by Executive orders of Jan. 11 and Mar. 16, 1875, and all the lands set apart by Executive orders of May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876, described as follows: Beginning at a point where the W. line of the Fort Randall military reservation crosses the Missouri river; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American creek; thence up and along said creek to 99° W. longitude; thence S. along said meridian to a point due W. from the NW. corner of the Yankton Indian reservation; thence due E. to the NW. corner of said reservation; thence due S. to the N. boundary line of Fort Randall military reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the NW. corner of said military reservation; thence S. on the W. boundary line of said reservation to the place of beginning. And also the following described land: Beginning at the E. bank of the Missouri river at the mouth of Medicine Knoll creek; thence up and along the Missouri river to the boundary line of Fort Sully military reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the SE. corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the NE. corner thereof; thence due N. to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the E. bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due N. to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the E. bank of said river to the S. line of T. 129 N.; thence E. along said township line to the line between Rs. 78 and 79 W.; thence N. along said range line to Beaver creek or the N. boundary line of the reservation set aside by Executive order of Mar. 16, 1875; thence W. along said creek to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along said E. bank to the SE. corner of Fort Rice military reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the E. corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the S. bank of Beaver creek where said creek is intersected by the 100° W. longitude; thence S. with said 100° W. longitude to 46° N. latitude; thence E. with said parallel to 99° W. longitude; thence S. with said meridian to its intersection with the N. boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek reservation; thence W. along the N. boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago reservation; thence N. along said E. line to the NE. corner of said Winnebago reservation; thence W. along the N. boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
Revoked by Executive order of July 13, 1880	613	Dakota 2.
This cession comprises the entire tract numbered 614 and colored yellow, the portions of different reserves included therein being bounded by blue, yellow, and green lines.	614	Dakota 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1880 Jan. 6	Executive order.	....	**Navaho**......	President sets apart an addition to reserve established by treaty June 1, 1868, and Executive order Oct. 29, 1878, bounded as follows: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the San Juan river, where the E. line of the Navajo reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, as established by the treaty of June 1, 1868, crosses said river; thence up and along the middle channel of said river to a point 15 miles due E. of the eastern boundary line of said reservation; thence due S. to a point due E. of the present SE. corner of said reservation; thence due S. 6 miles; thence due W. to 110° W. longtude; thence N. along said meridian to the SW. corner of said reservation in the territory of Arizona, as defined by Executive order dated Oct. 29, 1878.
Jan. 17	Executive order.	....	**Mission Indians.**	President cancels a part of Executive order of Dec. 27, 1875, as follows: All that portion of said order relating to the Agua Caliente Indian reservation, and also that part relating to the Santa Ysabel Indian reservation, to the following extent: All that portion of secs. 25, 26, and 27, T. 11 S., R. 3 E., lying N. of the following line: Beginning on the N. boundary line of sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 3 E., of San Bernardino meridian; at a point 51.59 chains W. of the NE. corner of said sec. 25; thence according to the true meridian S. 25¼° W. 56.50 chains, to a granite stone marked "P," at the N. side of a granite bowlder 8 feet high; thence S. 74° W., 34.60 chains to a black oak marked "PXXI;" thence N. 56° W., 52 chains to a granite stone marked "P," in stone mound; thence N. 39° W., 40.46 chains to a point on the N. boundary of sec. 27; thence E. along the N. boundaries of secs. 27, 26, and 25 of T. 11 S., R. 3 E., to the place of beginning.
Mar. 6	Agreement...	Stat. L., XXI, 199.	**Ute**..........	Chiefs agree to obtain assent of tribe, if possible, to cession of their reserve in Colorado, with certain exceptions.
				Southern Utes to settle on La Plata river in Colorado on certain conditions. Uncompahgre Utes to settle on Grand river, near mouth of Gunnison, if sufficient tillable land can there be found, etc.
				White River Utes to remove to Uintah reserve in Utah ....
Mar. 6	Executive order.	....	**Nez Percé (Moses' band).**	President sets apart an addition to Columbia reservation, established by Executive order Apr. 19, 1879, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point where the S. boundary line of the reservation created for Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated Apr. 19, 1879, intersects the Okinakane river; thence down said river to its confluence with the Columbia river; thence across and down the E. bank of said Columbia river to a point opposite the river, forming the outlet to Lake Chelan; thence across said Columbia river and along the S. shore of said outlet to Lake Chelan; thence following the meanderings of the S. bank of said lake to the mouth of Shehekin creek; thence up and along the S. bank of said creek to its source; thence due W. to 44° longitude W. from Washington; thence N. along said meridian to the S. boundary of the reservation created by Executive order of Apr. 19, 1879; thence along the S. boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning.
Mar. 16	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXI, 68.	**Kansa**	Extends time for payment for trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas.
May 14	Agreement...	....	**Shoshoni, Bannock, and Sheepeater.**	Cede to the U. S. a certain tract ....
May 14	Agreement...	....	**Crow**	Cede to U. S. a portion of their reservation, subject to ratification by Congress.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	615	Arizona 2, New Mexico 2.
This agreement was ratified by Congress, with sundry amendments, June 15, 1880. As amended it was assented to by the Uta between June 29 and Sept. 11, 1880.	616	Colorado 1.
The strip of country now occupied by these Indians constitutes what at present is known as the Southern Uta reservation.	617	Colorado 1.
Insufficient agricultural land was found in this locality, and a reserve was established for the Uncompahgre Uta within the limits of Utah by Executive order Jan. 5, 1882.		
This removal took place in compliance with the agreement.		
....	618	Washington 2.
See acts of May 8, 1872, June 23, 1874, July 5, 1876, and also treaty of Oct. 5, 1859.		
This agreement provided for the cession of the Lemhi reservation to the U. S., and the removal of the Indians to the Fort Hall reservation. It also provided for the cession of a portion of the Fort Hall reservation to the U. S. The Indians on Lemhi reservation refused to remove to Fort Hall reservation, and this agreement was never ratified by Congress.		
This agreement was not ratified by the Crow nation, and the agreement of June 12, 1880, was substituted therefor.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1880. **June 8**	**Executive order.**		**Havasupai**	**President establishes a reserve to include their improvements, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract creek, 2 miles below the lowest fall, S. of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due E. 2½ miles; thence in a northerly direction 12 miles to a point 2½ miles due E. of the middle of said creek; thence due W. 5 miles; thence in a southerly direction 12 miles to a point 2½ miles due W. to the middle of said creek; thence due E. 2½ miles to the place of beginning.**
June 12	**Agreement**		**Crow**	**The Crows execute another agreement, ceding a portion of their reserve under treaty of May 7, 1868, in lieu of the one concluded May 14, 1880. By this agreement, which was confirmed by act of Congress Apr. 11, 1882, the Crow Indians of Montana ceded to the U. S. that part of their reservation contained in the following bounds: Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river at a point opposite the mouth of Boulder creek; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana Territory, being the forty-fifth degree of N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel of latitude to a point where said parallel crosses Clarke's fork; thence N. to a point 6 miles S. of the first standard parallel, being on the township line between townships 6 and 7 S.; thence W. on said township line to the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude; thence N. along said meridian to a point either W. or E. of the source of the eastern branch of Boulder creek; thence down said eastern branch to Boulder creek; thence down Boulder creek the place of beginning.**
June 15	**Act of Congress.**		**Ute**	**Congress ratifies provisions of Ute agreement of Mar. 6, 1880..**
July 13	**Executive order.**		**Arikara, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.**	**President restores to public domain a portion of Fort Berthold reservation, established by Executive order Apr. 12, 1870, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the northern forty-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad intersects the present SE. boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian reservation; thence westerly with the line of said forty-mile limit to its intersection with range line between ranges 92 and 93 W. of the fifth principal meridian; thence N. along said range line to its intersection with the S. bank of Little Missouri river; thence northwesterly along and up the S. bank of said Little Missouri river, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the range line between ranges 96 and 97 W. of the fifth principal meridian; thence westerly in a straight line to the SE. corner of the Fort Buford military reservation; thence W. along the S. boundary of said military reservation to the S. bank of the Yellowstone river, the present NW. boundary of Fort Berthold Indian reservation; thence along the present boundary of said reservation and the S. bank of the Yellowstone river to the Powder river; thence up the Powder river to where the Little Powder river unites with it; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning.** **President sets apart an addition to Fort Berthold reservation, as follows: Beginning on the most easterly point of the present Fort Berthold Indian reservation (on the Missouri river); thence N. to the township line between townships 158 and 159 N.; thence W. along said township line to its intersection with the White Earth river; thence down the said White Earth river to its junction with the Missouri river; thence along the present boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian reservation and the left bank of the Missouri river to the mouth of the Little Knife river; thence southeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning.** **This leaves their present reserve as described in the opposite column.**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Superseded by Executive order of Nov. 23, 1880.		
Ratified by Congress Apr. 11, 1882	619	Montana 1.
See note opposite the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880.		
	620	Dakota 1, Montana 1.
This is included in plat No. 621		Dakota 1.
The whole present reserve is colored scarlet. That part NE. of Missouri river, set apart by Executive order of Apr. 12, 1870, is shown by a yellow dotted line. That part added by Executive order of July 13, 1880, is shown by dotted blue lines.	621	Dakota 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1880 July 13	Executive order.	....	**Sioux (Drifting Goose's band).**	**President restores to public domain reserve established by Executive order of June 27, 1879.**
July 13	Executive order.	....	**Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow.**	**President restores to public domain a portion of the addition to reserve made by Executive order Apr. 13, 1875, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the S. boundary of the Fort Buford military reservation intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone river; thence according to the true meridian W. along the S. boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing W. to the right bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Musselshell river; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of said river, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with 47° N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone river; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning.** **The remainder yet constitutes a portion of the Gros Ventre, Blackfoot, etc., reserve.**
July 23	Executive order.	....	....	**President adds Fort Harney military reservation to Malheur Indian reservation.**
Sept. 11	Agreement ...	....	**Uta**	**Sufficient signatures obtained to complete ratification by Utes of the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880.**
Sept. 21	Executive order.	....	**Jicarilla Apache.**	**President sets apart a reserve for them, as follows: Beginning at the SW. corner of the Mexican "Tierra Amarilla grant" as surveyed by Sawyer and McBroom in July, 1876; thence N. with the western boundary of said grant to the boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado; thence W. along said boundary line 16 miles; thence S. to a point due W. of the SW. corner of said grant; thence E. to the place of beginning.**
Nov. 23	Executive order.	....	**Havasupai** ...	**President revokes order of June 8, 1880, and sets apart a reserve in lieu of that established therein, as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract creek, 2 miles below the lowest fall N. of the Suppai Indian settlement; thence due E. 2½ miles; thence in a southerly direction 12 miles to a point 2½ miles due E. of the middle of said creek; thence due W. 5 miles; thence in a northerly direction 12 miles to a point 2½ miles due W. of the middle of said creek; thence due E. 2½ miles to the place of beginning.**
1881 Jan. 18	Executive order.	....	**Spokane**	**President sets apart a reserve for their occupancy, described as follows: Commencing at a point where Chemakane creek crosses the forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence down the E. bank of said creek to where it enters the Spokane river; thence across the said Spokane river westwardly along the southern bank thereof to a point where it enters the Columbia river; thence across the Columbia river northwardly along its western bank to a point where said river crosses the said forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence E. along said parallel to the place of beginning.**
Mar. 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXI, 377.	**Shawnee (Absentee).**	**Supplemental to resolution of Apr. 7, 1869, concerning disposal of Absentee-Shawnee lands.**
Mar. 2	Executive order.	....	**Mission Indians.**	**President sets apart tract as further reserve, including the following lands: Secs. 26 and 35, T. 10 S., R. 1 W., and secs. 2 and 3, T. 11 S., R. 1 W. of the San Bernardino meridian.**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	See 613	Dakota 2.
	622	Montana 2.
	623	Montana 2.
This comprised 640 acres, and was already within the general outboundaries of the Malheur reservation. The S. half of it was relinquished, with adjoining territory, by Executive order of Sept. 13, 1882. See note to Executive order of May 21, 1883.		
	See 616, 617	Colorado 1.
	624	New Mexico 2.
Superseded by Executive order of Mar. 31, 1882.		
This is a secondary appropriation of land that formed a part of the first Colville reservation, established by Executive order of Apr. 9, 1872, and relinquished by Executive order of July 2, 1872. It is therefore shown on Washington map 2.	625	Washington 2.
See note to treaty of May 10, 1854.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1881 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXI, 380.	**Oto and Missouri.**	Remainder of their reserve in Kansas and Nebraska to be sold, with their consent. Otoes and Missourias to be removed to a new reserve to be selected for them. The lands selected as this reserve were as follows: T. 22 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 E.; T. 23 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; and that part of T. 23 N., R. 3 E., lying W. of the Arkansas river, Indian Territory.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXI, 422.	**Ponka**	Makes appropriation for purchase of tract in Indian Territory selected for their future home.
Mar. 9	Executive order.	....	**Mission Indians.**	President sets apart additional tracts for Mission Indians, as follows: All the unsurveyed portions of T. 2 S., R. 1 E., San Bernardino meridian, California, excepting any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the U. S. Government.
July 18	Agreement ...	....	**Shoshoni and Bannock.**	Cede to U. S. right of way through Fort Hall reservation for Utah and Northern railroad.
Aug. 22	Agreement ...	....	**Crow**	Cede to U. S. part of their reserve, being right of way 400 feet in width, for the Northern Pacific railroad.
Dec. 20	Executive order.	....	**Chippewa (Bois Forte band).**	President sets apart reserve at Vermillion lake, described as follows: That portion of the SE. quarter of section 23 lying E. of Sucker bay, the SW. quarter, and lot —, being the most southerly lot in the SE. quarter of sec. 24, and fractional sects. 25, 26, and that portion of sec. 35 N. of Vermillion lake, all in T. 62 N., R. 16 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota.
1882 Jan. 5	Executive order.	....	**Uncompahgre Uta.**	President sets apart a reserve for their occupancy, described as follows: Beginning at the SE. corner of T. 6 S., R. 25 E., Salt Lake meridian; thence W. to the SW. corner of T. 6 S., R. 24 E; thence N. along the range line to the NW. corner of said T. 6 S., R. 24 E.; thence W. along the first standard parallel S. of the Salt Lake base line to a point where said standard parallel will, when extended, intersect the eastern boundary of the Uintah Indian reservation, as established by C. L. Du Bois, U. S. deputy surveyor, under his contract dated Aug. 30, 1875; thence along said boundary southeasterly to the Green river; thence down the W. bank of Green river to the point where the southern boundary of said Uintah reservation, as surveyed by Du Bois, intersects said river; thence northwesterly with the southern boundary of said reservation to the point where the line between ranges 16 and 17 E. of Salt Lake meridian will, when surveyed, intersect said southern boundary; thence S. between said ranges 16 and 17 E., Salt Lake meridian, to the third standard parallel S.; thence E. along said third standard parallel to the eastern boundary of Utah territory; thence N. along said boundary to a point due E. of the place of beginning; thence due W. to the place of beginning.
Jan. 24	Executive order.	....	**Sioux**	President sets apart tract in Nebraska as addition to Sioux reservation in Dakota, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the state of Nebraska and the territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 W. of the sixth principal meridian, in the territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence E. along said boundary line 5 miles; thence due S. 5 miles; thence due W. 10 miles; thence due N. to said boundary line; thence due E. along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
Their consent was obtained May 4, 1881	626	Kansas 2, Nebraska (eastern portion).
This new reserve was selected and purchased for them from the Cherokee, and comprised a portion of the Cherokee domain W. of 96° W. longitude. It contains 129,113.20 acres.	627	Indian Territory 3.
See acts of Aug. 5, 1876, Mar. 3, 1877, and May 27, 1878. This tract was purchased from the Cherokee out of lands W. of 96°.	628	Indian Territory 3.
Ratified by Congress July 3, 1882. This agreement provided for right of way 100 feet wide, with sufficient ground for depots, stations, etc., containing in the aggregate 772 acres.		
Ratified by Congress July 10, 1882. This tract is not colored or numbered	....	Montana 1.
....	629	Minnesota 2.
This constitutes the present Uncompahgre reserve	630	Utah 2.
....	631	Nebraska.
The portion of original Sioux territory claimed under Fort Laramie treaty of 1851 yet remaining in their possession is shown on Dakota map 1 by an area colored mauve. This overlaps a small portion of the Pawnee cession of 1857 near the southern line of South Dakota. The overlap is shown by a mauve line.	632	Dakota 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1882 **Mar. 31**	Executive order.	....	**Havasupai** ...	President revokes Executive order of Nov. 23, 1880, and sets apart a reserve in lieu of that therein established, as follows: So much of the bottom land of the cañon of Cataract creek bounded by walls of red sandstone on the E. and W. as is included within certain lines, viz, on the S. an E. and W. line (magnetic) crossing said cañon at a narrow pass marked by a monument of stone, placed in the summer of 1881 by Lieut. Carl Palfrey, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., about 2 miles above the village of the Yavai Suppai Indians, and on the N. a line bearing N. 55° E. (magnetic), crossing said cañon at the crest of the third falls of Cataract creek, and marked by Lieutenant Palfrey by two monuments of stone, one on each side of the stream.
Apr. 11	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 42.	**Crow**	Confirms agreement of June 12, 1880, for cession of a portion of their reserve.
May 5	Executive order.	....	**Pima and Maricopa.**	President sets apart tract as addition to reserve established by Executive order Aug. 31, 1876, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the S. boundary of sec. 15, T. 3 S., R. 3 E., intersects the western boundary of the present reservation S. of the Gila river; thence W. along the S. boundary of secs. 15 and 16, T. 3 S., R. 3 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 16; thence N. along the section line to the NW. corner of sec. 16; thence due W. along the S. boundary of secs. 8 and 7, in T. 3 S., R. 3 E., and secs. 12, 11, and 10, in T. 3 S., R. 2 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 10; thence N. along the W. boundary of secs. 10 and 3 to the NW. corner of sec. 3, in T. 3 S., R. 2 E.; thence W. along the N. boundary of said township to the SW. corner of sec. 33, in T. 2 S., R. 2 E.; thence N. along the W. boundary of secs. 33 and 28 to the NW. corner of sec. 28; thence NW. in a straight line to a point on Gila river meridian 2 miles S. of the initial point on the Gila river base line; thence N. along the Gila river meridian to the middle of the Gila river; thence with the boundary of the present reservation up the middle of the Gila river to a point where the said boundary leaves the said river; thence continuing along said boundary S. 18° 38′ E. to the place of beginning.
May 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 63.	**Miami**	Makes additional provision concerning sale of unsold Miami lands in Kansas.
May 19	Executive order.	....	**Mescalero Apache.**	President revokes order of Oct. 20, 1875, establishing Fort Stanton reservation, and sets apart another in lieu thereof, as follows: Beginning at the NE. corner of T. 12 S., R. 16 E. of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence W. along the N. boundary of T. 12 S., Rs. 16, 15, 14, and 13 E. to the SE. corner of T. 11 S., R. 12 E.; thence N. along the E. boundary of said township to the second correction line S.; thence W. along said correction line to the NW. corner of T. 11 S., R. 11 E.; thence S. along the range line between Rs. 10 and 11 E. to the SW. corner of T. 12 S., R. 11 E.; thence E. along the S. boundary of said township to the SE. corner thereof; thence S. along the range line between Rs. 11 and 12 E. to 33° N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel to its intersection with the range line between Rs. 16 and 17 E.; thence N. along said range line to the place of beginning.
June 27	Executive order.	....	**Mission Indians.**	President sets apart additional tracts for a reserve, as follows: Secs. 26, 27, 28, 34, and 35, in T. 8, R. 2 W., of the San Bernardino meridian, excepting any tract or tracts the title to which has passed from the U. S. Government.
June 27	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 116.	**Miami**	Amends act of May 15, 1882, concerning disposal of Miami lands in Kansas.
July 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 148.	**Shoshoni and Bannock**	Ratifies agreement of July 18, 1881, for cession of railroad right of way through Fort Hall reservation.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	633	**Arizona 2.**
	See 619	**Montana 1.**
See also Executive orders of Jan. 10, 1879, and June 14, 1879	634	**Arizona 2.**
See act of June 27, 1882. See also act of Mar. 3 1873.		
See explanatory note to Executive order of May 29, 1873.		
See act of Mar. 3, 1873.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1882 July 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 157.	**Crow**	Ratifies agreement of Aug. 22, 1881, for cession of a portion of their reservation.
				The remnant of the Crow reservation, by treaty of May 7, 1868, is still occupied by them.
July 24	Executive order.		**Mission Indians.**	President cancels order of Dec. 27, 1865, so far as it relates to NW. ¼ of NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ of NW. ¼, sec. 34, T. 9 S., R. 2 W. of the San Bernardino meridian.
July 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 178.	**Uta**	Land lately occupied by Uncompahgre and White River Utes declared to be public land.
				Secretary of the Interior to ascertain boundary between above tract and that occupied by Southern Utes.
July 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 177.	**Kickapoo**	Provides for sale of tracts reserved for mill site, missionary, and agency purposes in Kansas by treaty of June 28, 1862.
Aug. 4	Executive order.		**Uta**	President restores to public domain tract set apart by Executive order of Nov. 22, 1875. President restores to public domain tract set apart by Executive order of Feb. 7, 1879.
Aug. 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 297.	**Umatilla et al.**	Provides for sale of 640 acres of Umatilla reservation, adjoining the town of Pendleton.
Aug. 7	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 341.	**Omaha**	Provides for sale, with the Omahas' consent, of portion of their reservation lying W. of Sioux City and Nebraska railroad.
				Remainder of reservation to be allotted and patented to individuals or to the tribe.
Sept. 13	Executive order.			President restores to public domain a portion of the Malheur reserve, as follows: All that part of the Malheur Indian reservation, in the State of Oregon, lying and being S. of the fourth standard parallel S., except a tract of 320 acres, being the N. half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, and all that part thereof lying and being N. of said fourth standard parallel and W. of the range line (when extended) between ranges 33 and 34 E. of the Willamette meridian.
Dec. 12	Executive order.		**Papago and others.**	President sets apart tract to be known as Gila Bend reserve, embracing the following lands: T. 5 S., R. 5 W., Gila and Salt river meridian, excepting section 18 thereof.
Dec. 16	Executive order.		**Moki and others.**	President sets apart reserve for Moqui and other Indians, described as follows: Beginning on 110° W. longitude, from Greenwich, at a point 36° 30′ N.; thence due W. to 111° W. longitude; thence due S. to a point on 35° 30′ N. latitude; thence due E. to 110° W. longitude, and thence due N. to place of beginning.
Dec. 21	Executive order.		**Chippewa (Turtle Mountain band).**	President sets apart reserve for Turtle mountain band of Chippewas, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the international boundary where the tenth guide meridian W. of the fifth principal meridian (being the range line between ranges 73 and 74 W. of the fifth principal meridian) will, when extended, intersect said international boundary; thence S. on the tenth guide meridian to the S. E. corner of T. 161 N., R. 74 W.; thence E. on the 15th standard parallel N. to the NE. corner of T. 160 N., R. 74 W.; thence S. on the tenth guide meridian W. to the SE. corner of T. 159 N., R. 74 W.; thence E. on the line between Ts. 158 and 159 N. to the SE. corner of T. 159 N., R. 70 W.; thence N. with the line between ranges 69 and 70 W. to the NE. corner of T. 160 N., R. 70 W.; thence W. on the fifteenth standard parallel N. to the SE. corner of T. 161 N., R. 70 W.; thence N. on the line between ranges 69 and 70 W. to the international boundary; thence W. on the international boundary to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
This cession consisted of a right of way 400 feet in width for Northern Pacific railroad, and is neither colored nor numbered on the map.		
....	635	Montana 1.
This covers those portions of the Ute reserve by treaty of 1868 subsequently ceded by them, and is only a formal declaration that the lands thus ceded are now thrown open to settlement.		
This boundary was ascertained, and constitutes the N. line of the present Ute reserve.		
These tracts comprised the S. half of sec. 4, T. 5, R. 16, and N. half of sec. 9, T. 5, R. 16, for mill site; S. half of sec. 33, T. 4, R. 17, for mission; lots 5, 6, and 7 of sec. 3, and lot 6, sec. 15, T. 5, R. 17, for agency.		
....	See 586	Colorado 2.
....	See 609	Colorado 2.
The sale of this tract was intended to supersede the provision of the act of June 10, 1872, authorizing the sale of 50,000 acres off the W. end of their reserve.	636	Nebraska.
Individuals receiving allotments to receive patents in fee simple therefor after 25 years. All unallotted lands to be patented in fee simple to the tribe at the end of 25 years.	637	Nebraska.
See Executive orders of Mar. 14, 1871, Sept. 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, Jan. 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, and May 21, 1883. The tract here relinquished included the S. half of Camp Harney military reservation.	638	Oregon 2.
....	639	Arizona 2.
....	640	Arizona 2.
Part of this reserve was relinquished by Executive order of Mar. 29, 1884, as amended by Executive order of June 3, 1884.	See 654, 656.	Dakota 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded.*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1883 Jan. 4	Executive order.		**Walapai**	**President sets apart for the Hualpi Indians a reserve described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Colorado river, 5 miles eastward of Tinnakah spring; thence S. 20 miles to crest of high mesa; thence S. 40° E. 25 miles to point of Music mountains; thence E. 15 miles; thence N. 50° E. 35 miles; thence N. 30 miles to the Colorado river; thence along said river to place of beginning, the southern boundary being at least two miles S. of Peach spring, and the eastern boundary at least 2 miles E. of Pine spring.**
Feb. 5	Executive order.		**Mission Indians.**	**President restores to public domain certain lands withdrawn by Executive order Dec. 27, 1875, as follows: The SE. ¼ of the NE. ¼; the N. ½ of the SE. ¼ and the SE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ sec. 3, T. 12 S., R. 2 E. of San Bernardino meridian.**
Feb. 23	Executive order.		**Nez Percé (Moses' band).**	**President restores to public domain a portion of land withdrawn by Executive order Apr. 19, 1879, for Columbia reservation described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of 44° W. longitude from Washington, with the boundary line between the U. S. and British Columbia; thence due S. 15 miles; thence due E. to the Okinakane river; thence up said river to the boundary line between the U. S. and British Columbia; thence W. along said boundary line to the place of beginning.**
Mar. 24	Executive order.		**Mescalero Apache.**	**President cancels order of May 19, 1882, and sets apart another tract in lieu of that therein described, as follows: Beginning at the NE. corner of T. 12 S., R. 16 E. of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence W. along the N. boundary of T. 12, Rs. 16, 15, 14, and 13 E. to the SE. corner of T. 11 S., R. 12 E.; thence N. along the E. boundary of said township to the second correction line S.; thence W. along said correction line 12 miles; thence S. 12 miles; thence E. 6 miles; thence S. to 33° N. latitude; thence E. along said 33° N. latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 E.; thence N. along said range line to place of beginning.** **Territory once included in, but not now a part of, the Mescalero Apache reserve.**
May 1	Executive order.		**Zuñi**	**President amends boundaries named in Executive order of Mar. 16, 1877, as follows: Beginning at the 136th milepost on the W. boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico; thence in a direct line to the SW. corner of T. 11 N., R. 18 W.; thence E. and N., following section lines, so as to include sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in said township; thence from the NE. corner of said township, on the range line between ranges 17 and 18 W., to the third correction line N.; then E. on said correction line to the nearest section line in range 16, from whence a line due S. would include the Zuñi settlements in the region of Nutria springs and the Pescado springs; thence S. following section lines to the township line between Ts. 9 and 10 N., R. 16 W.; thence W. on said township line to the range line between ranges 16 and 17 W.; thence in a direct line to the 148th milepost on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence N. along said boundary to place of beginning.**
May 21	Executive order.			**President restores to market all the Malheur Indian reservation in Oregon, except a tract of 320 acres, described in Executive order Sept. 13, 1882, as the N. half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney.**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
July 8, 1881, General Wilcox issued an order setting apart this tract "as a military reservation for the subsistence and better control of the Hualpai Indians." Sept. 5, 1882, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended that the President issue an order establishing the tract as an Indian reserve. This order of Jan. 4, 1883, was issued in accordance with the Commissioner's recommendation.	641	Arizona 2.
....	642	Washington 2.
The tract originally set apart by Executive order of May 29, 1873, is shown on New Mexico map No. 2, bounded by blue lines. Several Executive orders were in succession revoked, and a new Mescalero reservation in each instance established. The changes thus made, however, in large measure covered the same territory, and it is impossible to show them all on a single map. The existing reserve as established by Executive order of Mar. 24, 1883, is colored crimson, and shown on New Mexico map No. 2.	643	New Mexico 2.
This consists of tracts of territory which, under the several Executive orders, have at one time or another been included in the Mescalero Apache reservation, but have been relinquished, and do not now form a portion of the reserve.	644	New Mexico 2.
The old boundaries where they differ from the amended are shown by dotted black lines.	645	New Mexico 2.
The history of the Malheur reserve is somewhat complicated. By Executive order of Mar. 14, 1871, the tract on Oregon map No. 2, bounded by green lines (being the country between 42° and 44° N. latitude and 117° and 120° W. longitude), was temporarily withdrawn from market to enable a reserve to be selected. Sept. 12, 1872, the tract bounded by mauve lines was set apart as the contemplated reservation (except the Camp Harney military reserve), and that portion of the tract withdrawn Mar. 14, 1871, not included within the blue lines was relinquished and restored to the public domain. May 15, 1875, the tract bounded by yellow lines was added to the reservation. Jan. 28, 1876, the tract in solid yellow color was relinquished. July 23, 1880, the Camp Harney military reservation (see No. 647) was made part of the Indian reservation.	646	Oregon 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1883 May 21	Executive order.	....	....	President retains for future reserve the N. half of Camp Harney military reservation, being 320 acres.
June 19	Executive order.	....	Mission Indians.	President sets apart certain tracts for Mission Indians, as follows: Section 28, the NE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of sec. 31, the N. ½, the SE. ¼, the NE. ¼ of the SW. ¼, and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 32, and the N. ½ of sec. 33, T. 4 S., R. 1 E.; sec. 2, the S. ½ of sec. 3, the fractional S. ½ of sec. 4, the fractional N. ½ of Sec. 10, and the fractional NE. ¼ of sec. 9, T. 5 S., R. 1 E.; the E. ½ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 8 and the SW. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 9, T. 12 S., R. 2 E., and secs. 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 28, and 33, T. 14 S., R. 2 E.
June 30	Executive order.	....	Chippewa (Bois Forte band).	President sets apart Deer Creek reserve, in accordance with treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, including the following tract: T. 62 N., R. 25 W. of the fourth principal meridian.
July 6	Executive order.	....	Yuma	President sets apart reserve for Yuma Indians, as follows: Beginning at a point in channel of the Colorado river, opposite the mouth of the Gila river, thence up the channel of the Gila river to the range line (when extended) between ranges 19 and 20 W. of the Gila and Salt river meridian; thence N. on said range line to the first standard parallel S.; thence W. on said parallel to the channel of the Colorado river; thence down the channel of said river to the place of beginning.
July 7	Agreement.	....	Nez Percé (Moses' band)	An agreement was made, subject to ratification by Congress, for relinquishment of lands.
July 13	Executive order.	....	Chippewa of the Mississippi.	President revokes Executive order of Mar. 18, 1879, setting apart an addition to White Earth reservation.
Aug. 15	Executive order.	....	Iowa	President sets apart reserve in Indian Territory for Iowas, as follows: Commencing at the point where the Deep Fork of the Canadian river intersects the W. boundary of the Sac and Fox reservation; thence N. along said W. boundary to the S. bank of the Cimarron river; thence up said river to the Indian meridian; thence S. along said Indian meridian to the Deep Fork of the Canadian river; thence down said Deep Fork to the place of beginning.
Aug. 15	Executive order.	....	Kickapoo.....	President sets apart reserve in Indian Territory for Kickapoos of Mexico, described as follows: Commencing at the SW. corner of the Sac and Fox reservation; thence N. along the western boundary of said reservation to the Deep Fork of the Canadian river; thence up said Deep Fork to the point where it intersects the Indian meridian; thence S. along said Indian meridian to the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
Sept. 13, 1882, the tract in solid mauve color, including the S. one-half of Camp Harney military reservation, was relinquished and restored to the public domain. May 21, 1883, the tract in solid brown was relinquished and restored to the public domain, leaving as the present Malheur reservation only the N. one-half of the former Fort Harney military reservation, comprising 320 acres, and colored scarlet.	647	Oregon 2.
This reserve was provided for by treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, but it was not formally set apart until the issuance of this Executive order.	See 484.	Minnesota 1.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Jan. 9, 1884	648	Arizona 2.
The text of this agreement will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1883, page LXX. It was subsequently ratified by Congress July 4, 1884, and by its terms all the remaining lands set apart by Executive orders of Apr. 19, 1879, and Mar. 6, 1880, are restored to the public domain, except certain individual allotments, the boundaries of which are proclaimed by Executive order of May 1, 1886.	See 618.	Washington 2.
....	See 610.	Minnesota 2.
....	649	Indian Territory 3.
These Indians were induced to return from Mexico, and this reserve was provided for them in pursuance of the acts of July 15, 1870, Mar. 3, 1871, and June 22, 1874. This reserve comprises a portion of the country ceded to the U. S. June 14, 1866, by the Creek for the location of other tribes.	650	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1883 Nov. 15	Executive order.	....	Pima and Maricopa.	President sets apart an addition to Pima and Maricopa reserve, as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of Salt river, 4 miles E. from the intersection of said river with the Gila river, being the NE. corner of the Executive addition of June 14, 1879; thence southeasterly along the boundary line of said Executive addition to the township line between Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 2 E. of the Gila and Salt river meridian; thence E. on the township lines, between Ts. 1 and 2 S., to the NE. corner of T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; thence S. on the range line, between Rs. 4 and 5 E., to the SE. corner of T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; thence E on the township lines, between Ts. 2 and 3 S., to the NE. corner of T. 3 S., R. 6 E.; thence S. on the range line, between Rs. 6 and 7 E., to the SE. corner of T. 3 S., R. 6 E.; thence E. on the township lines, between Ts. 3 and 4 S., to the quarter-section corner on the N. boundary of sec. 3, T. 4 S., R. 8 E.; thence S. through the middle of secs. 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34 in T. 4 S., R. 8 E., and 3 in T. 5 S., R. 8 E., to the NE. corner of the present reserve, as established by Executive order of Aug. 31, 1876, being the NE. corner of the SW. quarter of sec. 3, T. 5 S., R. 8 E.; thence following the boundary line of said reserve SW. and N. to the NE. corner of sec. 2, T. 5 S., R. 7 E.; thence S. on the section lines to the SE. corner of sec. 11 in T. 5 S., R. 7. E.; thence W. on the section lines, through Rs. 7, 6, and 5 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 7, T. 5 S., R. 5 E.; thence N. on the range line, between Rs. 4 and 5 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 18, T. 4 S., R. 5 E.; thence W. on the section line, through Rs. 4, 3, and 2 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 7, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.; thence N. on the range line, between Rs. 1 and 2 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 19 in T. 2 S., R. 2 E.; thence W. on the section line, through R. 1 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 18, T. 2 S., R. 1 E., on the Gila and Salt river meridian; thence N. on said meridian to a point in the Gila river opposite the middle of the month of Salt river; thence up the middle of Salt river to the place of beginning.
1884 Jan. 9	Executive order.	....	Yuma	President restores to public domain reserve set apart by Executive order of July 6, 1883. President establishes new reserve for Yumas on California side of Colorado river, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Colorado river, due E. of the meander corner to secs. 19 and 30, T. 15 S., R. 24 E., San Bernardino meridian; thence W. on the line between secs. 19 and 30 to the range line between Ts. 23 and 24 E.; thence continuing W. on the section line to a point which, when surveyed, will be the corner to secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27 in T. 15 S., R. 21 E.; thence S. on the line between secs. 26 and 27 in T. 15 S., R. 21 E., and continuing S. on the section lines to the intersection of the international boundary, being the corner to fractional secs. 34 and 35 in T. 16 S., R. 21 E.; thence easterly on the international boundary to the middle of the channel of the Colorado river; thence up said river in the middle of the channel thereof to the place of beginning.
Mar. 20	Executive order.	....	Sioux	President restores to public domain remnants of Sioux reservation set apart by Executive order on E. bank of Missouri river, described as follows: The lands embraced within the three existing Executive additions to the Great Sioux reservation in Dakota, E. of the Missouri river, viz: The one opposite the Standing Rock agency; the one opposite the mouth of Grand river and the site of the old Grand River agency, and the one opposite the mouth of Big Cheyenne river and the Cheyenne River agency.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	651	Arizona 2.
....	See 648	Arizona 2.
....	652	California 2.
....	653	Dakota 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1884 Mar. 29	Executive order.		**Chippewa (Turtle Mountain band).**	President restores to public domain part of reserve established by Executive order Dec. 21, 1882, as follows: The tract of country in the territory of Dakota set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians by Executive order dated Dec. 21, 1882, except Ts. 162 and 163 N., R. 71 W. President withholds, as future reserve for Turtle Mountain Chippewas, Ts. 162 and 163 N., R. 71 W.
May 15	Executive order.		**Jicarilla Apache.**	President restores to public domain reserve set apart by Executive order of Sept. 21, 1880.
May 17	Executive order.		**Navaho**	President restores to public domain certain townships S. of San Juan river, included in order of Jan. 6, 1880, as follows: All those portions of T. 29 N., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian S. of the San Juan river, in the territory of New Mexico.
May 17	Executive order.		**Navaho**	President sets apart addition to Navaho reservation as follows: Beginning on 110° W. longitude at 36° 30′ N. latitude; thence due W. to 111° 30′ W. longitude; thence due N. to the middle of the channel of the Colorado river; thence up and along the middle of the channel of said river to its intersection with the San Juan river; thence up and along the middle channel of San Juan river to W. boundary of Colorado; thence due S. to the thirty-seventh parallel N. latitude; thence W. along said parallel to 110° W. longitude; thence due S. to the place of beginning.
June 3	Executive order.		**Chippewa (Turtle Mountain band).**	President amends Executive order of Mar. 29, 1884, by substituting T. 162 N., R. 70 W., and T. 163 N., R. 71 W., in lieu of Ts. 162 and 163 N., R. 71 W.
July 4	Act of Congress.		**Nez Percé (Moses' band).**	Ratifies agreement of July 7, 1883, for relinquishment of remainder of Columbia reserve with certain exceptions.
July 12	Executive order.			President sets apart Chilocco reserve in Indian Territory for Indians educated at Chilocco Indian Industrial School, as follows: Secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the E. half of secs. 17, 20, and 29, all in T. 29 N., R. 2 E., of the Indian meridian.
Oct. 3	Executive order.		**Pueblo et al**	The President sets apart the following reserve for school purposes: Beginning at a stake at the NW. corner of the lands formerly owned by John H. McMinn, and running thence N. 4° 53′ W. 731.7 feet to a stake at the NW. corner of the land hereby conveyed, thence N. 84° 52′ E. 2,320.7 feet to a stake at the NE. corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence S. 3° 45′ E. 720.4 feet to a stake; thence S. 7° 30′ W. 793 feet to a stake at the SE. corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence N. 85° 50′ W. 184.6 feet to a stake; thence N. 87° 42′ W. 615 feet to a stake; thence N. 81° 52′ W. 203 feet to a stake; thence N. 78° 44′ W. 224 feet to a stake; thence N. 73° 19′ W. 176.4 feet to a stake; thence N. 70° 14′ W. 234 feet to a stake; thence N. 78° 38′ W. 567.7 feet to a stake at the SW. corner of the land hereby conveyed; and thence N. 6° 8′ W. 234.4 feet to the point and place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	654	Dakota 2.
Amended by Executive order of June 3, 1884	See 656	
	See 624	New Mexico 2.
These townships were again restored to the reservation by Executive order Apr. 24, 1886.	See 658	New Mexico 2.
	655	Arizona 2, Utah 2.
	656	Dakota 2.
This agreement will be found on page LXX of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Report for 1883. By its terms Moses and his immediate band agreed to remove to Colville reservation, and another chief, Sar-sarp-kin and his band, agreed to take allotments in severalty on the Columbia reserve These allotments, 37 in number, containing 640 acres each, were made, the boundaries of which are described in Executive order dated May 1, 1886, by the terms of which the remainder of the Columbia reserve is restored to the public domain.	See 618	Washington 2.
	657	Indian Territory 3.
Too small to show on the map. Contained 69.79 acres		New Mexico.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1884 Nov. 26	Executive order.	....	Northern Cheyenne.	President sets apart tract for reservation for Northern Cheyennes as follows: Beginning at the point on 107° W. longitude where the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intersects said meridian; thence S. along said meridian to a point 30 miles S. of the point where the Montana base line, when extended, will intersect said meridian; thence due E. to a point 12 miles E. of the Rosebud river; thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction, along a line parallel with said Rosebud river and 12 miles distant therefrom to a point on the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 12 miles distant from said Rosebud river; thence westwardly along the said southern limits, and across the said Rosebud river to the place of beginning; except any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries which have been located, resided upon, and improved by bona fide settlers prior to the 1st day of Oct. 1884.
1885 Feb. 9	Executive order.	....	Santee Sioux..	President restores unallotted lands to public domain ....
Feb. 27	Executive order.	....	Sioux	President orders that Old Winnebago and Sioux, or Crow Creek, reservation in Dakota, set apart by Executive order Jan. 11, 1875, and which is not covered by Executive order Aug. 9, 1879, restoring certain of the lands reserved by order of Jan. 11, 1875, except following described tracts (see Indian Office Report for 1886, p. 320), be restored to public domain.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIII, 340.	Umatilla et al.	Allotments to be made and allotted lands to hereafter constitute the Umatilla reserve. Unallotted lands to be appraised and sold.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIII, 351.	Sauk and Fox and Iowa.	Secretary of the Interior to survey and sell Sauk and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in Kansas and Nebraska
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIII, 370.	Omaha.......	Secretary of the Interior to appraise and sell, in accordance with act of Aug. 7, 1882, that portion at Omaha reservation in T. 24, R. 7 E., remaining unallotted on June 1, 1885.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIII, 384.	Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee.	President to negotiate with Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for purpose of opening to settlement the unassigned lands in Indian Territory ceded by them, respectively, to the U. S. by treaties Aug. 11, Mar. 21, and July 19, 1866.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	....	Various tribes.	Secretary of the Interior authorized to negotiate with Chippewas, with various bands in northern Montana and Dakota, also with Spokanes and others for reduction and readjustment of their reservations.
Mar. 3	Executive order.	....	Zuñi..........	President amends Executive order of May 1, 1883, defining and extending the boundaries of Zuñi reservation so as to except lands already settled upon and occupied in good faith by white settlers.
Apr. 17	President's proclamation.	....	Sioux	President annuls Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.
1886 Jan. 25	Executive order.	....	Mission Indians.	President cancels Executive order of June 27, 1882, so far as relates to lot 2 in sec. 28, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.
Mar. 22	Executive order.	....	Mission Indians.	President cancels and revokes Executive order of June 19, 1883, so far as it relates to E. ½ SE. ¼. NW. ¼ SE. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ SE. ¼, SE. ¼ SW. ¼, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ NW. ¼, sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 1 E.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
....	658 A	Montana 2.
Impossible to show them on a map of this scale. See Executive order of Dec. 31, 1873, addenda. The quantity restored in scattered tracts amounted in the aggregate to 42,160.56 acres.	See 556	Nebraska (eastern portion).
Revoked by President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1886 Apr. 24	Executive order.	....	**Navaho**	President withdraws from settlement all those portions of T. 29 N., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 W., lying S. of San Juan river, and sets them apart as an addition to Navajoe reservation.
May 1	Executive order.	....	**Nez Percé (Moses' band).**	President restores to public domain all that portion of country set apart for Chief Moses and his people by Executive orders of Apr. 19, 1879, and Mar. 6, 1880, and not restored to public domain by Executive order of Feb. 23, 1883, subject to limitations imposed by act of Congress of July 4, 1884, ratifying agreement of July 7, 1883, with Chief Moses and his band, excepting the tracts surveyed for and allotted to Sar-sarp-kin and his band.
May 4	Executive order.	....	**Paiute (Paddy Cap's band).**	President sets apart addition to Duck Valley Indian reservation, as follows: T. 15 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 E. of the Boise meridian, except such tract or tracts of land within said townships, the title to which has passed out of the U. S., or to which valid homestead or preemption rights have attached, prior to the date.
July 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIV, 121.	**Cherokee**	Authorizing sale of Old Cherokee reservation in Arkansas.
Oct. 1	Executive order.	....	**Chehalis**	President establishes a reservation for Chehalis Indians in lieu of reserve set apart by Executive order of July 8, 1864. This reservation is described as follows: Beginning at the post corner to secs. 1 and 2, 35 and 36, on the township line between Ts. 15 and 16 N., R. 4 W. of the Willamette meridian, being the NE. corner of the reservation; thence W. along the township line 240 chains to the post corner to secs. 4, 5, 32, and 33; thence N. on line between secs. 32 and 33, 26.64 chains to the SE. corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence W. along the S. boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its SW. corner; thence N. on W. boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence W. 8.50 chains to the quarter section post on line of secs. 31 and 32; thence N. along said section line 40.00 chains to the post corner to secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence W. on line between secs. 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis river; thence up the Chehalis river with its meanderings, keeping to the S. of Sand island to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional secs. 1 and 2; thence N. on the line between secs. 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning. And also: The S. ½ sec. 3, and the NW. ¼ sec. 10, T. 15 N., R. 4 W. of the Willamette meridian, Washington territory.
	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XI, 374.	**Jemez Pueblo** .	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,510.45 acres.
			Acoma Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; 95,792 acres.
			San Juan Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,544.77 acres.
			Picuris Pueblo	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,460.69 acres.
			San Felipe Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 34,766.86 acres.
			Pecos Pueblo ..	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 18,763.33 acres.
			Cochiti Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 24,256.50 acres.
			Santo Domingo Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 74,743.11 acres.
			Taos Pueblo ..	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,360.55 acres.
			Santa Clara Pueblo.	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,368.52 acres.
			Tesuque Pueblo.	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,471.12 acres.
			San Ildefonso Pueblo.	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,292.64 acres.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
These townships were included in the addition to the Navaho reservation made by Executive order of Jan. 6, 1880, but were relinquished by Executive order of May 17, 1884. By this present Executive order of Apr. 24, 1886, they are again added to the reservation and now form a part of it.	658	New Mexico 2.
These allotments to Sar-sarp-kin and his band are described by metes and bounds in the Executive order of May 1, 1886. But as they have become individual property, it does not come within the scope of this work to delineate them on the map.	659; see 618	Washington 2.
	660	Idaho.
	661	Washington 2.
	662	New Mexico and Texas (detail).
	663	
	664	
	665	
	666	
	667	
	668	
	669	
	670	
	671	
	672	
	673	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1886 Oct. 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XI, 374.	**Pojoaque Pueblo.**	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 13,520.38 acres.
			Sia Pueblo	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,514.63 acres.
			Sandia Pueblo	Spanish grant 1748; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 24,187.29 acres.
			Isleta Pueblo	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 110,080.31 acres.
			Nambe Pueblo	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 13,586.33 acres.
			Laguna Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; 125,225 acres
			Santa Ana Pueblo.	Confirmed by U. S. Feb. 9, 1876; 17,361 acres
			Zuñi (original grant).	Spanish grant 1689; 17,581.25 acres
			Moki	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Walapai	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Mohave	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Yuma	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Cocopa	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Papago, Pima, and Maricopa.	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Apache (Eastern bands).	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Apache (Western bands).	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Sauk and Fox (living in Iowa).	Land owned and occupied by them in Tama county, Iowa

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	674	New Mexico and Texas (detail).
	675	
	676	
	677	
	678	
	679	
	680	
	681	
No treaty of purchase was ever made with these Indians. Their original claim is here shown on Arizona map No. 1. By Executive order of Dec. 16, 1882, the President set apart a reserve for them, which is shown on Arizona map No. 2.	682	
No treaty of purchase was ever made with this tribe. The U. S. assumed title to their country, the boundary of which is here shown on Arizona map No. 1, and afterwards set apart a reserve for them by Executive order of Jan. 4, 1883, which is shown on Arizona map No. 2 (641).	683	Arizona 1.
No treaty of purchase was ever made with this tribe. The U. S. assumed title to their country, the boundaries of which are here shown on Arizona map No. 1. Most of them have been concentrated on a reserve known as Colorado River reservation, shown on Arizona map No. 2.	684	
No treaty of purchase was ever made with this tribe. The U. S. assumed title to their country, the boundaries of which are here shown on Arizona map No. 1. Most of them have been concentrated on the Colorado river and Yuma reservations, shown on Arizona map No. 2.	685	
No treaty of purchase was ever made with this tribe. The U. S. assumed title to their country, the boundaries of which are here shown on Arizona map No. 1. Most of them have been concentrated on the Colorado river reservation, shown on Arizona map No. 2.	686	
No treaty of purchase was ever made with these tribes, who have a common origin. The U. S. took possession of their country, the boundaries of which are shown on Arizona map No. 1. Reservations were, however, assigned them, upon which they were concentrated, known as the Papago, Gila River, Gila Bend, and Salt River reserves, all of which are shown on Arizona map No. 2.	687	
The Apache alluded to here as Eastern bands comprised the bulk of the Jicarilla and Mescalero Apache. Their country lay to the eastward of the Rio Grande river, extending into Colorado and Texas, where it overlapped the Kiowa and Comanche claim. A few of them concluded a treaty Oct. 17, 1865, by which they agreed to confederate with the Cheyenne and Arapaho upon a reserve assigned the latter in Indian Territory. Subsequently, by treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, they were confederated with the Kiowa and Comanche upon a reserve assigned the latter tribes in Indian Territory. Those so confederated relinquished their claim to ancestral territory, but they were few in number. No other treaty of purchase was made with these Apache, but those not confederated with the Kiowa and Comanche have been assigned reservations from time to time, all of which are shown on New Mexico map No. 2. The original domain of the Eastern Apache is here partially shown on New Mexico map No. 1, and is fully delineated on special Texas map.	688	New Mexico 1. Texas (portion of).
The Apache here alluded to as Western bands comprise all those bands whose ancestral territory lay to the W. of the Rio Grande river, the most important of these bands being the Tonto, Mimbre, Mogollon, Coyotero, Pinal, and a few of the Mescalero and Jicarilla. No treaty of purchase was made with them. The U. S. took possession of their country, assigning them from time to time sundry reservations, the boundaries of which are shown on Arizona and New Mexico maps No. 2. Their original domain is here shown on Arizona and New Mexico maps No. 1.	689	Arizona 1, New Mexico 1.
These Indians are mostly Fox, and belong properly to the Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi. They formerly resided with their brethren on the tribal reserve in Kansas, but becoming dissatisfied with the allotment of lands on that reserve, they returned to Iowa. Since 1867 they have been paid their pro rata share of the tribal annuities, with which they have purchased from time to time the lands here indicated, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,500 acres.	690	Iowa 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1887 Jan. 29	Executive order.	....	Mission Indians.	President amends order of Mar. 22, 1886, relative to reservation for Mission Indians, by the addition thereto of the following lands: S. half of SE. quarter and SE. quarter of NW. quarter sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., San Bernardino meridian; and by withdrawing therefrom and restoring to the public domain the following lands: N. half and SE. quarter of NE. quarter, sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., San Bernardino meridian.
Feb. 11	Executive order.	....	Jicarilla Apache.	President sets apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for Jicarilla Apaches, described as follows: Ts. 27, 28, 29, and 30 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1, 2, and 3 W.; 31 and 32 N., Rs. 2 W. and 3 W., and the S. half of T. 31 N., R. 1 W.; except such rights as any bona fide settler may have acquired by actual settlement.
Mar. 14	Executive order.	....	Mission Indians.	The President sets apart as an addition to the Mission Indian reservation of Coahuila the following lands: Sec. 23, T. 7 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino meridian.
May 21	Executive order.	....	Shoshoni.	The President sets apart as the Wind River military reservation for Fort Washakie the following lands: Commencing at a point 58.5 chains S. 20° E. of the flagstaff of Fort Washakie, Wyoming territory, and running thence E. 25° N. 185.5 chains; thence N. 30° W. 128.5 chains; thence W. 27° S. 228.5 chains; thence S. 14° W. 89 chains; thence E. 2° 30″ N. 49 chains; thence E. 10° S. 74 chains to the place of beginning. Area, 1,405 acres, more or less.
Sept. 1	Executive order.	....	Uintah Uta ...	The President sets apart as the Uintah military reservation the following lands: Beginning at a point 2 miles due N. of the flagstaff of Fort Du Chesne, Utah territory, and running thence due W. 1 mile to the NW. corner; thence due S. 3 miles to the SW. corner; thence due E. 2 miles to the SE. corner; thence due N. 3 miles to the NE. corner; thence due W. 1 mile to the point of beginning.
1888 Apr. 30	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 94.	Sioux.........	Congress orders that a portion of the Great Sioux reservation of Dakota be divided into separate reservations.
May 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 113.	Gros Ventre, Piegan, et al.	Ratifies and confirms agreement with said Indians by which they cede to U. S. all lands in the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow reservation not reserved and set apart as separate reservations, as hereinafter specified.
			Indians of Fort Peck agency.	For these Indians the following lands: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Big Muddy creek; thence up the Missouri river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite the mouth of Milk river; thence up the middle of the main channel of Milk river to Porcupine creek; thence up Porcupine creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point 40 miles due N. in a direct line from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Milk river; thence due E. to the middle of the main channel of Big Muddy creek; thence down said creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning. And said Indians shall have the right to take timber for building and fencing purposes and for fuel from the bottom lands on the right bank of the Missouri river opposite the reservation above described.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	*Location*
A large portion of the country covered by the terms of this Executive order was originally set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache by Executive order of Sept. 21, 1880. It is colored blue and is shown on map of New Mexico No. 2, numbered 624. By Executive order of May 15, 1884, the order of Sept. 21, 1880, was revoked and the country covered thereby restored to the public domain. The necessity of a reserve for the Jicarilla in this locality having become manifest, it was again established, with some differences of boundary, by this order of Feb. 14, 1887, and is shown on map No. 2 of New Mexico by scarlet boundary lines, and numbered 691.	691	New Mexico 2.
....	....	California.
....	See 540	Wyoming 2.
The tract forming the military reservation about Fort Du Chesne, rectangular in form, is surrounded by scarlet lines.	See 431	Utah 1.
This act became inoperative because of the failure to obtain the consent of the Sioux bands, in accordance with its provisions. See subsequent act of Mar. 2, 1889, Nos. 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705.		
This reservation was set apart by act of Congress Apr. 15, 1874. See No. 565, Montana No. 1. The portion ceded is No. 692, Montana No. 2.	692	Montana 2.
....	693	Montana 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1888 May 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 113.	**Indians of Fort Belknap agency.**	For these Indians the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk river, opposite the mouth of Snake creek; thence due S. to a point due W. of the western extremity of the Little Rocky mountains; thence due E. to the crest of said mountains at their western extremity; and thence following the southern crest of said mountains to the eastern extremity thereof; thence in a northerly direction in a direct line to a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk river opposite the mouth of Peoples creek; thence up Milk river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.
			Indians of Blackfoot agency.	For these Indians the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Marias river opposite the mouth of Cut Bank creek; thence up Cut Bank creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, 20 miles, following the meanderings of the creek; thence due N. to the northern boundary of Montana; thence W. along said boundary to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky mountains; thence in a southerly direction along the summit of said mountains to a point due W. from the source of the N. fork of Birch creek [this is interpreted to mean the fork now known as Blacktail creek. C. T.]; thence due E. to the source of said N. fork; thence down said N. fork to the main stream of Birch creek; thence down Birch creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Marias river; thence down the Marias river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.
May 24	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 157.	**Uintah Uta . . .**	Congress restores part of the Uintah valley reservation to the public domain, as follows: Beginning at a milepost numbered 19, Du Bois' survey, from the initial point established in T. 8 S., R. 20 E., Salt Lake meridian; thence southerly to the NE. corner of T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah special meridian; thence S. along the E. boundary of T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah special meridian, to the SE. corner of T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah special meridian; thence E. along the N. boundary of T. 3 S., R. 2 E., Uintah special meridian, to its intersection with the E. boundary of the Uintah Indian reservation; thence in a NW. diection with the eastern boundary line of said reservation to the beginning.
July 4	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 240.	**Winnebago. . .**	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell the following lands in the State of Nebraska: Lots 3 and 4, the S. half of the NE. quarter and the SE. quarter of sec. 33, lots 5 and 6, the S. half of the NW. quarter, and the SW. quarter of sec. 34, all in T. 27 N., R. 6 E., sixth principal meridian.
Sept. 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 452.	**Bannock and Shoshoni of Fort Hall reservation.**	Congress ratifies agreement by which said Indians surrender the following lands, all of which are contained in T. 6 S., R. 34 E., of Boise meridian: W. one-half sec. 25; all of sec. 26; E. one-half sec. 27; NW. quarter sec. 36; N. half sec. 35; NE. quarter of SW. quarter sec. 35; NE. quarter of the NE. quarter of sec. 34; comprising an area of 1,840 acres, more or less, saving and excepting so much of the above-mentioned tracts as has been heretofore and is hereby relinquished to the U. S. for the use of the Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line railways.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
....	694	Montana 2.
....	695	Montana 2.
This addition, which is in the form of a triangle, is bounded by scarlet lines...	See 431	Utah 1.
....	470	Nebraska 2.
Too small to be shown on the map	524	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1888 Dec. 4	Order of Secretary of the Interior.	....	**Umatilla et al.**	**Secretary of the Interior fixes boundaries of diminished Umatilla reservation in accordance with act of Congress, Oct. 17, 1888, as follows: Beginning at the quarter-section corner of the W. boundary of sec. 6, T. 2 N., R. 33 E.; thence S. on the township line to the SW. corner of sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 33 E.; thence W. on the base line to the NW. corner of T. 1 S., R. 33 E.; thence S. on the township line to the SW. corner of sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 33 E.; thence E. on said section line between secs. 6 and 7, 5 and 8, 4 and 9, 3 and 10, 2 and 11, 1 and 12, to the SE. corner of sec. 1, T. 1 S., R. 33 E.; thence N. on the range line to the NE. corner of said T. 1 S., R. 33 E., on the base line; thence W. on the base line to the SE. corner of T. 1 N., R. 33 E.; thence N. on the township line to the SW. corner of sec. 7, T. 1 N., R. 34 E.; thence E. on the section lines between secs. 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, 12 and 13, T. 1 N., R. 34 E., and secs. 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, T. 1 N., R. 35 E., to the present E. boundary of the original Umatilla reservation; thence N. 20 degrees E. along said boundary to the head waters of the S. fork of Wild Horse creek, or the NE. corner of the original Umatilla reservation; thence down the middle of Wild Horse creek to the point where said creek is intersected by the N. line of sec. 32, T. 4 N., R. 35 E.; thence W. on a line between secs. 29 and 32, 30 and 31, of T. 4 N., R. 34 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 36, T. 4 N., R. 34 E.; thence S. on the W. boundary of said sec. 36 to the SW. corner thereof; thence W. on the township line to the NW. corner of sec. 2, T. 3 N., R. 34 E.; thence S. on the W. boundary of said sec. 2 to the SW. corner thereof; thence W. on the section line to the quarter-section corner between secs. 3 and 10 of said T. 3 N.. R. 34 E.; thence S. through the middle of sec. 10 to the quarter-section corner on the S. boundary thereof; thence W. on the line between secs. 10 and 15 and 9 and 16 to the NW. corner of sec. 16; thence S. on the section line between secs. 16 and 17, 20 and 21, to the quarter-section corner on the line between secs. 20 and 21; thence W. to the center of sec. 20; thence S. to the quarter-section corner on the line between secs. 20 and 29; thence W. on the section line between secs. 20 and 29, 19 and 30, to the NW. corner of sec. 30, in said T. 3 N., R. 34 E.; thence S. on the range line to the NW. corner of sec. 31 of said township; thence W. between secs. 25 and 36 of T. 3 N., R. 33 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 36; thence S. on the section line to the SW. corner of sec. 36, T. 3 N., R. 33 E.; thence W. on the township line to the NW. corner of sec. 5, T. 2 N.. R. 33 E.; thence S. between secs. 5 and 6 to the quarter-section corner between secs. 5 and 6; thence W. through the middle of sec. 6 to the place of beginning.**
1889 Feb. 19	Executive order.	....	**Quillehute Indians.**	**The President sets apart as a reservation for the Quillehute Indians the following lands: Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, sec. 21; lots 10, 11, and 12 and the SW. quarter of the SW. quarter sec. 22; fractional sec. 27, and lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 28, all in T. 28 N., of R. 15 W.**
Feb. 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 687.	**Shoshoni and Bannock of Fort Hall reservation.**	**Confirms agreement to cede to U. S. for the use of the Lemhi Indians the following lands: Beginning where the N. line of T. 9 S. intersects with the eastern line of their reservation; thence W. with the extension of said line to the Port Neuf river; thence down and with Port Neuf river to where said township line crosses the same; thence W. with said line to Marsh creek; thence up Marsh creek to where the N. line of T. 10 S. intersects with the same; thence W. with said line to the western boundary of said reservation; thence S. and with the boundaries of said reservation to the beginning, including also such quantity of the N. side of Port Neuf river as H. O. Harkness may be entitled to under existing law, the same to be conformed to the public surveys, so as to include the improvements of said Harkness.**

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
The diminished reservation is No. 696. The portion ceded is No. 697	696 697	Oregon 2.
Too small to be shown on the map		Washington.
As the Lembi Indians refused to leave their reservation, this act was inoperative and never carried into effect.	See 524	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1889 Mar. 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 757.	**Muscogee or Creek.**	Ratifies and confirms agreement made with the Creeks Jan. 19, 1889, by which they cede to the U. S. the half of their "domain" lying W. of the division line established by treaty of June 14, 1866, and all claims and interests in any other lands, except so much of their domain as lies E. of said line of division. By proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, the President declared the lands so obtained to be open to settlement and described them as follows: Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude 98 W. of Greenwich, as surveyed in the years 1858 and 1871, intersects the Canadian river; thence N. along and with the said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron river; thence up said river along the right bank thereof to a point where the same is intersected by the S. line of what is known as the Cherokee lands lying W. of the Arkansas river, or as the Cherokee outlet, said line being the N. line of the lands ceded by the Muscogee (or Creek) nation of Indians to the U. S. by the treaty of June 14, 1866; thence E. along said line to a point where the same intersects the W. line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, being the range line between ranges 4 and 5 E. of the Indian meridian; thence S. on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron river; thence up said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where the same intersects the range line between range 1 E. and range 1 W. (being the Indian meridian), which line forms the western boundary of the reservations set apart respectively for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians, by Executive orders dated, respectively, Aug. 15, 1883; thence S. along said range line or meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the W. line of the reservation occupied by the Citizen band of Pottawatomies and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, between the U. S. and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, and referred to in the act of Congress approved May 23, 1872; thence S. along the said W. line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian river; thence up the said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of beginning, and thence N. to the place of beginning (saving and excepting 1 acre of land, in square form, in the NW. corner of sec. 9, in T. 16 N., R. 2 W. of the Indian meridian in Indian territory, and also 1 acre of land in the SE. corner of the NW. quarter of sec. 15, T. 16 N., R. 7 W. of the Indian meridian in Indian territory, which last-described 2 acres are hereby reserved for Government use and control).
Mar. 2	Executive order.	....	**Malheur Reservation Indians.**	The President restores to the public domain the remainder of their reservation, as follows: Fractional secs. 7, 8, 17, 18, and 19, T. 22 S., R. 32½ E., Willamette meridian, Oregon, area 317.65 acres, and comprising the N. half of what is locally known as the old Camp Harney military reservation.
Mar. 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 1013.	**Wea, Peoria, et al.**	Provides for allotment of lands in severalty, etc..............
Mar. 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 888.	**Sioux**........	An act to divide a portion of the Great Sioux reservation of Dakota into separate reservations, as follows:

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
	698	Indian Territory 3.
For the history of this reservation, see Executive order May 21, 1883, No. 647	See 647	Oregon 2.
	See 499	Indian Territory 2.
This act, so far as it relates to the metes and bounds, is substantially the same as that of Apr. 30, 1888. The latter becoming inoperative because of failure to obtain the consent of the Sioux, the present act (Mar. 2, 1889) was passed with the understanding that it would be accepted. The agreement thereto was proclaimed by the President Feb. 10, 1890. The remainder of the reservation restored to the public domain is No. 699, map No. 3 of Dakota.	699	Dakota 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1889 Mar. 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 888.	Pine Ridge Sioux.	For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at Pine Ridge agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence N. along said meridian to the S. fork of Cheyenne river, and down said stream to the mouth of Battle creek; thence due E. to White river; thence down White river to the mouth of Black Pipe creek on White river; thence due S. to said N. line of the State of Nebraska; thence W. on said N. line to the place of beginning. Also the following tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska, namely: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the state of Nebraska and the territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 W. of the sixth principal meridian in the territory of Dakota intersects said boundary line; thence E. along said boundary line 5 miles; thence due S. 5 miles; thence due W. 10 miles; thence due N. to said boundary line; thence due E. along said boundary line to the place of beginning.
			Rosebud Sioux.	For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at Rosebud agency, the lands bounded as follows: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river at the intersection of the S. line of Brule county; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of W. longitude from Greenwich; thence due S. to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence W. along said parallel to a point due S. from the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence due N. to the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence down White river to a point intersecting the W. line of Gregory county extended N.; thence S. on said extended W. line of Gregory county to the intersection of the S. line of Brule county extended W.; thence due E. on said S. line of Brule county extended to the point of beginning in the Missouri river, including entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river.
			Standing Rock Sioux.	For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball river; thence down said center of the main channel to a point 10 miles N. of the mouth of the Moreau river, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due W. to the one hundred and second degree of W. longitude from Greenwich; thence N. along said meridian to its intersection with the S. branch of Cannon Ball river, also known as Cedar creek; thence down said S. branch of Cannon Ball river to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball river, and down said main Cannon Ball river to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at the place of beginning.
			Cheyenne River Sioux.	For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, 10 miles N. of the mouth of the Moreau river, said point being the southeastern corner of the Standing Rock reservation; thence down said center of the main channel of the Missouri river, including also entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne river; thence W. to said Cheyenne river, and up the same to its intersection with the one hundred and second meridian of longitude; thence N. along said meridian to its intersection with a line due W. from a point in the Missouri river 10 miles N. of the mouth of the Moreau river; thence due E. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	700	Dakota 3.
	See 631	Nebraska.
	701	Dakota 3.
	702	Dakota 3.
	703	Dakota 3.

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1889 Mar. 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 888.	**Lower Brulé Sioux.**	For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Lower Brule agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning on the Missouri river at Old Fort George; thence running due W. to the western boundary of Presho county; thence running S. on said western boundary to the forty-fourth degree of latitude; thence on said forty-fourth degree of latitude to western boundary of T. 72; thence S. on said township western line to an intersecting line running due W. from Fort Lookout; thence eastwardly on said line to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at Fort Lookout; thence N. in the center of the main channel of the said river to the original starting point.
			Crow Creek Sioux.	For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at Crow Creek agency, the following lands: The whole of T. 106, R. 70; T. 107, R. 71; T. 108, R. 71; T. 108, R. 72; T. 109, R. 72, and the S. half of T. 109, R. 71; and all, except secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of T. 107, R. 70, and such parts as lie on the E. or left bank of the Missouri river, of the following townships, namely: T. 106, R. 71; T. 107, R. 72; T. 108, R. 73; T. 108, R. 74; T. 108, R. 75; T. 108, R. 76; T. 109, R. 73; T. 109, R. 74; S. half of T. 109, R. 75; and T. 107, R. 73; also the W. half of T. 106, R. 69, and secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of T. 107, R. 69.
May 6	Executive order.	....	**Mission Indians.**	The President orders certain lands to be withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reserve for the Mission Indians, as follows: T. 10 S., R. 4 E., and secs. 3 and 4, T. 11 S., R. 4 E. of the San Bernardino meridian, except so much of the same as is covered by the patents issued to J. J. Warner, Jan. 16, 1880, and to Harmon T. Helm, Jan. 16, 1886, are hereby withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for the Mission Indians: Provided, however, that any other tract or tracts the title of which has passed out of the U. S., or to which valid, legal rights have attached under existing laws of the U. S. providing for the disposition of the public domain, are also hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created.
July 8 to Nov. 21	Agreement ...	H. R. Ex. Doc. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess.	**Chippewa of Minnesota.**	By agreement various bands of these Indians respectively cede, as specified below, their title to the sundry tracts designated.
			Red Lake Chippewa (1).	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in so much of the Red Lake reservation as is not embraced in the following boundaries: Commencing at the point on Thief river where the same crosses the line between Marshall and Polk counties; thence easterly to the most northwesterly point of the upper Red lake; thence easterly along the northerly shore of said upper Red lake to a point due N. of a point 1 mile E. from the easterly end of the lower Red lake; thence due S. to the the last-named point; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on Hay creek 1 mile from where said creek enters the lower Red lake; thence S. to a point from which a line extending W. passes midway between what is called the "Big marsh" and the sugar bush N. of, and nearest to, said marsh, said sugar bush being on the Red Lake and White Earth road; thence W. along said line between said marsh and sugar bush to Clear Water river, said line being supposed to be about 6 miles S. of the lower Red lake; thence northwesterly along said Clear Water river to the point where said river crosses the boundary of Red Lake reservation as the same has heretofore existed; thence along said reservation line to the place of beginning, as designated on a map published in 1888 by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, Illinois. (Signed July 8, 1889.)

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
....	704	**Dakota 3.**
....	705	**Dakota 3.**
....	....	**California.**
By the act of Jan. 14, 1889, the President was authorized to appoint, within sixty days therefrom, three commissioners to negotiate with the different bands of Minnesota Chippewa for the cession of all their lands in Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, and so much of these as were not required to fill allotments to the Indians. The agreements were not all made on the same day, however. As they are all under one act and parts of one transaction, they are all brought together here under one general heading.		
The ceded portion is shown in the blue plat.................................	706	**Minnesota (northern portion).**
The restricted reservation is the green plat.................................	707	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1889 July 8 to Nov. 21	Agreement...	H. R. Ex. Doc. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess.	**Pembina Chippewa (2).**	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the same lands described in the preceding item (1). (Signed July 29, 1889.)
			Mississippi Chippewa, of White Earth reservation (3).	Cede their title and interest in all of White Earth reservation not embraced in the following boundaries: Ts. 141 and 142 of R. 37; Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 38; Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 39; Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 40; Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 41, and Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 42 . . . , and also cede all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved by them and described in the first article (ending with the words "to the place of beginning") of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed Apr. 18, 1867 (16 Stat., p. 719), and also to the Executive addition thereto made and described in an Executive order dated Oct. 29, 1873; and they also hereby relinquish to the U. S. all their right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the Red Lake reservation as is not required and reserved under the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided. (Signed July 29, 1889.)
			White Oak band, Mississippi Chippewa (4).	Cede all their title and interest in and to all and so much of the White Earth reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments in quantity and manner as therein provided for the purposes and upon the terms specified in said act, and they also hereby grant, cede, and relinquish to the U. S. for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved by them in the first article (ending with the words "to the place of beginning") of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed Apr. 18, 1867 (16 Stat., p. 719), and also to the aforesaid Executive addition thereto, made and described in an Executive order dated Oct. 19, 1873; and they hereby cede and relinquish to the U. S. all their right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the Red Lake reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided. (Signed Sept. 6, 1889.)
			Mille Lac bands, Mississippi Chippewa (5).	Cede all their title to lands described in the preceding article (4); and also relinquish to the U. S. the right of occupancy on the Mille Lac reservation. (Signed Oct. 5, 1889.)
			Pillager and Winnibigoshish bands (6).	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in and to the lands reserved and set apart for the Pillager and Winnibigoshish bands by the treaty of Feb. 22, 1855 (10 Stats., p. 1165), and particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy river; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning, and also to the two other separate tracts reserved and set apart for the said Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands by the second article of said treaty, and as therein described, and also to the Executive addition thereto made and described in an Executive order dated May 26, 1874; and also hereby cede and relinquish to the U. S. all right, title, and interest in and to so much of the Red Lake reservation as is not required and reserved, etc. (Signed Aug. 21, 1889.)
			Otter Tail Chippewa (7.)	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the lands described above in (3). (Signed July 29, 1889.)

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
The portion ceded is shown in........	708	Minnesota (northern portion).
The diminished reservation is shown in........	709	
The Chippewa, Leech Lake, and Winnibigoshish reservations as at present limited are shown in No. 710 mauve. The Chippewa comprises the central portion; the Winnibigoshish the northern portion above the dotted line; the Leech Lake reservation the southern portion below the lower dotted line.	710	Minnesota (northern portion).
This reservation was set apart for them by the treaty of May 7, 1864..........	See 454	Minnesota 2.
....	710	Minnesota (northern portion).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1889 July 8 to Nov. 21	Agreement...	H. R. Ex. Doc. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess.	**Grand Portage Chippewa (8).**	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in and to the Grand Portage reservation; also all their interest in that part of the Red Lake reservation which is not required and reserved for allotments. (Signed Oct. 24, 1889.)
			The Fond du Lac Chippewa (9).	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the Fond du Lac reservation, and all their rights in such portion of Red Lake reservation as is not needed for allotment. (Signed Nov. 21, 1889.)
			Bois Fort and Deer Creek Chippewa.	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in and to the Bois Forte and Deer Creek reservations; also all their rights in such portion of Red Lake reservation as is not needed for allotment. (Signed Nov. 12, 1889.)
1890 Feb. 10	President's proclamation.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1554.	**Cheyenne River Sioux.**	President reserves lands, including the school buildings, as follows: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river opposite Deep creek, about 3 miles S. of Cheyenne river; thence due W. 5¼ miles; thence due N. to Cheyenne river; thence down said river to the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri river, due E. or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne river; thence down the center of the main channel of the Missouri river to the place of beginning.
Feb. 10	President's proclamation.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1554.	**Lower Brulé Sioux.**	President reserves as an addition to the reservation the following lands: The W. half of the SW. quarter of section 24; the E. half of the SE. quarter of section 23; the W. half of the NW. quarter of section 25; the E. half of the NE. quarter of section 26, and the NW. fractional quarter of the SE. quarter of section 26; all in T. 104 N. of R. 72 W. of the fifth principal meridian.
Oct. 23	President's proclamation.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1559.	**Ponka.**	President reserves from entry that tract of land occupied by the agency and school buildings, as follows: The S. half of the SE. quarter of section 26 and the S. half of the SW. quarter of section 25; all in T. 32 N., R. 7 W. of the sixth principal meridian.
1891 Jan. 12	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 712.	**Mission Indians of California.**	Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to appoint three commissioners to select a reservation for each band or village so as to include as far as practicable the lands now occupied to a sufficient extent to meet their just requirements. It also authorizes all allotments in severalty on certain conditions.
Feb. 13	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 749.	**Sauk and Fox.**	Confirms agreement by which these Indians cede to the U. S. the following lands: Beginning at a point on the left bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river where the W. boundary line of the Creek reservation crosses the same; thence N. with said W. boundary line to the right bank of the Cimarron river; thence up the said Cimarron river along the right bank thereof to a point on said right bank of said river where the section line between secs. 19 and 20 of T. 18 N. of R. 4 E. of the Indian meridian strikes the same; thence S. on the section line between secs. 19 and 20, 29 and 30, 31 and 32 of said T. 18, and between secs. 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 17 and 18, 19 and 20, 29 and 30, 31 and 32, of Ts. 17, 16, 15, 14 N., and between secs. 5 and 6, 7 and 8, and secs. 17 and 18 of T. 13 N., all in R. 4 E. of the Indian meridian, to the SE. corner of sec. 18 in said T. 13; thence W. on the section line between secs. 18 and 19 to the range line between Rs. 3 and 4 E. of said Indian meridian; thence S. on said range line to a point on the left bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river where the said range line strikes the said river; thence down the said N. fork of the Canadian river, along the left bank thereof, to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	See 339	Minnesota 2.
	See 338	Minnesota 2.
	See 483, 484	Minnesota 1.
	711	Dakota 3.
Too small to mark on the map		Dakota.
Too small to be entered on the map (forms part of 472)	See 472	Dakota 1.
	See 495	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1891 Feb. 13	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 749.	**Sauk and Fox.**	Also the tract of land situated in T. 10 N. of R. 4 E. of said Indian meridian, N. of the N. fork of the Canadian river (not within the limits of the tract of country above described), and bounded as follows: Beginning at the point on the left bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river where the range line between the ranges 3 and 4 E. strikes the said river; thence up said river along the left bank thereof to a point on said left bank where the said range line again intersects said river; thence S. on said range line to a point on the left bank of said river where said range line again intersects said river; thence down said river along the left bank thereof to the place of beginning, and all other land or country in Indian territory in which said Sac and Fox nation has or claims any title, claim, or interest: Provided, however, the quarter section of land on which is now located the Sac and Fox agency shall not pass to the U. S. by this cession.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1016.	**Citizen band of Potawatomi.**	Confirms agreement with said Indians whereby they cede to the U. S. the following lands: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river, in sec. 21, T. 11 N., R. 5 E., where the western boundary line of the Seminole reservation strikes said river; thence S. with said boundary line to the left bank of the Canadian river; thence up said river, along the left bank thereof, to a point on said left bank in the NE. quarter of sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., 39 chains and 82 links (by the meanders of the river W.) from the point where the Indian meridian intersects said river, or 38 chains and 52 links due W. from said Indian meridian; thence N. as run by O. T. Morrill under his contract of Sept. 3, 1872, to a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence down said river, along the right bank thereof, to the place of beginning. Also confirms allotments.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1016.	**Absentee Shawnee.**	Confirms agreement by which these Indians cede to the U. S. the following lands: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river, in sec. 21, T. 11 N., R. 5 E., where the western boundary line of the Seminole reservation strikes said river; thence S. with said boundary line to the left bank of the Canadian river; thence up said river, along the left bank thereof, to a point on the said left bank in the NE. quarter of sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., 39 chains and 82 links (by the meanders of the river W.) from the point where the Indian meridian intersects said river, or 38 chains and 52 links due W. from said Indian meridian; thence N. as run by O. T. Morrill under his contract of Sept. 3, 1872, to a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence down said river, along the right bank thereof, to place of beginning. Also confirms allotments.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1022.	**Cheyenne and Arapaho.**	Confirms agreement with these Indians by which they cede to the U. S. all claims they have to the following lands: A tract of country W. of the ninety-sixth degree of W. longitude, bounded by the Arkansas river on the E., the thirty-seventh parallel of N. latitude (being the southern boundary line of the State of Kansas) on the N., and the Cimarron or Red fork of the Arkansas river on the W. and S.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	See 506	Indian Territory 3.
	See 506	Indian Territory 3.
As another reservation in lieu of this was set aside by Executive order Aug. 10, 1869, this portion of the agreement was merely a complete renunciation of all rights under the act of Congress of Oct. 28, 1867. (See this act for history of the change.)		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1891 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1022.	**Cheyenne and Arapaho.**	Also cede to the U. S., subject to allotment, the following lands: Commencing at a point where the Washita river crosses the ninety-eighth degree of W. longitude as surveyed in the years 1858 and 1871; thence N. on a line with said ninety-eighth meridian to the point where it is crossed by the Red fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron river); thence up said river in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the N. boundary of the country ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of June 14, 1866, with the Creek nation of Indians; thence W. on said N. boundary, and the N. boundary of the country ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of W. longitude; thence S. on the line of said one hundredth degree to the point where it strikes the N. fork of the Red river; thence down said N. fork of the Red river to a point where it strikes the N. line of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation; thence E. along said boundary to a point where it strikes the Washita river; thence down said Washita river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning; and all other lands or tracts of country in the Indian territory to which they have or may set up or allege any right, title, interest, or claim whatsoever.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1027.	**Cœur d'Alène**	Confirms agreement with these Indians by which they cede to the U. S. all claim they have or ever had to any lands in Washington, Idaho, and Montana, except those included in their present reservation in Idaho.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1032.	**Gros Ventre and Mandan.**	Confirms agreement with these Indians by which they cede to the U. S. that part of their Fort Berthold reservation lying N. of the forty-eighth parallel of N. latitude, and also all that portion lying W. of a N. and S. line 6 miles W. of the most westerly point of the big bend of the Missouri river S. of the forty-eighth parallel of N. latitude. Also provides for allotment in severalty.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1035.	**Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.**	Confirms agreement with these Indians by which they cede to the U. S. all the unallotted lands of their (Lake Traverse) reservation.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1039.	**Crow**	Confirms agreement with the Crow Indians of the Crow reservation, Montana, by which they cede to the U. S. all that portion of their reservation lying W. and S. of the following lines: Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river, at a point which is the NW. corner of sec. 36, T. 2 N., R. 27 E. of the principal meridian of Montana; thence running in a southwesterly direction, following the top of the natural divide between the waters flowing into the Yellowstone and Clarke's Fork rivers upon the W. and those flowing into Pryor creek and West Pryor creek on the E., to the base of West Pryor mountain; thence due S. and up the N. slope of said Pryor mountain on a true meridian line to a point 15 miles due N. from the established line between Montana and Wyoming; thence in a due easterly course on a parallel of latitude to a point where it intersects the mid-channel of the Big Horn river; thence following up the mid-channel of said river to a point where it crosses the Montana and Wyoming state line, except such lands in the ceded tract as have been selected and set apart for the use of individual Indians. These are specified in the President's proclamation of Oct. 15, 1892.
Oct. 16	Executive order.	....	**Hupa et al**	The President extends the limits of their reservation so as to include a tract of country 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath river, and extending from the then limits thereof to the Pacific ocean.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
It was provided, however, that no allotments were to be made in the lands claimed by the Wichita and affiliated bands bounded as follows: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita river, where the ninety-eighth meridian of W. longitude crosses the same; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said river to the line of 98° 40′ W. longitude; thence up said line of 98° 40′ due N. to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian river; thence down the middle of the main Canadian river to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due S. to the place of beginning.	See 525	Indian Territory 3.
This provision of the act of Mar. 3, 1891, was inserted to cover any title these Indians had in a large tract of land embracing parts of Montana, Idaho, and Washington, which they claimed to have once possessed, which title had never been formally extinguished. For history see Executive order of Nov. 8, 1873, No. 553.	See 553	Idaho, Washington 1.
The reservation before being thus diminished is No. 621 on Dakota map 1.		
The portion ceded is No. 712 on Dakota map 3	712	Dakota 3.
The reservation as diminished is mauve	713	Dakota 3.
....	See 496	Dakota 1.
The ceded portion is No. 714	714	Montana 2.
The reservation as diminished is No. 715	715	Montana 2.
The reservation before being diminished is No. 635 on Montana map 1, crimson.		
This extension includes the land set apart to the Klamath Indians by Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855, which, however, was subsequently abandoned by them because of the destruction of their property by a great freshet. (See No. 400, California map 2.) This addition is shown by blue lines extending from the Hoopa reservation to the Pacific ocean. By act of Congress, June 17, 1892, this land was restored to the public domain, without reference to the Executive order of Oct. 16, 1891.	See 400, 461	California 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1892 June 17	Executive order.	....	....	The President sets apart as an addition to Fort Berthold reservation the following lands, to wit: All that portion of T. 147 N., R. 87 W., lying N. of the Missouri river, not included within the Fort Stevenson military reservation.
June 17	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 52.	....	Restores the original Klamath River reservation to the public domain. Provides for allotments to Indians settled thereon.
July 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 62.	....	Provides that, subject to allotments in severalty, a portion of Colville reservation be restored to the public domain, as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Colville Indian reservation, where the township line between Ts. 34 and 35 N., R. 37 E. of the Willamette meridian, if extended W., would intersect the same, said point being in middle of the channel of the Columbia river, and running thence W. parallel with the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the western boundary line of the said Colville Indian reservation in the Okanagon river; thence N., following the said western boundary line, to the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence E. along the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the NE. corner of the said Colville Indian reservation; thence S., following the eastern boundary of said reservation, to the place of beginning.
July 13	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 124.	Cœur d'Alène .	Directs that upon consent of these Indians a portion of their reservation in Idaho be restored to the public domain, as follows: Commencing at a point on the boundary line between the reservation and the ceded lands on the E. bank, where it crosses the Cœur d'Alene river, and running thence E. on said boundary line one-half mile; thence S. at right angles to said boundary line one-half mile; thence W. at right angles to said S. line to the E. shore of the Cœur d'Alene lake; thence N. with the shore of said lake to the place of beginning.
July 13	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 139.	Spokane	Provides for carrying into effect the agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, whereby said Indians cede to the U. S. all right, title, or claim they have or ever had to any and all lands lying outside of the Indian reservations in Washington and Idaho, and agree to remove to and settle upon the Cœur d'Alene reservation in Idaho.
Nov. 19	Executive order.	....	Navaho	Modifies the Executive order of May 17, 1884, so that all the lands described in said order which lie W. of the one hundred and tenth degree of W. longitude and within the territory of Utah be restored to the public domain.
Nov. 21	Executive order.	....	Chippewa	President sets apart certain lands as an addition to the diminished Red Lake reservation, as follows: Fractional sec. 33, T. 152 N., R. 32 W., and fractional secs. 4, 9, 16, 17, 19, and 20, and sec. 21, T. 151 N., R. 32 W.
Nov. 28	Executive order.	....	Yakima......	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to survey and set apart for said Indians near to their present reservation as provided by article 10, treaty of June 9, 1855, a tract of land equal to one township or 6 miles square in the state of Washington.
1893 Feb. 20	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 469.	White Mountain Apache.	Restores to the public domain that portion of the reservation bounded as follows: Beginning at the summit of Chromo Butte, a prominent peak of the Apache mountains about 3½ miles SW. of the town of McMillen; thence running N. 45° E. a distance of 12 miles; thence due N. to the middle of Salt river, a distance of 5 miles, more or less; thence down the middle of Salt river to the intersection thereof with the present western boundary line of said reservation; thence southerly with the said western boundary line as the same has been ascertained and located by John C. Smith, deputy surveyor, to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
	716	Dakota 3.
See Executive order, Oct. 16, 1891	See 400	California 2.
This act became a law without the President's signature. For the reservation as originally set apart by Executive order, July 2, 1872, see Washington map 1, No. 536, blue.		
The ceded portion is No. 717	717	Washington 2.
The diminished reservation is No. 718.	718	Washington 2.
Too small to be shown on the map	See 552	Idaho.
	See 625	Washington 2.
The part restored is yellow, surrounded by scarlet lines	See 655	Utah 2.
	719	Minnesota 3.
This land was designated and surveyed by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, but before being confirmed the Indians concluded to sell to the U. S. all their right thereto. See act of Congress, Aug. 15, 1894, confirming agreement of Jan. 8, 1894.		
This tract was taken off No. 603	720	Arizona 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1893 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 557.	**Kickapoo**	Confirms agreement made with said Indians Sept. 9, 1891, whereby they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the following lands: Commencing at the SW. corner of the Sac and Fox reservation; thence N. along the western boundary of said reservation to the Deep Fork of the Canadian river; thence up said Deep Fork to the point where it intersects the Indian meridian; thence S. along said Indian meridian to the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 640.	**Cherokee**	Confirms agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, by which these Indians cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the following lands: Bounded on the W. by the one hundredth degree of W. longitude; on the N. by the state of Kansas; on the E. by the ninety-sixth degree of W. longitude, and on the S. by the Creek nation; the territory of Oklahoma and the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation created or defined by Executive order, dated Aug. 10, 1869.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 643.	**Tonkawa**	Confirms agreement made with these Indians Oct. 21, 1891, by which they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the following lands: T. 25 N., R. 1 W.; T. 26 N., R. 1 W.; T. 25 N., R. 2 W., and T. 26 N., R. 2 W.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 644.	**Pawnee**	Confirms agreement with these Indians made Nov. 23, 1892, by which they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the following lands: All that tract of country between the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers, embraced within the limits of Ts. 21, 22, 23, and 24 N., R. 4 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 N., R. 5 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 N., R. 6 E. of the Indian meridian.
Apr. 12	Executive order.	....	**Osette Indians**	President sets apart as a reservation in the state of Washington for said Indians the following lands: Commencing at Point Apot-Sloes (Indian name) on the ocean beach about one-half mile N. of the Indian village Osette in Clallam county, said state; thence due E. 1 mile; thence due S. to the point of intersection with the southern boundary line of the said Indian village extended eastward and the northern boundary line of Charley Weberhard's claim; thence due W. to the Pacific ocean; thence with the Pacific ocean to the point of beginning. These lands are hereby withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Osette Indians not now residing upon any Indian reservation.
Sept. 11	Executive order.	....	**Hoh River Indians.**	President sets apart as a reservation for said Indians the following described lands in the state of Washington: Commencing at a point in the middle of the mouth of the Hoh river, Jefferson county, Washington, and running thence up said river in the middle of the channel thereof 1 mile; thence due S. to the S. bank of said river; thence due S. from said S. bank 1 mile; thence due W. to the Pacific ocean, and thence with the Pacific coast line to the place of beginning.
1894 June 6	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 86.	**Warm Springs**	Declares the northern boundary of the Warm Springs reservation to be that part of the line run and surveyed by T. B. Handley, in the year 1871, from the initial point up to and including the twenty-sixth mile thereof; thence in a due W. course to the summit of the Cascade mountains, as found by the commissioners, Mark A. Fullerton, William H. H. Dufur, and James F. Payne, in the report to the Secretary of the Interior of date June 8, 1891.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 314.	**Yankton Sioux**	Confirms agreement with these Indians made Dec. 31, 1892, by which they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in all the unallotted lands in their reservation.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
....	See 650	Indian Territory 3.
The first tract herein described is the area known as the "Cherokee Outlet," and the portion ceded includes all of No. 489, Indian Territory map 2, not heretofore ceded to the U. S. or granted to other tribes.	See 489	Indian Territory 2.
This tract was conveyed by the Cherokee nation to the U. S. in trust for the use and benefit of the Nez Percés by deed dated June 14, 1883.	See 606	Indian Territory 3.
....	See 591	Indian Territory 3.
Too small to be shown on the map	....	Washington.
Too small to be shown on the map	....	Washington.
For the history see No. 370	See 370	Oregon 1.
....	See 411	Dakota 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	*Where or how concluded*	*Reference*	*Tribe*	*Description of cession or reservation*
1894 Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 320.	Yakima	Confirms agreement made with these Indians Jan. 8, 1894, by which they cede to the U. S. all their claim to the lands surveyed and set apart for them in 1893 in accordance with article 10 of the treaty of 1855.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 322.	Cœur d'Alène	Confirms agreement with said Indians made Feb. 7, 1894, by which they cede to the U. S. a part of their reservation in Idaho as follows: Beginning at a point on the N. line of the reservation, on the E. bank of the mouth of the Cœur d'Alene river, and running due S. 1 mile; thence due E. parallel with the N. boundary line to the E boundary line; thence N. on the E. boundary line to the NE. corner of the reservation; thence W. on the N. boundary line to the point of beginning.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 320.	Yakima	Confirms agreement with said Indians made Jan. 8, 1894, by which they cede to the U. S. all their claims to the lands in the state of Washington surveyed and set apart to them in pursuance of the act of Nov. 28, 1892.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 323.	Alsea et al	Confirms agreement with these Indians made Oct. 31, 1892, by which they cede to the U.S. all the unallotted lands in the Siletz reservation in Oregon, except the following tracts: Sec. 9 in T. 9 S., R. 11 W. of the Willamette meridian and the W. half of the W. half of sec. 5, and the E. half of sec. 6, and the E. half of the W. half of sec. 6, T. 10 S., R. 10 W., Willamette meridian, and the S. half of sec. 8 and the N. half of sec. 17, and sec. 16, in T. 9 S., R. 9 W. of the Willamette meridian, and the E. half of the NE. quarter and lot 3, sec. 20, and S. half and S. half of N. half of sec. 21, T. 8, R. 10 W., Willamette meridian.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 326.	Nez Percé	Confirms agreement with these Indians made May 1, 1893, by which they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the unallotted lands of their reservation in Idaho, except certain tracts therein specified by sections and parts of sections too numerous to be inserted here.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 332.	Yuma	Confirms agreement with these Indians made Dec. 4, 1893, by which they cede to the U. S., subject to allotments, their reservation in San Diego county, California, described and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Colorado river, due E. of the meander corner to secs. 19 and 30, T. 15 S., R. 24 E., San Bernadino meridian; thence W. on the line between secs. 19 and 30 to the range line between Ts. 23 and 24 E.; thence continuing W. on the section line to a point which, when surveyed, will be the corner to secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27 in T. 15 S., R. 21 E.; thence S. on the line between secs. 26 and 27 in T. 15 S., R. 21 E., and continuing S. on the section lines to the intersection of the international boundary, being the corner to fractional secs. 34 and 35 in T. 16 S., R. 21 E.; thence easterly on the international boundary to the middle of the channel of the Colorado river; thence up said river, in the middle of the channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	*Designation of cession on map*	
	Number	*Location*
	See 400	California 2.
	See 552	Idaho.
		Washington.
	See 479	Oregon 1
	See 442	Idaho.
	See 652	California 2.

LAND CESSIONS BY TRIBES

ALABAMA, February 28, 1809.

ALSEA, August 11–September 8, November 9, 1855; December 21, 1865; March 3, 1875; August 15, 1894.

APACHE, July 1, 1852; May 14, 1860; January 15, 1864; October 17, 1865; October 21, 1867; November 9, 1871; December 14, 1872; August 5, 1873; July 21, November 24, 1874; April 23, December 21, 1875; April 27, October 30, 1876; January 26, March 31, August 25, 1877; October 1, 1886; February 20, 1893.

— (**JICARILLA**), *see* **JICARILLA APACHE**.

— (**MESCALERO**), *see* **MESCALERO APACHE**.

APANGASSE, March 19, 1851.

APLACHE, March 19, 1851.

APPALACHICOLA, *see* **SEMINOLE (APPALACHICOLA BAND)**.

ARAPAHO, September 17, 1851; February 18, 1861; October 14, 17, 1865; October 28, 1867; May 10, 1868; August 10, 1869; May 29, 1872; September 26, 1876; March 3, 1891.

ARIKARA, September 17, 1851; April 12, 1870; July 13, 1880; March 3, 1891; June 17, 1892.

ASSINIBOIN, September 17, 1851.

AWALLACHE, March 19, 1851.

BANNOCK, June 14, 1867; July 3, 1868; July 30, 1869; February 12, 1875; May 14, 1880; July 18, 1881; July 3, 1882; September 1, 1888; February 23, 1889.

BATSI, August 1, 1851.

BENOPI, July 18, 1851.

BLACKFOOT, October 17, 1855; July 5, 1873; April 15, August 19, 1874; April 13, 1875; July 13, 1880; May 1, 1888.

BLOOD, July 5, 1873; April 15, August 19, 1874; April 13, 1875; July 13, 1880; May 1, 1888.

BROTHERTOWN, April 20, 1878.

—, *see also* **NEW YORK INDIANS**.

BUENA VISTA, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.

CADDO, July 1, 1835.

CAHOKIA, August 13, 1803; September 25, 1818; October 27, 1832.

CAHWIA, May 13, 1851.

—, *see also* **KAHWEA**; **TULE RIVER RESERVATION INDIANS**; **MISSION INDIANS**.

CALANAPO, August 20, 1851.
CALAPOOIA, November 29, 1854; January 22, December 21, 1855; June 30, 1857.
CAMELELPOMA, May 22, 1856.
—, *see also* POMO.
CARISE, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.
CASSON, April 29, 1851; *see also* November 19, 1859.
CASTAKE, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.
CATAWBA, July 29, 1848.
CAYUGA, *see* SIX NATIONS; NEW YORK INDIANS.
CAYUSE, June 9, 1855; August 5, 1882; March 3, 1885; December 4, 1888.
CHA, September 9, 1851.
CHAMETKO, September 9, 1851.
CHANELKAI, August 20, 1851.
CHAPPAHSIM, May 28, 1851.
CHASTA, November 18, 1854.
—, *see also* SILETZ RESERVATION INDIANS.
CHECOM, August 20. 1851.
CHEHALIS, July 8, 1864; October 1, 1886.
CHENO, August 1, 1851.
CHEROKEE, November 28, 1785; July 2, 1791; October 2, 1798; October 24, 1804; October 25, October 27, 1805; January 7, 1806; September 11, 1807; March 22, September 14, 1816; July 8, 1817; February 27, 1819; May 6, 1828; February 14, 1833; December 29, 1835; August 6, 1846; July 19, 1866; April 27, 1868; March 3, 1875; August 14, 1876; February 28, 1877; March 3, 1885; July 2, 1886; March 3, 1893.
CHEYENNE, September 17, 1851; February 18, 1861; October 14, 17, 1865; October 28, 1867; May 10, 1868; August 10, 1869; May 29, 1872; September 26, 1876; November 26, 1884; March 3, 1891.
CHICKASAW, January 10, 1786; October 24, 1801; July 23, 1805; September 20, 1816; October 19, 1818; October 20, 1832; May 24, 1834; January 17, 1837; June 22, 1852; November 4, 1854; June 22, 1855; April 28, 1866.
CHINOOK, July 8, 1864.
CHIPPEWA, January 21, 1785; January 9, 1789; August 3, 1795; July 4, 1805; November 17, 1807; November 25, 1808; August 24, 1816; September 29, 1817; September 24, 1819; June 16, July 6, 1820; August 29, 1821; August 19, 1825; August 5, 1826; August 11, 1827; August 25, 1828; July 29, 1829; September 26, 27, 1833; March 28, May 9, 1836; January 14, July 29, December 20, 1837; October 4, 1842; June 5, 17, 1846; August 2, 21, 1847; September 30, 1854; February 22, May 14, July 31, August 2, September 10, 25, 1855; February 21, 1856; July 16, September 17, 1859; March 11, October 2, 1863; April 16, May 7, October

18, 1864; April 7, 1866; March 19, 1867; May 29, June 10, 1872; March 1, 3, October 29, 1873; February 14, May 26, June 22, 1874; May 23, 1876; March 18, 1878; December 20, 1881; December 21, 1882; June 30, July 13, 1883; March 29, June 3, 1884; March 3, 1885; July 8–November 21, 1889; November 21, 1892.

Chobahahbish, *see* Dwamish and others.

Choctaw, January 3, 1786; December 17, 1801; October 17, 1802; August 31, 1803; November 16, 1805; October 24, 1816; October 18, 1820; January 20, 1825; September 27, 28, 1830; January 17, 1837; November 4, 1854; June 22, 1855; April 28, 1866.

Choenemnee, April 29, 1851.

Choinuck, May 13, 1857.

Chokimena, April 29, 1851.

Chookchancie, April 29, 1851; November 19, 1859.

Chowchilla, April 29, 1851; November 19, 1859.

Christian Indians, September 3, 1788; March 3, 1823; May 26, 1824.

—, *see also* Munsee.

Chunute, June 3, 1851.

Clear Lake, *see* Round Valley Reservation Indians.

Coahuila, *see* Mission Indians; Cahwia; Kahwea; Tule River Reservation Indians.

Cocomcahra, January 5, 1852.

Coconoon, March 19, 1851.

Cocopa, October 1, 1886.

—, *see also* Colorado River Reservation Indians.

Cœur d'Alene, June 14, 1867; November 8, 1873; March 3, 1891; July 13, 1892; August 15, 1894.

Cohama, September 9, 1851.

Colorado River Reservation Indians, March 3, 1865; November 22, 1873; November 16, 1874; May 15, 1876.

Colu, September 9, 1851.

Comanche, October 18, 1865; October 21, 1867.

Coquell, *see* Siletz Reservation Indians.

Cotoplanenee, May 28, 1851.

Coyetie, June 3, 1851.

Creek, August 7, 1790; June 29, 1796; June 16, 1802; November 14, 1805; August 9, 1814; January 22, 1818; January 8, 1821; February 12, 1825; January 24, 1826; November 15, 1827; March 24, 1832; February 14, 1833; January 4, 1845; August 7, 1856; June 14, 1866; March 3, 1873; March 3, 1885; March 1, 1889.

Crow, September 17, 1851; May 7, 1868; March 3, July 5, August 16, 1873; January 31, April 15, August 19, 1874; March 25, April 13, October 20, 1875; March 8, 1876; May 14, June 12, July 13, 1880; August 22, 1881; April 11, July 10, 1882; May 1, 1888; March 3, 1891.

Culee, September 18, 1851.

DANOHABO, August 20, 1851.
DASPIA, July 18, 1851.
DELAWARE, January 21, 1785; January 9, 1789; August 3, 1795; June 7, 1803; August 18, 1804; July 4, August 21, 1805; March 3, 1807; September 30, 1809; September 29, 1817; October 3, 1818; August 3, September 24, 1829; October 26, 1832; December 14, 1843; July 25, 1848; May 6, 1854; May 30, 1860; July 2, 1861; July 4, 1866.
DIEGUEÑO, January 7, 1852.
—, *see also* **MISSION INDIANS**.
DOCDUC, September 9, 1851.
DWAMISH, January 22, 1855; October 21, 1864; September 9, November 22, December 23, 1873.
EEH, November 4, 1851.
EEL RIVER, *see* **MIAMI (EEL RIVER BAND)**.
ESKIUN, August 1, 1851.
FLATHEAD, July 16, October 17, 1855; June 5, 1872.
FLORIDA TRIBES, *see* **SEMINOLE**.
FOX, November 3, 1804; September 14, 1815; August 4, 1824; August 19, 1825; July 15, 1830; September 21, 1832; September 27, 28, 1836; October 21, 1837; October 11, 1842; May 18, 1854; October 1, 1859; March 6, 1861; February 18, 1867; June 10, 1872; August 15, 1876; March 3, 1885; October 1, 1886; February 13, 1891.
GRAVE CREEK, November 8, 1854.
GROS VENTRE, September 17, 1857; April 12, 1870; July 5, 1873; April 15, August 19, 1874; April 13, 1875; July 13, 1880; May 1, 1888; March 3, 1891; June 17, 1892.
HABINAPO, August 20, 1851.
HAVASUPAI, June 8, November 23, 1880; March 31, 1882.
HOH, September 11, 1893.
HOLCUMA, May 13, 1857.
—, *see also* **HOWKUMA**.
HOLMIUK, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.
HOLOCLAME, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.
HOLOLUPI, August 1, 1851.
HOOPAH, October 6, 1851.
—, *see also* **HUPA**.
HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION INDIANS, August 21, 1864; June 23, 1876; October 16, 1891; June 17, 1892.
HOWECHEE, April 29, 1851; *see also* November 19, 1859.
HOWKUMA, August 20, 1851.
—, *see also* **HOLCUMA**.
HUNSATUNG, *see* **HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION INDIANS**.
HUPA, August 21, 1864; June 23, 1876; October 16, 1891; June 17, 1892.
—, *see also* **HOOPAH**.
HURON, *see* **WYANDOT**.

IDAKARIWAKAHA, November 4, 1851.

IKARUCK, November 4, 1851.

INTIMPEACH, May 13, 1857.

IONOHUMNE, May 28, 1851.

IOWA, August 4, 1824; August 19, 1825; July 15, 1830; September 17, 1836; November 23, 1837; October 19, 1838; May 17, 1854; March 6, 1861; August 15, 1883; March 3, 1885.

IROQUOIS, *see* SIX NATIONS; SEVEN NATIONS OF CANADA.

ITACHEE, April 29, 1851.

JICARILLA APACHE, December 10, 1873; March 25, April 9, 1874; July 18, 1876; September 21, 1880; May 15, 1884; October 1, 1886; February 11, 1887.

KAHMILTPAH, *see* YAKIMA and others.

KAHWEA, January 5, 1852.

—, *see also* CAHWIA; TULE RIVER RESERVATION INDIANS; MISSION INDIANS.

KANSA, June 3, 1825; January 14, 1846; October 5, 1859; May 8, June 5, 1872; June 23, 1874; July 5, 1876; March 16, 1880.

KASKASKIA, March 3, 1791; August 3, 1795; June 7, August 7, August 13, 1803; September 25, 1818; October 27, 1832; May 30, 1854; February 23, 1867.

KASSOVO, *see* CASSON.

KAWIA, *see* KAHWEA; CAHWIA; TULE RIVER RESERVATION INDIANS; MISSION INDIANS.

KICKAPOO, August 3, 1795; June 7, August 7, 1803; December 9, 1809; June 4, 1816; July 30, August 30, 1819; July 19, 1820; October 24, November 26, 1832; May 18, 1854; June 28, 1862; July 15, 1870; March 3, 1871; June 22, 1874; July 28, 1882; August 15, 1883; March 3, 1893.

KIKIALLUS, *see* DWAMISH and others.

KING'S RIVER, —, 1856; January 9, October 3, 1873; August 3, 1878.

KIOWA, October 18, 1865; October 21, 1867.

KLAMATH, October 6, 1851; November 16, 1855; October 14, 1864; June 17, 1892.

—, *see also* HOOPA VALLEY RESERVATION INDIANS.

KLATSOP, July 8, 1864.

KLIKITAT, July 8, 1864.

—, *see also* YAKIMA and others.

KLINQUIT, *see* YAKIMA and others.

KOAHUALLA, *see* CAHWIA; COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION INDIANS; KAHWEA.

KONKAU, *see* ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION INDIANS.

KOOTENAY, July 16, 1855; April 9, July 2, 1872.

KOSETAH, November 4, 1851.

KOWWASSAYEE, *see* YAKIMA and others.

KOYATE, May 30, 1851.

Kusan, *see* Siletz Reservation Indians.
Kwatami, *see* Siletz Reservation Indians.
Liaywas, *see* Yakima and others.
Little Lake, *see* Round Valley Reservation Indians.
Loclumne, September 18, 1851.
Madden Farm Reservation Indians, *see* Tule River Reservation Indians.
Makah, January 31, 1855; October 26, 1872; January 9, October 21, 1873.
Mandan, September 17, 1857; April 12, 1870; July 13, 1880; March 3, 1891; June 17, 1892.
Maricopa, February 28, 1859; August 31, 1876; January 10, June 14, 1878; May 5, 1882; November 15, 1883; October 1, 1886.
Massutakaya, August 22, 1851.
Medamarec, August 20, 1851.
Meeseequaguilch, *see* Dwamish and others.
Menomini, August 19, 1825; August 11, 1827; February 8, 1831; October 27, 1832; September 3, 1836; October 18, 1848; May 12, 1854; February 11, 1856.
Mescalero Apache, May 29, 1873; February 2, 1874; October 20, 1875; May 19, 1882; March 24, 1883; October 1, 1886.
Methow, —, 1871; April 9, July 2, 1872; July 1, 1892.
Miami, August 3, 1795; June 7, 1803; August 21, 1805; September 30, 1809; October 6, 1818; October 23, 1826; October 23, 1834; November 6, 1838; November 28, 1840; June 5, 1854; June 1, 1872; March 3, 1873; May 15, June 27, 1882.
Miami (Eel River band), August 3, 1795; June 7, August 7, 1803; August 21, 1805; September 30, 1809; February 11, 1828.
Michigamia, August 13, 1803; September 25, 1818; October 27, 1832.
Michopda, August 1, 1851.
Miskut, *see* Hoopa Valley Reservation Indians.
Mission Indians, January 31, 1870; December 27, 1875; May 15, 1876; May 3, August 25, September 29, 1877; January 17, 1880; March 2, 9, 1881; June 27, July 24, 1882; February 5, June 19; 1883; January 25, March 22, 1886; January 29, March 14, 1887; May 6, 1889; January 12, 1891.
Missouri, July 15, 1830; September 21, 1833; October 15, 1836; March 15, December 9, 1854; June 10, 1872; August 15, 1876; March 3, 1878; March 3, 1881.
Moalkai, August 20, 1851.
Modok, October 14, 1864; March 3, 1875.
Mohave, October 1, 1886.
—, *see also* Colorado River Reservation Indians.
Mohawk, March 29, 1797.
—, *see also* Six Nations; New York Indians.
Moki, December 16, 1872; October 1, 1886.
Molalla, December 21, 1855.

Monache, *see* Owen's River.
Moneda, July 18, 1851.
Moravian Indians, *see* Christian Indians.
Munsee, July 4, 1805; September 3, 1839; March 3, 1843; August 6, 1846; February 5, 1856; June 8, 1858; July 16, 1859; February 6, 1871.
—, *see also* New York Indians.
Muscogee, *see* Creek.
Navaho, September 9, 1849; June 1, 1868; October 29, 1878; January 6, 1880; May 17, 1884; April 24, 1886; November 19, 1892.
Nemshaw, July 18, 1851.
Newchowwe, May 30, 1857.
New York Indians, January 15, 1838; February 19, 1873; June 23, 1874; April 17, 1878.
—, *see also* Seneka; Oneida; Mohawk; Stockbridge; Munsee; Brothertown; Six Nations; Seven Nations of Canada.
Nez Percé, June 11, October 17, 1855; June 9, 1863; June 16, 1873; June 10, 1875; May 27, 1878; April 19, 1879; March 6, 1880; February 23, July 7, 1883; July 4, 1884; May 1, 1886; August 15, 1894.
Nirmuck, September 1, 1854.
Niskwali, December 26, 1854; January 20, 1857; September 6, 1873; April 9, 1874.
Noemanoema, August 16, 1851.
Noimenoime, August 16, 1851.
Nome Cult, September 1, 1854.
Nome Lackee, September 1, 1854.
—, *see also* Round Valley Reservation Indians.
Nookchoo, April 29, 1851; *see also* November 19, 1859.
Nookwachahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Noowhaha, *see* Dwamish and others.
Notonoto, April 29, May 13, 1851; —, 1861.
N'Quentlmamish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Ochechotes, *see* Yakima and others.
Odeilah, November 4, 1851.
Okanagan, —, 1871; April 9, July 2, 1872; July 1, 1892.
Omaha, July 15, 1830; March 16, 1854; March 6, 1865; June 10, 1872; June 22, 1874; August 7, 1882; March 3, 1885.
Oneida, February 3, 1838.
—, *see also* Six Nations; New York Indians.
Onondaga, *see* Six Nations; New York Indians.
Onopoma, July 18, 1851.
Oregon Indians, June 25, August 11–September 8, November 9, 1855; November 15, 1865.
Osage, November 10, 1808; September 25, 1818; June 2, 1825; January 11, 1839; September 29, 1865; July 15, 1870; March 27, 1871; June 5, 1872.

Osette, April 12, 1893.
Oto, July 15, 1830; September 21, 1833; October 15, 1836; March 15, December 9, 1854; June 10, 1872; August 15, 1876; March 3, 1878; March 3, 1881.
Ottawa, January 21, 1785; January 9, 1789; August 3, 1795; July 4, 1805; November 17, 1807; November 25, 1808; August 24, 1816; September 29, 1817; September 17, 1818; July 6, 1820; August 29, 1821; August 19, 1825; August 25, 1828; July 29, 1829; August 30, 1831; February 18, September 26, 27, 1833; March 28, 1836; June 5, 17, 1846; July 31, August 2, 1855; April 21, 1856; June 24, 1862; April 16, 1864; February 23, 1867; June 10, 1872; February 14, 1874, May 23, 1876.
Owen's River, —, 1856; January 9, October 3, 1873; August 3, 1878.
Paiute, April 28, 1864; March 14, 1871; September 12, 1872; March 12, 1873; February 12, March 19, 23, 1874; March 3, May 15, July 3, 1875; January 28, 1876; May 4, 1886.
Pala Valley, *see* Mission Indians.
Palouse, *see* Yakima and others.
Palwisha, May 30, 1851.
Papago, July 1, 1874; December 12, 1882; October 1, 1886.
Paskesa, April 29, 1851; *see also* November 19, 1859.
Pawnee, October 9, 1833; August 6, 1848; September 24, 1857; June 10, 1872; April 10, 1876; March 3, 1893.
Pehtuck, *see* Klamath.
Pend d'Oreille, July 16, 1855; April 9, July 2, 1872.
Peoria, September 25, 1818; October 27, 1832; May 30, 1854; February 23, 1867; March 2, 1889.
Piankishaw, March 3, 1791; August 3, 1795; June 7, August 7, 1803; August 27, 1804; December 30, 1805; January 3, 1818; October 29, 1832; May 30, 1854; February 23, 1867.
Piegan, July 5, 1873; April 15, August 19, 1874; April 13, 1875; July 13, 1880; May 1, 1888.
Pima, February 23, 1859; August 31, 1876; January 10, June 14, 1878; May 5, 1882; November 15, 1883; October 1, 1886.
Pisquouse, *see* Yakima and others.
Pitcatchee, April 29, 1851; *see also* November 19, 1859.
Pitt River, *see* Round Valley Reservation Indians.
Pohlik, *see* Klamath.
Pohoneechee, April 29, 1851; November 19, 1859.
Pokenwell, May 30, 1851.
Pomo, August 22, 1851.
—, *see also* Camelelpoma.
Ponka, March 12, 1858; March 10, 1865; August 15, 1876; March 3, 1877; May 27, 1878; March 3, 1881; October 23, 1890.

Potawatomi, January 9, 1789; August 3, 1795; June 7, 1803; July 4, August 21, 1805; November 17, 1807; November 25, 1808; September 30, 1809; August 24, 1816; September 29, 1817; October 2, 1818; August 29, 1821; August 19, 1825; October 16, 1826; September 19, 1827; August 25, September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829; October 20, 26, 27, 1832; September 26, 27, 1833; December 4, 10, 17, 1834; March 26, 29, April 11, 22, August 5, September 20, 22, 23, 1836; February 11, 1837; June 5, 17, 1846; November 15, 1861; February 27, 1867; May 23, 1872; March 3, 1891.

Potoyanti, March 19, 1851.

Potter Valley, *see* **Round Valley Reservation Indians.**

Pueblo, October 3, 1884; October 1, 1886.

—, *see also* **Zuñi**, **Moki.**

Puyallup, December 26, 1854; January 20, 1857; September 22, 1866; September 6, 1873; April 9, 1874.

Quapaw, August 24, 1818; November 15, 1824; May 13, 1833; February 23, 1867.

Quillehute, July 1, 1855; January 25, 1856; November 4, 1873; Feburary 19, 1889.

Quinaielt, July 1, 1855; January 25, 1856; November 4, 1873.

Redwood, *see* **Hoopa Valley Reservation Indians**; **Round Valley Reservation Indians.**

Rogue River, September 10, 1853.

—, *see also* **Siletz Reservation Indians.**

Round Valley Reservation Indians, September 4, 1856; April 8, 1864; March 30, 1870; March 3, April 8, 1873; May 18, 1875; July 26, 1876.

Sagewomnee, May 28, 1851.

Sahehwamish, December 26, 1854; January 20, 1857; September 6, 1873; April 9, 1874.

Sahkumehu, *see* **Dwamish** and others.

Saiaz, *see* **Hoopa Valley Reservation Indians.**

Sainell, August 22, 1851.

St Regis, *see* **Seven Nations of Canada.**

Saiustkea, *see* **Siletz Reservation Indians.**

Samahmish, *see* **Dwamish** and others.

San Imirio, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.

San Luis Rey, January 5, 1852.

—, *see also* **Mission Indians.**

San Pasqual, *see* **Mission Indians.**

San Poeil, April 9, July 2, 1872.

Sauk, January 9, 1789; November 3, 1804; September 13, 1815; May 13, 1816; August 4, 1824; August 19, 1825; July 15, 1830; September 21, 1832; September 17, 27, 1836; October 21, 1837; October 11, 1842; May 18, 1854; October 1, 1859; March 6, 1861; February 18, 1867; June 10, 1872; August 15, 1876; March 3, 1885; October 1, 1886; February 13, 1891.

Scoton, November 18, 1854.
—, *see also* Siletz Reservation Indians.
Seapcat, *see* Yakima and others.
Seminole, September 18, 1823; May 9, 1832; March 28, June 18, 1833; January 4, 1845; August 7, 1856; March 21, 1866; March 3, 1873; March 3, 1885.
Seminole (Appalachicola band), September 18, 1823; October 11, 1832; June 18, 1833.
Senahuow, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.
Seneka, September 15, 1797; June 30, 1802; September 29, 1817; September 17, 1818; February 28, July 20, 1831; December 29, 1832; May 20, 1842; November 5, 1857; February 23, 1867.
—, *see also* Six Nations; New York Indians.
Sermalton, *see* Hoopa Valley Reservation Indians.
Serranos, *see* Mission Indians.
Seven Nations of Canada, May 31, 1796.
Shasta, *see* Chasta; Siletz Reservation Indians.
Shawnee, January 31, 1786; August 3, 1795; June 7, 1803; July 4, 1805; November 25, 1808; September 29, 1817; September 17, 1818; November 7, 1825; July 20, August 8, 1831; October 26, December 29, 1832; May 10, 1854; February 23, 1867; June 23, 1874; March 3, 1878.
Shawnee (Absentee), April 7, 1869; May 23, 1872; March 1, 1881; March 3, 1891.
Sheepeater, February 12, 1875; May 14, 1880.
S'Homamish, December 26, 1854; January 20, 1857; September 6, 1873; April 9, 1874.
Shoshoni, —, 1859; July 2, 3, October 1, 1863; June 14, 1867; July 3, 1868; March 14, 1871; September 12, 26, 1872; June 22, December 15, 1874; February 12, May 15, 1875; January 28, 1876; April 16, May 10, 1877; January 16, 1878; May 14, 1880; July 18, 1881; July 3, 1882; May 21, 1887; September 1, 1888; February 23, 1889.
Shoshoni-Goship, October 12, 1863.
—, *see also* Paiute; Uta.
Shyiks, *see* Yakima and others.
Siletz Reservation Indians, August 11–September 8, November 9, 1855; December 21, 1865; March 3, 1875; August 15, 1894.
Simsawa, August 1, 1851.
Sioux, September 23, 1805; August 19, 1825; September 10, 1836; September 29, 1837; September 17, 1851; July 31, 1854; June 27, 1860; July 1, 1863; April 29, 1868; January 11, March 16, May 20, June 23, 1875; August 15, September 26, November 28, 1876; February 28, 1877; August 9, 1879; January 24, 1882; March 20, 1884; April 17, 1885; April 30, 1888; March 2, 1889; February 10, 1890.

Sioux (Brulé), October 14, 1865; March 2, 1889; February 10, 1890.

Sioux (Medewakanton), November 30, 1836; July 23, 1851; June 19, 1858; March 3, 1863.

Sioux (Santee), October 15, 1836; February 27, July 20, 1866; March 20, November 16, 1867; July 13, August 31, 1869; December 31, 1873; February 9, 1885.

Sioux (Sisseton), July 15, 1830; November 30, 1836; June 19, 1858; March 3, 1863; February 19, 1867; June 7, September 26, 1872; February 14, 1873; June 22, 1874; March 3, 1891.

Sioux (Wahpekuta), November 30, 1836; July 23, 1851; June 19, 1858; March 3, 1863.

Sioux (Wahpeton), July 15, 1830; June 19, 1858; March 3, 1863; February 19, 1867; June 7, September 26, 1872; February 14, 1873; June 22, 1874; March 3, 1891.

Sioux (Yankton), October 15, 1836; October 21, 1837; April 19, 1858; August 15, 1894.

Sioux (Yanktonai), June 27, 1879; July 13, 1880.

Siuslaw, *see* Siletz Reservation Indians.

Six Nations, October 22, 1784; January 9, 1789; November 11, 1794.

Siyante, March 19, 1851.

Skagit, *see* Dwamish and others.

Skaiwhamish, *see* Dwamish and others.

Skinpah, *see* Yakima and others.

Sklallam, January 26, 1855; February 25, 1874.

Skopeahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.

Skoton, *see* Scoton; Siletz Reservation Indians.

Sktahlejum, *see* Dwamish and others.

Sktahlmish, *see* Dwamish and others.

Smalhkahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.

Snake, March 14, 1871; September 12, 1872.

Snake (Wollpahpe), August 12, 1865.

Snake (Yahooskin), October 14, 1864.

Snohomish, *see* Dwamish and others.

Snoqualmoo, *see* Dwamish and others.

Sohonut, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.

Spokane, April 9, July 2, 1872; January 18, 1881; March 3, 1885; July 13, 1892.

Squawskin, December 26, 1854; January 20, 1857; September 6, 1873; April 9, 1874.

Squiaitl, December 26, 1854; January 20, 1857; September 6, 1873; April 9, 1874.

Squinahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.

Stehchass, December 26, 1854; January 20, 1857; September 6, 1873; April 9, 1874.

Steilacoom, December 26, 1854; January 20, 1857; September 6, 1873; April 9, 1874.

Stkahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Stockbridge, September 3, 1839; March 3, 1843; August 6, 1846; November 24, 1848; February 5, 1856; February 8, 1871.
—, *see also* New York Indians.
Stoluckwhamish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Sucaah, May 28, 1851.
Sunu, August 1, 1851.
Suquamish, January 22, 1855; October 21, 1864; September 9, November 22, December 23, 1873.
Swinamish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Tache, May 13, 1851.
Tallinchee, April 29, 1857; *see also* November 19, 1859.
Tamaroa, August 13, 1803; September 25, 1818; October 27, 1832.
Tatnah, September 9, 1851.
Tejon, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.
—, *see also* Tule River Reservation Indians.
Temecula, *see* Mission Indians.
Thorntown, *see* Miami (Eel River band).
Tishtanatan, *see* Hoopa Valley Reservation Indians.
Tocde, September 9, 1851.
Tocia, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.
Toeneche, May 13, 1857.
Tolumne, May 13, 1851.
—, *see also* Yolumne.
Tonkawa, March 3, 1893.
Toomna, April 29, 1851; *see also* November 19, 1859.
Tootootena, *see* Siletz Reservation Indians.
Toto, August 1, 1851.
T'Peeksin, December 26, 1854; January 20, 1857; September 6, 1873; April 9, 1874.
Trinity River, *see* Hoopah.
Tuhucmach, May 13, 1857.
Tule, —, 1856; January 9, October 3, 1873; August 3, 1878.
Tule River Reservation Indians, —, 1856; January 9, October 3, 1873; August 3, 1878.
Tuskarora, *see* Six Nations; New York Indians.
Umatilla, June 9, 1855; August 5, 1882; March 3, 1885; December, 4, 1888.
Umpqua, September 19, 1853; November 29, 1854; December 21, 1855.
—, *see also* Siletz Reservation Indians.
Uta, December 30, 1849; October 3, 1861; October 7, 1863; May 5, 1864; March 2, 1868; April 23, 1872; September 13, 1873; April 29, 1874; November 22, 1875; August 17, 1876; May 3, June 18, November 9, 1878; February 7, 1879; March 6, June 15, September 11, 1880; January 5, July 28, August 4, 1882; September 1, 1887; May 24, 1888.

Uva, June 10, 1851; September —, 1853.

Wachaet, April 29, 1851.

Wacksache, May 30, 1857.

Waidepacan, July 18, 1851.

Wailaki, *see* Ylacca; Round Valley Reservation Indians.

Walapai, January 4, 1883; October 1, 1886.

—, *see* Colorado River Reservation Indians.

Wallawalla, June 9, 1855; August 5, 1882; March 3, 1885; December 4, 1888.

Wannuck, July 18, 1851.

Washo, July 10, 1865.

Watche, —, 1861.

Watsahewa, November 4, 1851.

Wea, August 3, 1795; June 7, 1803; August 21, 1805; October 26, 1809; June 4, 1816; October 2, 1818; August 11, 1820; October 29, 1832; May 30, 1854; February 23, 1867; March 2, 1889.

Wechilla, May 28, 1851.

Wemalche, April 29, 1851; May 13, 1857; —, 1861.

Wenatshapam, *see* Yakima and others.

Wichita, October 19, 1872.

Wichumni, May 13, 1851.

—, *see also* Tule River Reservation Indians.

Willamette Valley Indians, January 22, 1855; June 30, 1857.

Willay, September 9, 1851.

Winnebago, August 19, 1825; August 11, 1827; August 25, 1828; August 1, 1829; September 15, 1832; November 1, 1837; October 13, 1846; February 27, 1855; April 15, 1859; February 21, July 1, 1863; March 8, 1865; July 4, 1888.

Wishham, *see* Yakima and others.

Wolasi, May 30, 1857.

Wopumne, September 18, 1851.

Wowol, June 3, 1851.

Wyandot, January 21, 1785; January 9, 1789; August 3, 1795; August 7, 1803; July 4, 1805; November 17, 1807; November 25, 1808; February 27, 1809; September 29, 1817; September 17, 1818; January 19, 1832; April 23, 1836; March 17, 1842; December 14, 1843; July 25, 1848; April 1, 1850; January 31, 1855; February 23, 1867.

Yacumna, July 18, 1851.

Yakima, June 9, 1855; November 28, 1892; August 15, 1894.

Yamado, July 18, 1851.

Yassee, September 18, 1851.

Yawilchine, May 30, 1851.

Ylacca, August 16, 1851.

— *see also* Round Valley Reservation Indians.

Yokol, May 13, 1851.

Yollamer, July 18, 1851.
Yolumne, June 3, 1851.
— *see also* **Tolumne**.
Yuki, *see* **Round Valley Reservation Indians**.
Yukia, August 22, 1851.
Yutduc, August 1, 1851.
Yuma, July 6, 1883; January 9, 1884; October 1, 1886.
— *see also* **Colorado River Reservation Indians**.
Zuñi, March 16, 1877; May 1, 1883; March 3, 1885; October 1, 1886.

INDEX

Page

ABIQUIN (ABIQUIU), treaty of 780
ABNAKI, French protection of 549
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE, land cessions and reservations by 850, 856, 902, 940
ACCOMACKE INDIANS, grant of land to 567
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .... xxix, 21-22, 644
ACOMA PUEBLO, act of Congress affecting .. 920
ACRELIUS, ISRAEL, cited on Swedish purchases from Indians 591
ACTIVITIES, classification of peoples by ... xxvi-xxvii
ADAMS, J. Q., cited on Indian right to soil. 536-537
ADOPTION of children among Eskimo 290
ADORNMENT, personal, of Eskimo 44-63
ADULTERY, Eskimo manner of regarding .. 292
ADZES, Eskimo 92
AGIUKCHUGUMUT, carvings from 196
—, implements and utensils from 74, 83, 105, 141, 195
—, ornaments from 58, 60, 62
—, transportation apparatus from 227
AGUA CALIENTE RESERVE, establishment of. 884
—, change in 886
ĂGŬNĂPAI'ĂK, Eskimo leader, history of .. 305-306
AK'CHIKCHÛ'GÛK, Eskimo legend of 499-504
ALABAMA land cessions and reservations .. 676
ALASKA, explorations by E. W. Nelson in .. 19-21
ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, acknowledgments to 19-21
ALASKAN-ARCTIC geographic district, features of 23-24
ALBANY, treaty of 658
ALBEMARLE, settlement at 624
ALDER BARK, Eskimo paint made from 198
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, kaiaks used on 220
ALGONQUIAN INDIANS, work in classification of xlvi
ALGONQUIAN LANGUAGES, work in .... xxviii, xlii
ALLEGHENY RESERVE, establishment of 660
—, sale of 770
—, recession to Seneka of 776
ALLOTTED LANDS, tenure of 643
ALLOTMENT act of 1887, effect on Indian reservations of 641-642
— in severalty, regulation by act of Congress of 642
— in severalty, schedule of treaties and acts of Congress authorizing 645-647
ALPHABET used in writing Eskimo names .. 22
ALSEA land cessions and reservations 812, 814, 838, 878, 948

Page

AMERICAN INDIAN MISSION ASSOCIATION, grant of land to 794
AMSTERDAM, FORT, *see* FORT AMSTERDAM.
AMULETS, Eskimo 434-441
ANDAGGYJUNKQUAGH, sale of land by 596
ANDERSON RIVER, clothing from 39
ANDREIVSKY, festival observed at 361-363
—, implements from 121-122
—, legends from 485-486, 488-490, 490-494
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 19
ANDROS, SIR EDMUND, questions of land title raised by rule of 608
ANIMALS, Eskimo account of creation of 455
—, Eskimo belief in dual existence of .. 394-395, 425
—, mythic, of Eskimo 394
ANIMAL SYMBOLISM, Eskimo 450
ANOGOGMUT, implements and utensils from 69, 74, 96-97, 147, 148, 151, 169
—, ornaments from 60, 61
—, tobacco implements from 273, 275, 279
—, transportation apparatus from 226
ANVIK RIVER, explorations by E. W. Nelson on 20
APACHE land cessions and reservations 788, 822, 830, 838, 846, 854, 860, 864, 876, 878, 880, 882-884, 888, 890, 922, 944
APACHE (JICARILLA), *see* JICARILLA APACHE.
APACHE (MESCALERO), *see* MESCALERO APACHE.
APANGASSE land cessions and reservations. 780
APLACHE land cessions and reservations ... 780
APPALACHICOLA, *see* SEMINOLE (APPALACHICOLA BAND).
APPLEGATE, —, ethnologic specimens collected by 346
ARAPAHO land cessions and reservations ... 824, 838, 846, 848, 852, 856, 888, 940-942
ARGENTINA, acknowledgments to officials of xxix
ARIKARA land cessions and reservations ... 780, 832, 900
ARMLETS, Eskimo ceremonial 416, 418, 420
ARMOR, Eskimo 330
ARMSTRONG, S., reservation of lot on farm of 776
ARROWPOINTS, Eskimo 159, 161
—, stone, Eskimo method of making 91
ARROWS, Eskimo 157, 161
—, tools used by Eskimo in making 85
ARROW-SHAFT STRAIGHTENERS, Eskimo 88-89
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, regulation of Indian affairs in 639-640
ARTS, Eskimo .... xxxiv, 196-205

Page
Arts, implements used by Eskimo in..... 80-116
—, *see also* Esthetology.
Ashes, Eskimo traditional falls of 449-450
Ashkum's Band, reservation for 742
—, cession of reserve by.................. 762, 766
Asking festival of Eskimo 359-361
Askinuk, carvings from..................... 196
—, clothing from 33
—, description of.......................... 249
—, hospitality of people of 297
—, implements from......................... 94, 97, 107, 143, 144, 156, 162, 168, 177, 192
—, mortuary feast at 378-379
—, ornaments from..................... 45, 46, 61
—, tobacco implements from 275, 278-279
—, transportation apparatus from.... 220, 222, 223
Assiniboin land cessions and reservations.. 786
Astronomy, Eskimo ideas of................ 449
Atchison and Pikes Peak Railroad Company, sale of land to..................... 826
Athapascan Indians, clothing of. 33-34
—, Eskimo name for......................... 307
—, ethnologic specimens from 21
—, influence on Eskimo of................. 23, 242
—, social customs of....................... 287
—, trading voyages by...................... 232
—, woodworking by 70
—, research among.......................... xxix
Athletic games, Eskimo..................... 331
Atnuk, description of 252
Attachers, cord, used by Eskimo......... 142-145
Attawanhood, sale of land by.............. 617
Aubbenaubbee's band, reservation for 740
—, cession of reserve by................... 758
Augusta, treaty of......................... 637
Auklet, Eskimo clothing made from beak and skin of........................... 30, 31, 37
—, Eskimo fishing apparatus made from beak and skin of 177-180
—, Eskimo methods of catching............. 133
Aurora, Eskimo belief concerning.......... 449
Autowwe, reservation for 674
Awallache land cessions and reservations 780
Awls, Eskimo 81, 106, 108
Awnkote, reservation for................... 724
—, purchase of reserve for................. 750
Axes, Eskimo........................... 88, 91, 92
Aziak island, *see* Sledge island.

Back scratchers used by Eskimo.......... 310
Bacon's collection of laws, extract from 571-572
Bad River reserve, establishment of...... 795
—, change in 856
Bags for clothing, Eskimo 43-44
— for lance points, Eskimo. 146
— for tobacco, Eskimo 284-285
— for tools, Eskimo 93
— for water and oil, Eskimo............... 73-74
—, grass, made by Eskimo............... 203-204
—, hunting, used by Eskimo 166-169
Bait for fish, Eskimo.... 175, 177-179, 181, 183, 195
Baird, S. F., acknowledgments to 22
Ball, J., survey by......................... 826
Ball games played by Eskimo............ 336-337
Baltimore, Lord, charter to 551, 569
Page
Baltimore, Lord, grant of land by 573
Bancroft, George, quoted on colonial Indian policy 601, 631
Bannock land cessions and reservations ... 846, 850, 878, 898, 904, 906, 926, 928
Baptist church, grant of land to 826
Barbados colony, purchase of land by.... 626
Barbs on Eskimo arrows 160
— on Eskimo fish-hooks............... 175, 177-180
— on Eskimo spears 147-149, 152, 194, 195
— used by Eskimo in capturing birds...... 133
Bark, *see* Alder bark; Birch-bark; Willow bark.................................. 124
Barnstable's Indian policy 605
Barrow, Point, *see* Point Barrow.
Baskets, grass, made by Eskimo.......... 204-205
Bass, Jeremiah, purchase of land by..... 588-589
Batsi land cessions and reservations 784
Bayard, Nicholas, grant of land to........ 580
Beads, Eskimo fishing apparatus made of. 177-179
—, Eskimo ornamentation by 33-36, 38, 45-49, 52, 58, 84, 105, 144, 228, 285, 344
— and earrings, Eskimo.................... 52-57
Beale, —, location of land by.............. 789
Bean, T. H., ethnologic specimens collected by................................. 80, 87, 171
Bear, Eskimo belief in supernatural powers of 438
—, Eskimo encounters with 120
—, Eskimo methods of hunting and trapping 120-123
—, Eskimo uses of intestine of............. 118
—, red, Eskimo legend of................. 467-471
Bear Creek Chippewa, reservation for... 810
Beards of Eskimo men 26-27
Bear sign on Eskimo implements 326-327
Bearskin, Eskimo clothing made of........ 31, 35, 38, 39, 40
—, Eskimo house-fittings made of 243, 246
Beasts, mythic, believed in by Eskimo.... 394
Beaver (The), reservation for.............. 716
Beaver, Eskimo belief in supernatural powers of 438
—, Eskimo methods of trapping........... 123, 125
—, Eskimo use of skin of, as unit of value.. 232
—, value of skin of, among Eskimo......... 225
Beaver hunting ground, cession of.... 552-554, 580-581
Beaver Island Chippewa, reservations for 756, 810
Beaver-tooth tools, Eskimo................ 89-90
Beckham, Henry, grant of land to......... 580
Bedding, toy, of Eskimo children.......... 345
Beetles used by Eskimo 88
Begging among Eskimo.................. 295, 300
Belden, John, purchase of land by......... 618
Bell, R., sale of interest in certain lands by. 671
Bellevue, treaty of........................ 762
Bellomont, Earl of, instructions on Indian affairs to 580
Belt amulet, Eskimo 435
— worn by Eskimo during ceremonies..... 421
Belts and belt buttons, Eskimo 59-63
Beluga, *see* Whale (white).
Benches in Eskimo houses 245, 246
Bennett, —, agreement concluded by...... 847

Page

Bentley, William, quoted on Salem's Indian policy 605
Benopi land cessions and reservations..... 784
Bering strait, character of people on... 301-302
—, memoir on Eskimo about 19-51
—, umiaks used on 217
Berkeley, Lord, grant to 530, 588
Berkeley, Sir William, instructions to. 626, 627
Berries eaten by Eskimo 268
Bethothals, Eskimo 291, 292
Bibliography, work in xlvi
Bigamy among Eskimo 292
Big lake, ceremonial objects from 412, 413
—, implements and utensils from... 65, 70-71, 105, 106, 107, 112-113, 134, 136, 147, 149, 157
—, manufactures from 199-201
—, memorial images at 318-319
—, ornaments from 54, 58
—, physical characteristics of people of.... 27, 29
—, toys from 343, 346
—, transportation apparatus from 223, 225
—, description of village near 248
Big Lick, reservation at 700
—, cession of reserve at 764
Big Rock, reservation at 700
—, cession of reserve at 764
Big Sail, reservation for 756
Big Spring, reservation at 690
—, cession of reserve at 734
Big Tree, reservation at 658
Birch, Eskimo tobacco implements made of. 279
Birch-bark, Eskimo tobacco implements made of 274
—, tools used by Eskimo in working 90
Bird-arrows, Eskimo 159
Bird-snares and nets, Eskimo 131
Bird-spears, Eskimo 151-152
Birds, Eskimo account of creation of 455
—, Eskimo clothing made from skins of.... 30-31
—, Eskimo fishing implements made from skins of 178
—, Eskimo method of dressing skins of 118
—, Eskimo method of impounding 135
Bissell, C. T., survey by 833
Bitter Root valley, establishment of reserve at 810
—, removal of Flatheads from 858
Black Bird's town, reservation at 700
—, cession of reserve at 764
Black Bob's band, land cessions and reservations by 792, 894
Blackfish, Eskimo implements for catching 181, 184-185
Blackfoot land cessions and reservations. 812-814, 864, 874, 876, 880, 902, 924-926
Black River Chippewa, confederation of Munsee with 821
—, land cessions and reservations by 756, 812, 820, 834
Bladder feasts of Eskimo 379-393
Bladders, Eskimo floats made of 141, 188
—, Eskimo musical instruments made of... 350
Blanchard's Fork Ottawa, land cessions and reservations by 686, 734, 826, 842, 858
Blanchard's Fork Wyandot, land cessions and reservations by 690, 734

Page

Blindman's buff played by Eskimo 337
Blocks on Eskimo dog harness 210-211
— on Eskimo float lines 142-143
— on rigging of Eskimo boats 218
Blood, Eskimo paint made of 198
Blood Indian land cessions and reservations 864, 874, 876, 880, 902, 924-926
Blood revenge among Eskimo 292-293
Blubber, Eskimo manner of eating 268
— hook, Eskimo 73
Blue Earth river, reservation on 804
Blunt, —, reservation for 706
Boat hooks, Eskimo 222-223
Boat racing among Eskimo 340
Boats, Eskimo 216-222
Bodkins, Eskimo 106-108
Bois Forte Chippewa land cessions and reservations 796, 840, 904, 912, 938
Bolas, Eskimo 134-135
Bone, Eskimo houses built of 257-259
—, Eskimo implements made of 75, 77-80, 82, 85, 88, 93, 100-109, 115, 123, 124, 127, 128, 130, 131, 133, 138-140, 146-152, 155, 157-159, 161, 164, 165, 177, 180-182, 189, 195
—, Eskimo ornaments made of 58, 59
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of 273, 278, 280
—, Eskimo toys made of 341-345
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 207, 210, 214, 217, 219, 222, 226
— working tools, Eskimo 80-81
Bone carving by Eskimo 196-197
Bonneville, —, treaty concluded by 851
Boot pads, Eskimo 43
Boots worn by Eskimo 40-42
Boot-sole creasers, Eskimo 106
Bosque Redondo, reservation at 830
"Bottom day," Eskimo observance of 314
Bow protectors on Eskimo boats 228
Bows, Eskimo 155-157
—, Eskimo, tools used in making 85
Box Elder, treaty of 828
Boxes, Eskimo 93-100
— for arrow and spear points, Eskimo... 162-163
— for caps, Eskimo 164
— for fungus ashes, Eskimo 275-278
— for paints, Eskimo 199-201
— for quids, Eskimo 278-280
— for snuff, Eskimo 273-275
—, tools used by Eskimo in making 85, 89
Box handles, Eskimo 100-103
Bozman, J. L., cited on Susquehannocks' land claims 572
—, quoted on Indian right to soil 536
—, quoted on Maryland's Indian policy .. 570-571
Bracelets, Eskimo 58
Bracken, C., survey by 767
Braining clubs and stones, Eskimo 126, 127
Brass, Eskimo ornamentation with.... 58, 59, 274
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.... 280, 283, 284
Breakers for bone, Eskimo 75
Brearly, J. H., survey by 720
Breast-yokes, Eskimo 211
Bristles, seal, Eskimo ornamentation with 37, 39
British Columbia, field work in xxix

Page
Bronson, I., sale of land to 662
Brothertown land cessions and reservations 892
—, *see also* New York Indians.
Browne, John, license to purchase land issued to 578
Browne, J. R., report on Fresno River reserve by 823
Brownstown, treaty of 676
—, establishment of reserve at 676
—, cession of reserve at 690
Brulé reserve, *see* Lower Brulé reserve.
Brulé Sioux, *see* Sioux (Brulé).
Brush, Eskimo traps made of 121–122, 133, 184
Bruyns, J. H., license to purchase land issued to 579
Bucket handles, Eskimo 100–103
Buckets, Eskimo 72
Buena Vista land cessions and reservations 782
Buffalo, reservation for 796
Buffalo creek, treaty of 662, 768–772, 776
—, reservation on 660
—, cession of reserve on 770, 776
Bull, Wm., treaty concluded by 633
Bullet molds, Eskimo 164
Bullet starter, Eskimo 164
Burial, Eskimo manner of 310–312, 314–315
Burial places, *see* Graveyards.
Burk, J. D., quoted on Virginia's Indian policy 563–565
Butte des Morts, treaty of 716–718
Buttons for belts, Eskimo 59, 63

Cabezons reserve, establishment of 886
Cabot, John and Sebastian, discoveries by 528
Caddo land cessions and reservations 754
Cadue, P., reservation for 792
Cahokia land cessions and reservations ... 664, 692, 742
Cahwia land cessions and reservations 782
—, *see also* Kahwea; Mission Indians; Tule River reserve.
Calanapo land cessions and reservations .. 784
Calapooia land cessions and reservations. 796–798, 800, 814
Calapooia creek, treaty of 796, 798
Calico, Eskimo clothing made of 32
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of 285
Calvert, Cecil, *see* Baltimore, Lord.
Calvert, Leonard, purchase of land by ... 569
Calverton manor, establishment of 573
Camelelpoma land cessions and reservations 816
—, *see also* Pomo.
Camp Apache, establishment of reserve at. 854
Campbell, Charles, quoted on Virginia's Indian policy 567
Camp Grant, establishment of reserve at .. 854
—, discontinuance of reserve at 860
Camp Harney military reserve, addition to Malheur reserve of 902
Camp Moultrie, treaty of 704

Page
Camp Moultrie, cession of reserves made by treaty of 748
Camps, Eskimo 260–263
Camp Stevens, treaties of 802–804
Camp Tippecanoe, treaty of 738
Camp Verde, establishment of reserve at .. 854
—, discontinuance of reserve at 890
Camp Wright military reserve, addition to Round Valley reserve of 886
Canandaigua, *see* Konondaigua.
Canawagus, reservation of land at 658
Canoes, Eskimo 218–222
Canonicus, character of 621
—, sale of land by 619–622
Canvas, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 206, 217
Canville, treaty of 836
Cap boxes, Eskimo 164
Cape Darby, carving of mythic animal from 446
—, dance at 357
—, description of villages near 252–253
—, hospitality of people of 296
—, implements and utensils from 65, 80–81, 83, 84, 93. 100, 101, 107, 111, 124, 141, 142. 149. 150, 157, 159, 170, 172, 190
—, tobacco implements from 285
—, transportation apparatus from 212, 215
Cape Denbeigh, transportation apparatus from 225
Cape Espenberg, camp at 260
—, hunting implements from 127
—, observations of E. W. Nelson at 299
—, people of 26
—, transportation apparatus from 221
Cape Girardeau Shawnee and Delaware, treaty with 740
Cape Girardeau tract, cession of 724
Cape Krusenstern, transportation apparatus from 221
Cape Lisburne, graveyard at 322
—, observations of E. W. Nelson at 290
—, people of 26
—, summer camp at 262
Cape Nome, ceremonial objects from 416
—, description of village at 253–254
—, game observed at 334
—, graves and grave boxes at 320
—, hospitality of people of 295
—, implements and utensils from 66–67, 75, 82–84, 89, 92–94, 106, 111, 127, 131, 140, 142, 145, 147–149, 151, 162–164, 173, 176–179, 182, 190–194
—, ornaments from 59, 60–61
—, people of 26
—, tobacco implements from 275, 282, 283
—, toys from 334
—, transportation apparatus from 210, 215, 218, 227, 228
Cape Prince of Wales, character of people of 301–302
—, clothing from 35–36
—, description of villages at 257
—, implements from 77–78, 80, 92, 101, 107, 108, 113, 115, 130, 132, 144, 149, 150, 173, 177, 188
—, ornaments from 61
—, people of 26

Page

Cape Prince of Wales, tobacco implements from 282, 284
—, toys from 341
—, trading voyages by people of........ 230, 231
—, transportation apparatus from........ 226
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to........ 20, 302
Cape Romanzof, ceremonial objects from.:. 397-399, 405-406
—, description of villages near........ 249
—, people of........ 26, 27
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 19
Cape Thompson, summer camp at 262
Cape Vancouver, carvings of mythic animals from........ 447, 448
—, ceremonial objects from 396
—, clothing from........ 35
—, description of villages near........ 251
—, implements and utensils from 67, 72, 76, 94, 103, 106, 107, 111, 136, 137, 140-142, 144, 147, 155, 156, 159, 161, 164, 165, 189, 191, 192
—, language of people of........ 25
—, manufactures from 199
—, memorial images at........ 317-318
—, musical instruments from 351
—, ornaments from........ 54-56, 61-62
—, people of........ 26, 27
—, tobacco implements from 275
—, transportation apparatus from........ 227
—, shamanic rites witnessed at 432
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 19
Cape Wankarem, ruins at........ 265-266
Capitan Grande reserve, establishment of 884
Capote Uta land cessions and reservations 848, 892, 894
Capron, —, ethnologic specimens collected by........ 192
Caps, Eskimo........ 32-34, 298
Captain Pipe's village, grant of land including 688
Captives, Eskimo disposal of........ 328-329
Card games played by Eskimo 330-331
Cardinals, Unalit, table of........ 238-239
Carise land cessions and reservations 782
Carlin Farms reserve, authority for establishment of 828
—, establishment of 890
—, discontinuance of 894
Carondelet, Baron de, grant signed by. 715, 724
Carrier for meats, etc., Eskimo........ 73
Carteret, Lord, sale of right in Carolina government by........ 530
Carteret, Philip, purchase of land by........ 588
Carteret, Sir George, grant to........ 530, 588
Cartridge shells, Eskimo tobacco implements made of........ 280, 282. 283
Carving, Eskimo, examples of..47, 54-62, 67, 70, 71, 82-89, 94-108, 111, 127, 134-144, 150, 154, 162-173, 179, 188, 193-195, 218, 223, 227, 252, 264, 274, 276, 280, 345, 346, 351, 352, 396-415, 436, 446, 447, 449
— implements, Eskimo........ 85-86
Cass, L., purchase of reservations through. 705
Cass lake, reservation at........ 804
Casson land cessions and reservations........ 782
Castake land cessions and reservations.. 782, 788
Castor Hill, treaty of........738, 740, 742, 744

Page

Cataraugoos, see Cattaraugus.
Catawba land cessions and reservations... 780
Catholic mission, grant of land to........ 836
Cat's cradle played by Eskimo 332
Cattaraugus, reservations at 638, 776
—, cession of reserves at 662, 770
Caujaniquaunte, sale of land by 622
Cayuga, see Five Nations; New York Indians; Six Nations.
Cayuse land cessions and reservations.... 894, 908, 918, 928
Cedar point, treaty of 700
Celts, Eskimo 91-92
Ceremonial objects, Eskimo........ 393-421
—, from Florida, collection and study of..xxx, xxxi
—, from Zuñi and Sia, collection and study of........ xxxii-xxxiii, xlvii
Ceremonies of Kiowa, study of .... xliv-xlv
Cha land cessions and reservations........ 786
Chalitmut, ceremonial objects from 415
—, clothing of people of 37-38
—, condition observed at 251
—, implements and utensils from........ 67, 68, 70, 73, 76, 81, 89, 105-106, 107, 109, 116, 137, 141, 143, 146, 147, 148, 163, 164, 168. 195
—, ornaments from........ 54, 56, 59, 60, 62
—, shamanic rites witnessed at........ 432
—, tobacco implements from........ 274, 278-280
—, toys from........ 345
—, transportation apparatus from.... 211, 226, 228
Chalmers, George, quoted on Maryland's Indian policy 569-570
Chametko land cessions and reservations.. 786
Chanelkai land cessions and reservations. 784
Chapine, reservation for 716
Chappahsim land cessions and reservations. 782
Character, Eskimo 296, 298, 300, 301-303
Charcoal, Eskimo paint made of........ 198
Chargers, powder, of Eskimo........ 164-165
Charles I, charter granted by........ 551
—, commission appointed by 551
Charles II, respect for proprietary rights under charter shown by........ 530
Charleston, founding of 630-631
—, purchase of land for site of 631
Chasta land cessions and reservations........ 796
—, *see also* Siletz reserve.
Cheboygan Chippewa, reservation for 810
Chechawkose's band, reservation for. 740
—, cession of reserve for........ 762, 766
Checom land cessions and reservations.... 784
Chehalis land cessions and reservations. 832, 920
Chehalis reserve, establishment of 832
Chehchuh, reservation for........ 674
Chekase's band, reservation for........ 740
—, cession of reserve by 758
Chelly valley, treaty of 780
Cheno land cessions and reservations 784
Chenos islands, reservation of 756
Chequamkako's band, reservation for........ 742
—, cession of reserve by........ 762
Cherokee land cessions and reservations.. 630, 633, 634, 639, 652, 660, 666, 668-670, 672-674, 680, 682, 684, 696, 720, 744-746, 754, 778, 840, 848, 878, 886, 898, 918, 920, 946
Cherokee Boy, reservation for 690

Page
Cherokee neutral land, grant of........ 754
—, cession of 840, 848
Cherokee outlet, grant of................ 720, 746
—, cession of 840, 888, 946
Cherokee strip, *see* Cherokee outlet.
Chert, Eskimo implement made of.......... 113
Chesholm, J. D., reservations for 671, 674
Chewing of tobacco by Eskimo.......... 271-272
Cheyenne land cessions and reservations.. 786, 824, 838, 846, 848, 852, 856, 888, 918, 940-942
Cheyenne River reserve, establishment of 932
—, change in 938
Chicago, cession of site of..................... 656
—, treaties of 702-704, 750
ChichiSagamut, conditions observed at.. 251-252
—, implements from...................... 139-140
—, shamanic rites witnessed at.............. 431
Chickahominy, grant of land to............. 567
—, massacre by.................................. 564
Chickasaw land cessions and reservations. 559-560, 636, 650, 660, 668, 682, 694, 738, 752, 764-766, 788, 794, 806-808, 840
Chickasaw Bluffs, treaty of................ 660
Chickasaw council house, treaty of...... 682
Chickasaw Old Fields, treaty of........... 674
Chiefs, Eskimo, choice of.................. 303-305
—, Eskimo terms for 304
Chifukhluggumut, bladder feast at 392
Childbirth, Eskimo customs relating to. 289-291
Children, adoption of, among Eskimo 290
—, Eskimo, introduction into kashim of.... 286
—, Eskimo method of naming............. 289, 424
—, Eskimo, physical characteristics of 28
—, Eskimo, temperament of.................. 308
Chile, acknowledgments to officials of xxix
Chilocco reserve, establishment of........ 916
Chingassanoo, reservation at................ 756
Chinook land cessions and reservations.... 832
Chippewa, confederation of, with Cherokee. 841
—, confederation of, with Potawatomi...... 779
— land cessions and reservations......... 648, 650, 654-656, 666-668, 674-676, 680-682, 684-688, 698-700, 702-704, 710-712, 714, 716-718, 722-724, 750, 756-758, 764, 766, 768, 776-778, 780, 794-796, 802-804, 810, 812, 816, 820, 826, 828, 830, 830-832, 834, 840, 844-846, 856, 858, 862, 866, 870, 874, 886, 894, 904, 908, 912, 916, 918, 934-938, 944
Chippewanaung, treaties of 762
Chiricahua reserve, establishment of.... 860
—, discontinuance of 888
Chisels, Eskimo 86-87
Chisholm, *see* Chesholm.
Chobahahbish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Choctaw land cessions and reservations... 550-560, 636, 650, 660, 662, 664, 672, 684, 700-702, 708, 726, 764-766, 796, 806-808, 840
Choknemnee land cessions and reservations 782
Choinuck land cessions and reservations.. 782
Chokimena land cessions and reservations. 782
Chookchancie land cessions and reservations 822
Choptank Indians, grant of land to..... 573-575
Chouteau, A., reference to map of......... 751

Page
Chowchilla land cessions and reservations 782, 822
Christian Indians, land cessions and reservations by 650, 704, 706, 792
—, *see also* Munsee.
Chronometry, Eskimo.................... 234-235
Chukchi, clothing of.......................... 30
—, ethnologic specimens from.............. 21
—, influence on Eskimo of................... 23
—, paddles used by........................... 225
—, trading voyages by 230
—, sleds used by.............................. 208
—, use of bolas by........................... 135
Chukchi-Eskimo halfbloods, physical characteristics of 28
Chukwhŭk, description of 248
Chunute land cessions and reservations... 782
Church going among Eskimo.............. 421
Circling of cranes, Eskimo legend of..... 480
Citizen Potawatomi, act of Congress affecting 940
Clackama land cessions and reservations. 800, 818
Clarence, Port, *see* Port Clarence.
Clarendon, Lord, grant to 530
Clark, Robert, appointment of, as steward of Calverton manor 573
Clark, T. N., grants of land to 671
Clark, —, assignment of tract to Delawares by 725
Clarke, G. R., grant of land to............... 657
Clay, Eskimo paint made of 198
—, Eskimo toys made of...................... 343
—, Eskimo utensils made of.............. 63-64
Clayborne, Wm., claim to lands in Maryland by 571, 572
Cleaners for pipe bowls, Eskimo........ 281-282
Clear Lake, *see* Round Valley reserve.
Clear Lake reserve, establishment of ... 784
Climate of country of western Eskimo.... 23
Cloet, Jan, permit to purchase land issued to 579
Clothing, Eskimo.......................... 30-44
— worn in kashim 287
Clothing bags, Eskimo.................. 43-44, 204
Clubs for killing fish, Eskimo 184
— for killing seals, Eskimo.................. 127
Clute, *see* Cloet.
Coahuila, *see* Cahwia; Kahwea; Mission Indians; Tule River reserve.
Coahuila reserve, establishment of 884
—, change in 924
Coast reserve, *see* Siletz reserve.
Cochiti pueblo, act of Congress affecting . 920
Cockram, James, sale of land to 633
Cocomcahra land cessions and reservations 788
Coconoon land cessions and reservations.. 780
Cocopa land cessions and reservations 922
Coddington, —, purchase of land by 622
Codfish, Eskimo implements for catching.. 161
Cœur d'Alene land cessions and reservations.................. 846, 866-868, 942, 944, 948
Cœur d'Alene reserve, establishment of . 846
—, changes in 866-868, 944, 948
Coffee, J. A., survey by 705
Coffins, Eskimo 310-322

Page
Cohama land cessions and reservations.... 786
Colbert, G., reservation for............... 682, 694
Colbert, J. B., letters on Indian affairs by . 549
Colbert, L., reservation for 682, 694
Colden, Cadwallader, quoted on colonial Indian policy 558, 583
Colerain, treaty of 658
Collecting, work in xlvi
Collection, ethnologic, made by E. W. Nelson in Alaska 21
Collins, —, treaty concluded by............ 851
Colonial policy toward Indians 562–639
Colorado River reserve, establishment of 834
—, changes in 868, 876, 886
Colors used by Eskimo 198
Colu land cessions and reservations 786
Columbia reserve, establishment of 894
—, changes in 898, 910
—, discontinuance of 916, 920
Colville reserve, establishment of....... 856
—, changes in 858, 944
Comanche land cessions and reservations 838, 846
Combs, Eskimo.............................. 58
— for making thread, Eskimo........... 110, 111
Company of One Hundred, charter to 546
Comoza's band, reservation for............ 740
—, cession of reserve by.................. 752
Complexion of western Eskimo 26, 27
Conejos, treaty of......................... 828
Connecticut, Indian policy of... 607–608, 611–619
Connecticut Indians, account of 612–614
—, purchase of land from 616
Connecticut Land Company, cession of land claimed by 666
Connecticut Western Reserve, history of 667–669
Conscience, Eskimo 294
Conway, Maurice, grant of land to......... 542
Cooking, Eskimo manner of.............. 288–289
Copper, Eskimo ornaments made of 52, 56, 58
—, Eskimo implements made of 148, 177–179, 276, 280, 282, 283
Coquell, *see* Siletz reserve.
Cord, Eskimo implements for making... 110–112
Cord attachers, Eskimo.................. 142–145
Cormorant skin, Eskimo clothing made of. 31, 39
Cornbury, Lord, instructions to 589
Corn Creek reserve, sale of............... 830
Corn Creek Uta, executive order affecting 892
Cortez, Hernando, instructions to 539
Corwin, U. S. revenue steamer, expeditions by E. W. Nelson on 20–21
Cosmit reserve, establishment of.......... 884
Cotoplanenee land cessions and reservations 782
Cotton cloth, Eskimo clothing made of ... 32
—, Eskimo hunting bag made of............ 167
Counting, Eskimo methods of 236–237
Covers to smokeholes of Eskimo houses. 246, 251
Cow creek, treaty of 790
Cowskin creek, treaty of.................. 744
Coyetie land cessions and reservations.... 782
Coyotero Apache, disposal of land claimed by 922
Crabs, Eskimo methods of catching....... 183
Craig, J., survey by 737
Cranes, circling of, Eskimo legend......... 480
Creasers for boot soles used by Eskimo... 108
Creation myths, Eskimo................ 425–427, 452–462, 482, 483
—, study of xliv
Creek land cessions and reservations... 560–561, 633–636, 639, 652, 658, 660–662, 670–672, 678, 688, 702, 708, 714, 720, 734, 746–748, 778, 816, 840, 862, 918, 930
Creepers, ice, used by Eskimo 215–216
Crocodile-like mythic animal, Eskimo. 444–445
Cross-cords used on kaiaks 228
Cross Village Chippewa, reservation for. 810
Crow land cessions and reservations 786, 848, 862, 864, 870, 874, 876, 880, 882, 884, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 924–926, 942
Crow Creek reserve, establishment of ... 828
—, changes in 878, 896, 918, 934
Culee land cessions and reservations...... 786
Cumming, Sir Alexander, treaty concluded by 629
Currin, R. P., lease of land to............ 753
Cusaboe Indians, grant of land to.......... 633
Cushing, F. H., work of .... xxvii, xxx–xxxi, xxxiv–xxxvi, xliv
Cyclopedia of Indian tribes, work on.. xlv–xlvi

Dale, Sir Thomas, loan of corn to Indians by 564
Dall, W. H., ethnologic specimens collected by 46, 47, 73, 75, 83, 88, 108, 121, 147, 148, 155, 156, 182, 211, 226, 278
Dances, Eskimo......................... 353–357
—, Eskimo, examples of 370–371, 372
—, Eskimo, place and time of performance of 286, 354
Dancing Rabbit creek, treaty of.......... 726
Danohabo land cessions and reservations . 784
Darby, Cape, *see* Cape Darby.
Darkness, land of, Eskimo legend........ 511–514
Dart throwing among Eskimo............ 333–334
Daspia land cessions and reservations..... 784
Davenport, —, purchase of land by...... 614–615
Dawatont, —, grant of land to............. 686
Dayton, treaties of 800, 814
Dead, Eskimo feasts to 363–379, 424–425
—, Eskimo manner of regarding.......... 423–424
—, Eskimo shamans' visits to land of 433–434
—, land of, Eskimo legend.............. 488–490
Deadfalls, Eskimo use of.................. 121
Dearborn, Henry, purchase of land from, by Seneka 773
De Bois Blanc island, cession of.......... 656
De Braham, —, survey by 637–638
Debts, Eskimo regard for 294
Decoigne, Ellen, reservation for 742
—, *see also* Ducoin.
Decoys used by Eskimo in catching ptarmigan 132
Deep Creek reserve, sale of............... 830
Deep Creek Uta, executive order affecting 892
Deer, Eskimo methods of killing and capturing 118–120

Page

DEER, Eskimo uses of intestine of.......... 118
—, *see also* REINDEER.
DEER CREEK RESERVE, establishment of... 912
—, cession of 938
DEERHORN, *see* HORN.
DEERSKIN, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 397, 404, 406, 408, 413
—, Eskimo clothing made of ... 30, 32, 35, 36, 38, 44
—, Eskimo hunting bag made of 167
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 217, 231
—, *see also* REINDEER SKIN.
DEFENSE of villages, Eskimo provision for . 327-328
DELAWARE, Indian policy of................. 639
DELAWARES, confederation of, with Cherokee...................................... 841
—, land cessions and reservations by........ 566-567, 648, 650, 654-656, 662-664, 666-668, 674, 676-678, 684-688, 692, 724, 740, 778, 780, 790-792, 822, 824, 840
DELLIUS, GODFREY, grant of land to 580
DENONVILLE, J. R. DE B., quoted on French policy toward Indians 546-548
DENTISTRY among Eskimo, practice of..... 310
DESCRIPTIVE ETHNOLOGY, work in ...... xlv-xlvi
DETROIT, cession of land at 654
—, treaty of...................... 674-676, 810-812
DEVILS LAKE RESERVE, establishment of.. 842
DE WARD, C., survey by..................... 797
DIALECTS of western Eskimo, distribution of 24-26
DIEGUEÑO land cessions and reservations .. 788
—, *see also* MISSION INDIANS.
"DIMINISHED RESERVE," establishment of.. 822
—, cession of................................. 842
DINWIDDIE, WILLIAM, work of.............. xlix
DIOMEDE ISLANDS, ceremonial objects from. 421
—, clothing from......... 30, 31, 34-35, 38, 39, 41, 42
—, description of villages on................ 256
—, implements and utensils from 63, 83, 84, 88, 89, 92, 102-103, 110-111, 115, 127-129, 145, 163, 171, 173, 179-181, 189, 190, 192
—, legendary origin of people of 517-518
—, ornament from............................ 58
—, people of............................. 26, 27-28
—, transportation apparatus from.... 210, 216, 226
—, toys from.............................. 346-347
DIPPERS, Eskimo 65-70
DISEASE, Eskimo treatment of... 309-310, 432, 433
DISHES, Eskimo............................ 70-72
—, tools used by Eskimo in making......... 85, 89
DISTRIBUTIVE NUMERALS, Unalit, table of .. 240
DOAKS STAND, treaty of 700-702
DOAKSVILLE, treaty of.................... 764-766
DOANQUOD, grant of land to................. 686
DOBBS, —, grant of land by 629
DOCDUC land cessions and reservations 786
DODGE, —, recommendation by, concerning Walker River reserve........................ 873
DOG, Eskimo beliefs concerning character of 438-439
—, Eskimo employment of 211
— harness and accouterments, Eskimo... 209-211
DOGSKIN, Eskimo clothing made of...... 31, 39, 40
DOLL FESTIVAL of Eskimo.................... 379
DOLL FETICH, Eskimo 441
DOLLS, Eskimo....................... 202, 342-345
DONELSON, S., grant of land to 671
DOORS of Eskimo houses.................. 243, 244
DORCHESTER'S Indian policy............. 604-605
DOUBLEHEAD, reservation for................ 671
—, cession of reserve for..................... 684
DOUGLASS, —, report concerning Paiute timber reserve by................................ 833
DOYLE, —, quoted on colonial policy toward Indians 600, 609, 632
DRAG HANDLES used by Eskimo.............. 172
DRAKE, S. G., quoted on Massachusetts' Indian policy 607
DRAWING by Eskimo...................... 197-198
DRIFTING GOOSE'S BAND, land cessions and reservations by 896, 902
DRIFTWOOD, Eskimo buildings of. 244, 249, 252, 258
—, Eskimo implements made of............. 116
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 206, 217
— on Alaskan coast, abundance of.......... 24
DRILL BOWS, Eskimo........................ 82-84
DRILL CAPS, Eskimo 84-85
DRILLING, Eskimo clothing made of 32
—, Eskimo tents made of..................... 260
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 217
DRILLS, Eskimo...................... 76, 81-82
DRIVES of waterfowl made by Eskimo 135
DRUMS, Eskimo 350-353
DUAL EXISTENCE of animals, Eskimo belief in 394-395, 425
DU CHESNEAU, —, quoted on French policy toward Indians 549
DUCKS, Eskimo method of catching...... 134, 135
DUCK SKIN, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 419
—, Eskimo clothing made of.................. 31
DUCK VALLEY RESERVE, authority for establishment of 828
—, establishment of.......................... 890
—, change in.................................. 920
DUCOIN, ELLEN, grant of land to............ 665
—, *see also* DECOIGNE.
DUFUR, H. H., report on Warm Springs reserve by 946
DUMMER, JEREMIAH, quoted on Maine's Indian policy................................. 609
DURANT, GEORGE, purchase of land by... 625-626
DUTCH claim to lands in America, basis of.. 528
— policy toward Indians.. 575-579, 587, 591, 592, 612
DUTY, Eskimo feeling of...................... 294
DWAMISH land cessions and reservations... 798, 834, 864, 868
DWARF PEOPLE, Eskimo legend of........ 480-481
DWELLING HOUSES, Eskimo, life in......... 288-289
DWIGHT, THEODORE, quoted on Connecticut's Indian policy 611-612
DYEING by Eskimo........................... 117

EAGLE FEATHERS, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of............................. 415-416
EAR FLAPS, Eskimo 37-38
EARRINGS and beads, Eskimo................. 53

Page
Earth, Eskimo buildings of.................. 245
East cape, description of ruins at.......... 265
—, description of villages at.............. 257-258
—, graves at............................... 320-321
—, ornaments from.......................... 50
—, people of............................... 26
—, umiaks used at.......................... 218
—, utensils from........................... 63
East Cape Eskimo, clothing of.............. 31
—, language of............................. 25
—, legend of origin of..................... 517-518
—, physical characteristics of............. 27-28
—, tattooing by............................ 50, 51
Eastham, purchase of land by............... 606
East Hampton book of laws, extract from. 617-618

Eaton, John, quoted on Indian population of the United States.......... 537
Eaton, Theophilus, purchase of land by. 614-615
Eclipses, Eskimo beliefs concerning.... 430-431
Econchatimico, reservation for............ 706
Edwardsville, treaties of.......... 692, 696-698
—, confirmation of cession by treaty of..... 742
Eeh land cessions and reservations........ 788
Eel River, *see* Miami (Eel River band).
Eggs, Eskimo methods of gathering..... 133, 268
Egremont, Lord, quoted on English policy toward Indians.......... 557
Elephant point, ruins on.............. 264-265
Elliott, —, drawing by................ 331-332
Ellis, G. E., cited on Massachusetts history 590
Emathlochee, reservation for.............. 706
Endurance of Eskimo....................... 29
English claim to lands in America, basis of 528
— policy toward Indians............... 549-561
Ermine skin, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of.......... 418
— fetich, Eskimo.......................... 441
Ermine totem, representation of........... 324
Eskimauan peoples, characterization of.. liii-liv
Eskimo about Bering strait, memoir on.... li-liv, 19-518
—, work among.................. xxxiii-xxxiv
Eskiun land cessions and reservations..... 784
Espenberg, Cape, *see* Cape Espenberg.
Esthetology, relation of technology to... xxxix
—, work in.......................... xxx-xxxiv
Estrada, José de, quoted on Spanish policy toward Indians.......... 543
Etching, Eskimo, examples of.......... 48, 54-55, 69, 84, 86, 89, 90, 93, 100, 101, 103, 106, 108, 120, 127, 142, 146, 148, 165, 182, 191, 193-195, 197, 223, 226, 275-278, 284, 345, 351, 446
— implements, Eskimo.................. 80-81
Ethnic science, classification of...... xxv-xxvi
Evans, —, grant of land to................ 580
Everette, W. E., work of.................. xxix
Ewing, —, surveys by...................... 655
Exhibits by the Bureau.................... xlix
Exploration, work in............... xxvii-xxx
Expression, Eskimo readiness of........... 309
Eyeshades worn by Eskimo.............. 167-169

Face protectors worn by Eskimo............ 35
Fair held by Eskimo....................... 229

Page
Families, Eskimo, size of.................. 29
Family marks, Eskimo................. 325-326
Famine on St Lawrence island.......... 269, 270
Fasteners for belts, Eskimo............ 59-63
Fastening rods for Eskimo women's "housewives".......... 105, 106
Fat, Eskimo manner of eating.......... 267-268
Fawns, Eskimo method of hunting....... 119
Fawn skins, value of, among Eskimo........ 232
Feaks, Robert, purchase of land by........ 616
Feasts, Eskimo............... 357-393, 424-425
— to the dead, Eskimo........ 363-379, 424-425
Feathering on Eskimo arrows and spears. 136, 137, 151, 157, 159, 160, 161
Feather quills, Eskimo fishing lines made of.......... 175-176
Feathers, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of.......... 396, 397, 399, 401, 405, 410, 412-416
—, Eskimo ornamentation with.......... 37, 168
Feather vanes, Eskimo noose made of.... 124
Fellows, J., transactions of Seneka with.. 770, 772, 776, 818
Female children, Eskimo custom of killing.......... 289-290
Ferules on Eskimo whips................... 210
Festivals, Eskimo............ 357-393, 424-455
Fetiches, Eskimo...................... 434-441
Feuds among Eskimo.................... 292-293
Fever river, reservation at............... 712
Fewkes, J. W., work of.................. xxvii, xxxi-xxxii, xliv, xlvi-xlvii
Fictile ware from New Mexico, collection and study of.......... xxxi-xxxii, xlvii
Field research...................... xxvii-xxx
Fighting among Eskimo, cease of........... 390
—, Eskimo methods of.................. 328-329
"Figure four" traps, Eskimo........... 121, 125
Fillets, ceremonial, Eskimo........... 416-418
Financial statement....................... 1
Finger masks, Eskimo.................. 412-415
Finger-rests on Eskimo spears and lances, use of.......... 146, 150-151
— on Eskimo throwing-sticks, use of....... 153
Fingers, Eskimo use of, in counting..... 236-237
Finishing tools used by Eskimo in wood working.......... 87-89
Firearms, introduction of, among Eskimo 118-119
— used by Eskimo...................... 163-166
Fire ball, Eskimo legend of........... 510-511
Fire-making implements, Eskimo........ 75-76
Fireplaces of Eskimo houses........... 244, 245
First Christian party of Oneida, treaty with.......... 772
Fish, as food, importance to Eskimo of..... 24
—, Eskimo account of creation of....... 454-455
—, Eskimo methods of preparing........ 183, 267
Fish-arrows, Eskimo................... 160-161
Fishing, Eskimo methods of............ 173-190
—, Eskimo seasons of......... 173-174, 183-184
— implements, Eskimo.................. 173-175
Fish skin, Eskimo ceremonial objects of... 420
—, Eskimo clothing made of................ 36
—, Eskimo implements made of...... 105, 146, 161
—, Eskimo method of dressing.............. 117
Fish-spears, Eskimo................... 194-195

Page
Fish-traps, Eskimo 183–185
—, Eskimo, implements used in making 88
Five Nations, land cessions by 552–554, 580–581, 596
—, *see also* New York Indians; Six Nations.
Flaking implements used by Eskimo in making stone tools 91
Flannel, Eskimo fishing implements made of 179
—, Eskimo hunting bag made of 167
Flasks for powder, Eskimo 165
Flat Belly's village, reservation at 716
—, cession of reserve at 752
Flathead land cessions and reservations .. 808–810, 812–814, 858
Fletcher, Benjamin, grants of land by 580
Flint, Eskimo implements made of 80–82, 114, 145–147, 149, 159, 171
Flint and steel among Eskimo, use of 76
Flint river, treaty of 768
Float-boards used by Eskimo 137–138
Floats used by Eskimo 126–128, 140–142, 185–186, 188, 218
Flood legends, Eskimo 452
Floors of Eskimo buildings 245, 252
Florida, proclamation for government of. 558–559
—, study of relics from .... xxx–xxxi
Florida tribes, *see* Seminole.
Folger, Peter, signature of deeds by 606
Folklore, Eskimo, scope of 450–452
Folktales, Eskimo 450–518
Fond du Lac, treaty of 714, 780
Fond du Lac Chippewa land cessions and reservations 796, 856, 938
Food, Eskimo, kinds of 267–270
—, Eskimo methods of preparing 267–268
Food supply, effect on Eskimo temperament of 298
— of western Eskimo, abundance of 24
Football among Eskimo 335–336
Footwear, Eskimo 40
Forbes, Peres, cited on Massachusetts Indian policy 607
Foreign policy toward Indians 538–561
Fort Adams, treaty of 660
Fort Amsterdam, founding of 576
Fort Armstrong, treaties of 736
Fort Belknap reserve, establishment of . 926
Fort Berthold reserve, establishment of 852
—, changes in 900, 942, 944
Fort Bridger, treaties of 828, 850
Fort Childs, treaty of 780
Fort Clark, treaty of 676
Fort Confederation, treaty of 662
Fort Defiance, cession of land at 654
Fort Du Chesne, military reservation including 925
Fort Gibson, treaties of 744–748, 774
Fort Gibson military reservation, establishment of 720
—, treaty affecting 754
Fort Hall reserve, establishment of ... 846, 850
—, changes in 906, 926, 928
Fort Harmar, treaties of 650–652
Fort Harrison, treaties of 680, 698
Fort Industry, treaties of 666, 668

Page
Fort Jackson, treaty of 678
Fort James, establishment of 659
Fort Laramie, treaties of 786, 848
—, description of Sioux claims under treaty of 905
—, surrender of rights by treaty of .. 849, 852, 864
Fort Leavenworth, treaties of 740, 760
Fort McIntosh, treaty of 648
Fort Massac, reservation of 656
Fort Nassau, founding of 576
Fort Oswego, reservation at 642
Fort Peck reserve, establishment of 924
Fort Stanton reserve, establishment of. 862–864
—, changes in 870, 906
Fort Stanwix, treaties of 584, 648
Fort Sully, treaty of 838
Fort Sumner, treaty of 848–850
Fort Wayne, cession of land at 654
—, treaties of 662, 664, 676–678
—, assent of Wea to treaty of 678
Fort Wilkinson, treaties of 660, 662
Fort Wise, treaty of 824
Fowl, Eskimo methods of catching 268
Fox, Eskimo methods of trapping 121–123
—, sea, Eskimo mythic animal 444
Fox Indian land cessions and reservations. 666, 680, 706, 710–712, 726, 736, 760–762, 766–768, 778, 792, 822, 824, 842, 858, 886, 918, 922, 938–940
Fox skin, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 418
—, Eskimo clothing made of 32, 33
Frames for storage of Eskimo sledges and kaiaks 244, 245
— for stretching skins, Eskimo 116
Fredericks, —, acknowledgments to 22
French claim to lands in America, basis of. 528
— policy toward Indians 545–549
Fresno River reserve, abandonment of .. 822
Frocks, Eskimo 30–36
Fuketcheepoonta, cession of reserve at .. 726
Fullerton, M. A., report on Warm Springs reserve by 946
Funeral observances, Eskimo 310–322
Fungus mixed with tobacco by Eskimo 271
Fungus-ash boxes, Eskimo 275–278
Fur-bearing animals, Eskimo seasons for hunting 125–126
Future life, Eskimo beliefs concerning. 422–425

Gadsden, —, survey by 705
Gage, Sir Thomas, charter granted to ... 550, 563
Galaxy, Eskimo belief concerning 449
Galice (Galeese) Creek Indians, synonyms for 797
Gambling among Eskimo 331
Game, as food, importance to Eskimo of ... 24
—, Eskimo customs relating to 307–308
Games, Eskimo 297, 330–339
Gane, H. S., work of xxix
Gardeau, reservation at 658
Garden island, reservation of 810
Gates, Sir Thomas, charter granted to 529
Gatschet, A. S., work of .... xxviii, xliii, xliv
Gauges, net-making, Eskimo 190–191
Geese, Eskimo method of killing 134
Genesee, treaties of 658, 660

Page

Genesis, Eskimo account of 425–427, 452–462, 482–483
Genii, masks made by Eskimo to represent 394
Gentes, Eskimo .... liv, 322–325
—, Unalit terms relating to 322
Geographic features of range of western Eskimo 23–24
George II, charter granted by 634
George III, proclamation concerning purchases from Indians issued by 633–634
Georgia's policy toward Indians......... 634–639
Gerfalcon totem, representations of 324
Ghigiga, Eskimo visits to Russian fair at.. 230
Ghosts, Eskimo belief in...... 422
Giant, Eskimo legend of 471–474
Gila Apache, treaty with.................. 822
Gila Bend reserve, establishment of..... 908
Gila River reserve, establishment of.... 820
—, changes in 888, 894–896, 906, 914
Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, charter granted to 529
Gill, De Lancey W., work of............... xlix
Gill nets, Eskimo 183–185
Gios, Don Cristoval, request for land grant by 543
Girls, Eskimo custom of killing.......... 289–290
—, Eskimo, physical characteristics of...... 28
Girty's town, cession of land at 654
Glass, Eskimo implements made of...... 146, 171
—, Eskimo ornaments made of 49, 54
Glenn, James, treaty concluded by........ 633
Gloves, Eskimo 38–40
—, ceremonial, of Eskimo.................. 416
Gnadenhutten, reservation at 650
—, purchase of reserve at................. 704
Gneiss, Eskimo fishing implement made of. 179
Goggles, snow, worn by Eskimo 169–171
Goldinge, William, license to purchase land issued to 578
Golofnin bay, clothing from............... 42
—, implements from....................... 89, 144
—, people of.............................. 26
—, tobacco implements from............... 276
—, transportation apparatus from.......... 222
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 20
Goodnews bay, ruins on 264
Goose skin, Eskimo clothing made of 31
Gorges, Sir Ferdinando, charter granted to 530
Gouges, Eskimo 89
Graffenried, Emanuel, cited on cause of North Carolina Indian war 628
Grand Bois on Fox river, reservation at... 724
Grand island, reservation on 756
Grand Pawnee, treaty with 750
Grand Portage Chippewa land cessions and reservations 796, 938
Grand River Chippewa, reservation for.. 810
Grand River Uta land cessions and reservations........................... 848, 893
Grande Ronde reserve, establishent of. 800, 818
Grand Traverse bay, reservation at..... 756
Grand Traverse Chippewa, reservation for 810
Granite, Eskimo implements made of...... 116, 179, 181, 182, 187
Granite, Eskimo ornaments made of....... 49
Graphite, Eskimo fetich made of.......... 439
Grass, Eskimo clothing made of 30, 39, 43
—, Eskimo implements made of .. 113, 119, 134. 176
—, Eskimo manufactures from 202–205
—, Eskimo method of making thread from. 110–111
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.... 280
—, Eskimo toys made of................... 337, 345
–, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 217
Grass plant, discontented, legend of..... 505–510
Grave boxes, Eskimo 310–322
Grave Creek land cessions and reservations 796
Graveyards, Eskimo........................ 313
Gray, N., survey by........................ 795
Grayling, Eskimo methods of catching.... 179
Greely, A., survey by...................... 677
Green bay, reservations at 712, 756, 773
—, change in reserve at 768
—, treaty of 722, 742–744
Greeneville, treaty of 654–656
—, cession of reserve made by treaty of.... 678
Greenstone, Eskimo implements made of . 82, 92
Greenwood, —, determination of boundaries by 787
Grignon, C. A., reservation for............. 744
Gros Ventre land cessions and reservations 786, 852, 864, 874, 276, 880, 900–902, 924–926, 942
Grouse Creek, see Hoopa Valley reserve.
Grouseland, treaty of...................... 668
Grover, James, license to purchase land issued to 578
Guests, Eskimo custom of offering food to. 297
—, Eskimo place for reception of........... 286
Guillemot skin, Eskimo clothing made of. 34
Gullets, Eskimo clothing made of.......... 44
—, leather made by Eskimo from 117
Gull lake, reservation at 802
—, cession of reserve at 830
Gulls, Eskimo methods of catching....... 133
Gum, spruce, Eskimo ornament made of.... 53
Gunpowder, Eskimo paint made of......... 198
Guns, introduction of, among Eskimo...... 119
— used by Eskimo...................... 163–166
Gut skin, Eskimo house fittings made of .. 246

Habinapo land cessions and reservations.. 784
Hair, Eskimo.............................. 26, 28
—, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of..... 396
—, Eskimo methods of dressing............ 57–58
—, Eskimo toys made of 343
— ornaments, Eskimo..................... 57–58
Half-blood Eskimo, characteristics of.... 28, 29
Hamilton, Alexander, protest by, cited... 543
Hammer used by Eskimo 75
Hand ball played by Eskimo 336–337
Handles, drag, Eskimo 172
— for Eskimo boxes and buckets 100–103
— for Eskimo drill cords.................. 83
— for Eskimo fish nets................... 189
— for Eskimo floats...................... 145
— for Eskimo skin scrapers............... 114
— for Eskimo tool bags 93

Page

Handles for Eskimo work-boxes and water buckets 100–103
Handley, T. B., survey by 946
Hanson —, abandonment of reserve by 795
—, reports concerning California Indians by 851
Hardihood of Eskimo 29
Hardy, —, letter on English Indian policy by 555
Hare, Eskimo methods of catching 124
—, Eskimo clothing made from skin of 35
Harkins, G. W., letter to, concerning Choctaw reserve 673
Harkness, H. O., cession including improvements of 928
Harness for dogs, Eskimo 209–211
Harrington's, treaty of 706
Harris, T. M., cited on Dorchester's Indian policy 604
Hatch, A. J., survey by 817
Hatchels used by Eskimo in making thread 110
Hatcher, J. B., work of .... xxviii–xxix
Hats worn by Eskimo in hunting 167–169
Haudaunwaugh, grant of land to 686
Havasupai land cessions and reservations. 900, 902, 906
Haverhill, purchase of land by 606
Hawkins, —, survey by 653
Haynes, John, purchase of land by 616
Headmen, Eskimo, choice of 303–305
—, Eskimo terms for 304
Heaven, Eskimo ideas of 423
Heintzelman, S. P., report concerning Mendicino reserve by 851
Hell, Eskimo ideas of 423
Hell Gate, treaty of 808–810
Helmets, hunting, of Eskimo 166–169
Hening's Statutes, extracts from 565
Henley, —, report on Fresno River reserve by 823
—, report on Mendocino reserve by 851
—, selection of reserves by 794, 815, 816
Herrera, Antonio de, quoted on Spanish policy toward Indians 539
Herring, Eskimo implements for catching 187, 188
— fishing among Eskimo, season of 183
Hewing tools used by Eskimo 91
Hewitt, J. N. B., work of .... xxviii, xliii, xliv
Hide and seek played by Eskimo 337
High island, reservation of 810
Hilder, F. F., work of xlvii
Hinges on Eskimo boxes 93–100
— on Eskimo doors 244
Hockey played by Eskimo 337
Hodge, F. W., list of publications by .. lix–lxxviii
—, work of xlvi
Hoe Buckintoopa, treaty of 664
Hog Creek Shawnee land cessions and reservations 686, 732
Hoh land cessions and reservations 946
Holcuma land cessions and reservations .. 782
—, *see also* Howkuma.
Hole-in-the-day, reservation for 802
Holes for labrets, Eskimo method of making 48

Page

Holland, *see* Dutch.
Holland Land Company, transactions of, with Seneka 659, 662, 663
Holmes, Abiel, quoted on Plymouth's Indian policy 600–601
Holmes, William, purchase of land from Indians by 612
Holmiuk land cessions and reservations ... 782
Holoclame land cessions and reservations. 782
Hololupi land cessions and reservations .. 784
Holston river, treaty of 652
Homans, —, cited on Massachusetts' Indian policy 602–603
Hoods, Eskimo 30–36
Hooks, boat, used by Eskimo 222–223
—, fishing, Eskimo 175–183
— for belt-fasteners, Eskimo 62
— for handling blubber, Eskimo 73
Hoopah land cessions and reservations 788
—, *see also* Hupa.
Hoopa Valley reserve, act authorizing .. 830
—, establishment of 832, 886
—, change in 942, 944
—, removal of Indians to 850
Hooper, C. L., acknowledgments to 20
—, ethnologic specimens collected by 116, 149
Hope, Point, *see* Point Hope.
Hopewell, treaties of 648–650
Hopkins, Edward, erection of trading post by 616
Hopkinton, purchase of site of 606
Horn carving by Eskimo 196–197
—, Eskimo implements and utensils made of 66, 69, 74, 77–82, 85–92, 101, 102, 104, 106, 107, 110, 111, 115, 116, 130–131, 133, 136, 137, 140, 142, 146–148, 150–152, 159, 163, 165, 167, 168, 174, 175, 177, 179–182, 188, 190–195
—, Eskimo musical instruments made of ... 351
—, Eskimo ornaments made of 58, 59
—, Eskimo surgical instruments made of ... 310
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of .. 276, 277
—, Eskimo toys made of 342, 345, 346
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 208, 210, 214, 219, 223, 226–228
—, tools used by Eskimo in working 80–81
Hospitality, Eskimo 295–297
Hotham inlet, experiences of E. W. Nelson at 298–299
—, implements from 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 103, 110, 114, 159, 165, 171, 178, 188
—, ornaments from 47, 63–64
—, summer camp at 261–262
—, tobacco implements from 276–277
—, toys from 344
—, trading camp at 231
Hot Springs reserve, establishment of 874
—, change in 882
—, discontinuance of 890
Hough, W., acknowledgments to 22
House-life of Eskimo 285–292
Houses, Eskimo 241–263
"Housewives," Eskimo 104–106, 295
Houston, R., survey by 697
Howe, Joseph, quoted on Canada's Indian policy 561

Page
Howechee land cessions and reservations 782
Howkuma land cessions and reservations. 784
—, *see also* Holcuma.
Howoner, grant of land to 666
Hull, —, survey directed by 677
Hunsatung, *see* Hoopa Valley reserve.
Hunter, R. L., reference to map by 806
Hunting among Eskimo, seasons of. 125
— bags and helmets, Eskimo 166-169
—, Eskimo customs relating to............ 307-308
— methods and implements, Eskimo ..,. 118-173
Hupa land cessions and reservations. 832, 886, 942
—, *see also* Hoopah.
Hurt, G., establishment of reserve by 831

Ice on Alaskan coast, presence of 24
Ice creepers, Eskimo 215-216
Ice picks, Eskimo 78, 79, 174
Ice scoops, Eskimo 175
Ice staffs, Eskimo 214-215
Icy cape, implements and utensils from.. 70, 128
—, summer camps at 263
—, transportation apparatus from........... 213
Idaho Indians, treaty with.................. 486
Idakariwakaha land cessions and reservations 788
Igiogagamut, description of................ 240
Ignituk, description of..................... 252
Ikaruck land cessions and reservations... 788
Ikogmut, range of......................... 26
— terms of chronology 235
Ikogmut, buildings at 248
—, ceremonial objects from............ 420, 418-419
—, clothing from 36
—, festival at............................ 379
—, implements and utensils from 66, 71, 72, 79, 87, 98-99, 115, 185-187
—, legends from................... 494-497, 516-517
—, ruins near 264
—, toys from 345, 346
Illinois confederacy, treaty with...... 692, 695
Illinois River Indians, synonyms for 797
Illinois River Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi land cessions and reservations.................. 680-682, 710, 712, 722-724
Images, memorial, of Eskimo............. 317-319
Implements, Eskimo 74-196
—, carving, Eskimo 85-86
—, fire-making, Eskimo 75-76
—, fishing, Eskimo...................... 173-196
— for making cord and thread, Eskimo .. 110-112
— from Florida, study of.............. xxx-xxxi
—, hunting, Eskimo..................... 118-173
—, net-making, Eskimo 190
—, scoring, Eskimo....................... 80-81
—, steel, Eskimo............... 80, 85, 89, 91, 106
—, tobacco, Eskimo..................... 271-285
—, woodworking, Eskimo.................. 81-93
Impounding of birds, Eskimo method of.... 134
Inaja reserve, establishment of 884
Indian land cessions in the U. S., memoir on .... li-lii, liv-lvii, 527-949
— population of the U. S., statistics of...... 537
Indian-Eskimo half-bloods, characteristics of 28
Indian Spring, treaties of 702, 708

Page
Indian Spring, abrogation of treaty of 714
—, reservation including.................. 702
—, cession of reserve including.......... 706, 714
Industry, *see* Technology.
Infidelity, Eskimo manner of regarding.. 292
Inheritance among Eskimo................. 307
Inlaying, Eskimo, examples of........... 83, 98, 144, 162, 168, 182, 200, 274, 277
Innoko river, explorations by E. W. Nelson on....................................... 20
Insects, Eskimo account of creation of 455
Intermarriage among tribes of western Eskimo 25
Intestine, Eskimo clothing made of........ 36, 41
—, Eskimo hunting implements made of... 141
—, Eskimo method of tanning 118
—, Eskimo musical instruments made of... 352
Intimpeach land cessions and reservations. 782
Inuas, Eskimo beliefs concerning 387 388, 392, 394, 395, 422, 423, 427, 435, 440, 441
—, Eskimo carving representing............ 440
—, Eskimo masks representing............ 393, 397, 401, 402, 406, 408
"Inviting in" feast of Eskimo.......... 356-359
Ionohumne land cessions and reservations. 782
Iowa land cessions and reservations 706, 710-712, 726, 760, 768, 772, 792, 824, 912, 918
Irish, —, treaties concluded by........... 829, 831
Iron, Eskimo implements made of.......... 81, 82, 85, 86, 106, 107, 169, 123, 137, 145-149, 159, 161, 165, 176-182
—, Eskimo ornaments made of................ 58
—, Eskimo surgical instruments made of. 309-310
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.... 273, 282, 283
— implements among Eskimo, introduction of 80, 89, 91
— oxide, Eskimo paint made of 198
Iroquoian Indians, work among xxviii
Iroquoian languages, studies in...... xliii-xliv
Iroquois, *see* Five Nations; New York Indians; Seven Nations of Canada; Six Nations.
Iroquois point, purchase of land at 810
Isaacks, A. J., sale of land to 793
Isabella, treaty of 834
Isabella reserve, relinquishment of Chippewa rights in 834
Isleta pueblo, act of Congress affecting .. 923
Itachee land cessions and reservations.... 782
Itikatah festival, origin of.............. 494-497
Ivory carving by Eskimo................ 196-197
—, Eskimo house fittings of................ 250
—, Eskimo implements and utensils made of 66-69, 73-79, 82-84, 88-94, 98, 100-111, 114-116, 120-195, 323
—, Eskimo musical instruments made of... 350, 351, 353
—, Eskimo ornaments made of............ 44-63
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of ... 274-276, 280-284
—, Eskimo toys made of.................. 341-347
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 208-210, 214, 217, 219, 222, 223, 226, 227
—, tools used by Eskimo in working....... 80-81

Page
Jack, Patrick, grant of land to............ 629
Jade, Eskimo hunting implement made of 172
Jadite, Eskimo ornaments made of........ 47, 49
James I, charters granted by.... 529, 550-551, 563
James fork of White river, treaty of..... 724
Japan, shuttle from.......................... 192
Jarvis, —, selection of reserves by....... 822, 831
Jemez pueblo, act of Congress affecting... 920
Jicarilla Apache land cessions and reservations............ 868, 872, 886, 902, 916, 922, 924
Jocko reserve, establishment of.......... 810
—, removal of Flatheads to.................. 858
John (Sagamore), invitation to settlement by.. 663
Johnson, Sir Nathaniel, report on South Carolina's Indian affairs by............ 632
Johnson, Sir William, appointment of, as Indian commissioner....................... 555
—, instructions to............................ 557
—, quoted on English and colonial Indian policy................................ 554, 561-563
Jokes, Eskimo fondness for.............. 308-309
Jollys island, cession of.................. 696
Jones, H., sale of land to.................. 662
Jorisz, Adriaen, settlement by............ 576
Joy, J. F., purchase of land by............ 848
Judith Basin reserve, establishment of.. 864
—, discontinuance of......................... 890

Kahmiltpah, see Yackima and others.
Kahwea land cessions and reservations... 788
—, see also Cahwia; Mission Indians; Tule River reserve.
Kaiaks discussed.......................... 216-222
—, Eskimo skill in using.................. 222
—, tools used in making.................... 85
—, toy.. 347
—, use of waterproof garments in......... 37
—, winter storage of........................ 344
Kaialigamut, bladder feast at........... 391-392
—, description of............................ 250
—, hospitality of people of................ 297
—, implements and utensils from.......... 69, 72, 95-97, 104, 143, 148, 167
—, ornaments from.......................... 53-55
—, physical characteristics of people of.... 27
—, tobacco implements from.............. 273, 277
—, toys from.................................. 344
—, transportation apparatus from......... 227
Kaialigamut Eskimo, range of............. 26
Kankakee Potawatomi land cessions and reservations.................................. 738
Kansa land cessions and reservations..... 706, 778, 822, 856, 876, 886, 896
Kaounadeau, reservation at................ 658
Kashim, clothing worn in................... 267
—, construction of....................... 245-246, 285
—, customs relating to.................. 285-288
—, introduction of children into........... 288
—, types of.................................. 249-250
Kaskaskia land cessions and reservations. 652, 654-656, 662-664, 692, 742, 794, 842-844
Kassovo, see Casson.
Kaviagmut, range of......................... 26
— language, contrast between Unalit and.. 25
Kaviak Peninsula Eskimo, physical characteristics of........................... 28, 29
Kawia, see Cahwia; Kahwea.
Kayoderossas purchase, history of...... 562
Keewawnay's band, reservation for....... 740
—, cession of reserve by.................... 758
Kekelappan, sale of land by............... 595
Keshena, treaty of.......................... 816
Ketchewaundaugumink, reservation at... 700
—, cession of reserve at.................... 764
Kickapoo land cessions and reservations... 654-656, 662-664, 678, 680, 696-698, 700, 738-740, 792, 826, 852, 854, 874, 908, 912, 946
Kigiktauik, implements and utensils from. 69-70, 101, 127, 146, 149, 150, 161, 163, 194
—, legends from........................... 452-562
—, mortuary customs at.................. 312-313
—, observations of E. W. Nelson at...... 297-298
—, people of.................................. 24
—, tobacco implements from.............. 272, 273
—, totemic painting at...................... 325
Kikiallus, see Dwamish and others.
Kilcacenen, sale of land by.............. 625-626
King, R., sale of land to.................. 671
King island, clothing from.............. 39, 41-42
—, description of village on........... 254-255
—, implements from....................... 103, 149
—, ornaments from.......................... 47
—, people of.................................. 26
—, tobacco implements from............... 274
—, transportation apparatus from......... 209, 220, 224, 228
King Island Eskimo, adventure of E. W. Nelson with................................ 298
—, hospitality of............................ 297
—, method of obtaining subsistence in famine of................................. 295-296
—, trading voyages by...................... 230
Kings River land cessions and reservations.................... 814, 860, 864-866, 892
Kings River reserve, abandonment of... 822
Kinkrash's band, reservation for......... 740
—, cession of reserve for.................. 762
Kiñugumut, range of......................... 25
Kiowa land cessions and reservations... 838, 846
—, work among................. xxviii, xliv-xlv
Kishkawbawee, reservation at............ 696
—, cession of reserve at.................... 764
Kitchmakin, sale of land by............... 604
Klahchemin island, see Squaxin island.
Klamath land cessions and reservations.. 788, 814, 834, 944
—, see also Hoopa Valley reserve.
Klamath lake, treaty of..................... 834
Klamath reserve, establishment of..... 814, 834
—, removal of Snakes to................... 836
—, discontinuance of....................... 944
Klatsop land cessions and reservations... 832
Klikitat land cessions and reservations.. 833
—, see also Yakima and others.
Klinquit, see Yakima and others.
Knee protectors, Eskimo.................. 129
Knife sharpeners, Eskimo................ 89-90
Knives, Eskimo........................ 85-86, 90
—, Eskimo hunting and skinning......... 171-172
—, Eskimo women's....................... 108-109

Page
Knives, Eskimo toy........................ 345-346
—, Indian, study of.................. xxxv-xxxvi
—, stone, Eskimo method of making........ 91
Koahualla, see Cahwia; Colorado River reserve; Kahwia.
Koñigunugumut, ceremonial objects from 412-413
—, clothing from.......................... 32-33
—, implements and utensils from............ 68, 99, 103, 105, 106, 109, 140, 142, 143, 151
—, inhospitality of people of................ 297
—, ornaments from....................... 45, 54, 58
—, tobacco implements from.................. 275
—, toys from 345
—, transportation apparatus from........... 226
Konkau, see Round Valley reserve.
Konondaigua, treaty of.................. 652-654
Kootenay land cessions and reservations. 856, 858
Kosetah land cessions and reservations .. 788
Kotzebue sound, ceremonial objects from. 416
—, clothing from 38, 40
—, dialect of people of..................... 25
—, implements and utensils from........... 82, 84, 86, 88-93, 104, 106, 110, 114, 115, 124-125, 130, 149, 165, 173, 186, 190, 191, 193
—, legends from........................ 515-516
—, ornaments from....................... 48, 59-60
—, people of............................... 26
—, physical characteristics of people of 29
—, ruins on 264
—, talisman observed at.................... 436
—, tobacco implements from 277, 281, 284
—, totemic carving from.................... 323
—, transportation apparatus from........... 220, 221, 224, 227
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 21
Kowak river, clothing of people of......... 33, 34
—, implements from.......... 114, 150, 162, 164, 165
—, physical characteristics of people of 28
—, tattooing by people of.................. 50
Kowwassayee, see Yakima and others.
Koyate land cessions and reservations.... 782
Koyukuk river, ornaments from.......... 48
Kulwoguwigumut, implements and utensils from 69, 85-86, 144
—, ornaments from....................... 45, 46
—, tobacco implements from................ 279
Kün'Coän, history of 308
Kusan, see Siletz reserve.
Kushunuk, bladder feast at.............. 382-391
—, carving of mythic animal from 447-448
—, collections from 196
—, description of....................... 249-250
—, implements and utensils from.......... 69, 72, 87, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 141-144, 148, 149, 155, 162-164, 167-170, 172, 189, 191, 192
—, manufactures from 204
—, mortuary customs at 317
—, ornaments from....................... 46, 62
—, people of.............................. 26
—, personal adornment of people of......... 45
—, tobacco implements from.............. 273-280
—, toys from 345-346
—, transportation apparatus from.... 220, 224, 226
Kushutuk, mortuary feast at............... 378
—, ornaments from.......................... 55
Kuskokwagmut, range of.................... 24
Kuskokwim river, ceremonial objects from 400-403, 406, 408-412
—, clothing of people of 32, 36, 41, 43
—, explorations by E. W. Nelson on 19
—, implements and utensils from........... 68, 74, 83, 87, 92, 106, 107, 137, 143, 145, 147
—, manufactures from....................... 204
—, memorial images on...................... 319
—, ornaments from 45, 56, 60
—, people living on..................... 26-27
—, totemic carving from................. 323-324
—, toys from 346
—, transportation apparatus from 223, 225
Kusilvak branch of Yukon, people living on...................................... 26
Kuslevak mountains, houses at base of... 248
Kwatami, see Siletz reserve.

Labrets, Eskimo 44-50
Lac Court Oreille Chippewa, selection of reserve for 862
Lac Court Oreille reserve, establishment of 796
—, removal of Indians from................ 856
Lac du Flambeau reserve, establishment of 794
—, removal of Indians from................ 856
Lackey, J. W., grant of land to 671
Ladles, Eskimo.......................... 65-70
Laguna pueblo, act of Congress affecting. 922
Lake Maxeeniekukkee, treaty of.......... 732
Lake Powawnay Kounay, treaty of....... 780
Lake Traverse reserve, establishment of. 842
—, discontinuance of...................... 942
Lake Winnibigoshish, reservation at...... 804
Lake Winnibigoshish Chippewa, land cessions and reservations by............... 802, 804, 826, 830-832, 874, 936
Lamb, M. J., cited on New York's Indian policy 576
Lamprey, Eskimo method of catching ... 189-190
—, Eskimo mythic animal resembling...... 447
Lamps, Eskimo........................... 63-65
— in Eskimo feasts, use of.............. 364, 368
Lance points, Eskimo 146-150
—, stone, Eskimo method of making 91
Lances, Eskimo......................... 145-147
Lancing among Eskimo, practice of...... 309-310
Land, Eskimo legend of origin of 482-483
— cessions (Indian) in the United States... li-lii, liv-lvii, 527-949
—, discussion of title to 527-538
— of darkness, Eskimo legend of.......... 511-514
— of the dead, Eskimo legend of.......... 488-490
—, primitive views on tenure of............ lvi
Language, development of .... xli-xliii
—, Malemut, example of...................... 349
— of Eskimo tribes, comparison of.......... 25
— of Indians, development of .... xliii-xliii
—, Unalit, examples of 232-241, 348, 475-479
L'Anse Chippewa, land cessions and reservations by............................ 794, 874
La Pointe of Lake Superior, treaties of. 776-778, 794-796
La Pointe Chippewa, land cessions and reservations by...................... 794, 796, 839

Page
Lapwai valley, treaty of 826
L'Arbre Croche, treaty of 760
L'Arbrecroche Chippewa, reservation for 810
Lava, Eskimo fishing implement made of .. 181
Laventure's daughter, reservation for ... 716
Lawson, John, cited on population of the Carolinas 628
Lead, Eskimo implements made of 83, 176, 180, 280-282
—, Eskimo ornamentation with 46, 47, 274
Leaders, Eskimo, choice of 303-305
—, Eskimo terms for 304
Leases of land, control by Congress of 642
Leather, Eskimo implements made of 86, 104, 194, 273
—, see also Rawhide; Skins.
Leavenworth, treaty of 824
Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, sale of land to 824, 840
Leech lake, treaty of 780
Leech Lake reserve, establishment of .. 802
—, changes in 866, 874
—, cession of 936
Legends, Eskimo 450-451
Lemhi Indians, cession of land for use of .. 928
Lemhi reserve, authority for establishment of 828
—, establishment of 876
Leverett, John, purchase of land by 606
Levett, —, purchase of land by 609
Lewis, —, survey by 815
Lewiston, grant of land to Shawnee living at 686
—, treaty of 732
Liatwas, see Yakima and others.
Library, accessions to xlix
Licenses to purchase Indian lands issued in New York 578-579
Light, Eskimo legend of bringing of, by Raven 483-485
Lignite, Eskimo ornaments made of 47, 49
Lilwee, —, sale of interests in certain lands to 671
Linguistics, see Language; Philology.
Lips, Eskimo custom of piercing 48
Lisburne, Cape, see Cape Lisburne.
Little Arkansas river, treaty of 838
Little Beard's village, reservation at ... 658
—, cession of reserve at 662
Little Carpenter, grant signed by 129
Little Charley, reservation for 716
Little Lake, see Round Valley reserve.
Little Rapids mission, reservation at 756
Little Sandusky, treaty of 724
Little Traverse bay, reservation at 756
Loach sign on Eskimo implements 326-327
Loans among Eskimo 294-295
Locke, John, Indian laws of North Carolina drawn up by 627
Lockhart, —, instructions to, concerning Walker River reserve 873
—, recommendation concerning reserves by 837
Loclumne land cessions and reservations . 786
Lodges, Eskimo 242, 260-263
Logan, J. H. quoted on South Carolina's Indian policy 632
Logansport, treaty of 734
London Company, charter of 529, 550, 563
—, Indian policy of 563-564
Lone woman, Eskimo legend of 479
Loon skin, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 355, 417
—, Eskimo clothing made of 31, 286
—, Eskimo hunting bag made of 167
Lords of Trade, quoted on English and colonial Indian policy 554-557, 563
Lorenz, —, acknowledgments to 21
Loromie's store, cession of land at 654
Losh, Eskimo implements for catching 190
—, Eskimo use of skin of 118
Louis XV, charter granted by 545-546
Louisiana, Indian regulations in treaty ceding 534
Louison, see Weesaw.
Loup Fork Pawnee, treaty with 750
Lower Brulé reserve, establishment of .. 934
—, addition to 938
Luce, —, selection of reserves by 847, 863
Ludlow, —, purchase of land by 615, 616
Lummi river, establishment of reserve at .. 800
—, enlargement of reserve at 868
Lumpkin, W., survey by 697
Lures for fish, Eskimo 185
Lynxes, Eskimo snares for 121-122

Macauley, James, quoted on Dutch and colonial Indian policy 578, 579, 612
McBroom, —, survey by 902
McCall, Hugh, quoted on Georgia's Indian policy 624-625
McCarty's village, establishment of reserve at 688
—, cession of reserve at 748
McCleish, J., reservation for 682-683, 694
McCoy, A., grant of land to 671
McCoy, J. C., survey by 709
McCoy, —, survey by 727
McCutcheonsville, treaty of 734
McDuffie, —, report concerning Fresno River reserve by 822
McGee, W J, notes by 640, 960
—, work of .... xxviii, xxxii, xxxvi-xli, xlv
Machalona, sale of land by 565
Machonce's village, reservation at 676
McIntosh, J., survey by 697
McIntosh, Gen. William, reservation for .. 702
—, cession of reserve for 708, 714
Mackahtahmoah's band, reservation for .. 740
—, cession of reserve by 760
Mackenzie river, totemic carving from ... 425
Mackinaw, see Michillimackinac.
Mackinaw island, cession of 656
McLumb, —, grant of land to 671
Macon, reservation at 676, 686
—, cession of reserve at 718
McQuesten, —, acknowledgments to 22
Macy, Zaccheus, quoted on Massachusetts' Indian policy 606
Madden Farm reserve, see Tule River reserve.
Madeline island, reservation on 794, 829

Page

Magemut, fighting qualities of.............. 329
—, range of.. 28
Maguagua reserve, establishment of..... 676
—, cession of 690
Manchesaw's band, reservation for........ 740
—, cession of reserve by 756
Maine, Indian policy of.................... 609-611
Maine Historical Society, extract from proceedings of.. 609
Makah land cessions and reservations..... 800, 866, 868
Malemut, character of........................ 301
—language, contrast between Unalit and... 25
—language, example of.......................... 349
—method of burial 312
—, physical characteristics of 28-29
—, range of.. 24-26
—, trading and trading voyages by........ 229, 305
Malheur reserve, establishment of 854, 865
—, changes in 880, 884, 902, 908, 910
—, discontinuance of 930
Mallets, Eskimo.................................... 79-80
Mammoth ivory, Eskimo implements and utensils made of 67, 88, 91, 114, 115
—, Eskimo ornaments made of 46, 49
Man, Eskimo account of creation of...... 452-453, 455, 482-483
Mandan land cessions and reservations.... 786, 852, 900, 942
Mangachqua, reservation at................... 704
—, cession of reserve at 718
Manghoucosin, sale of land by................ 595
Manhattan island, purchase of............... 576
Manitowoc River Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, treaty with.......... 722-724
Manocue, grant of land to 698
Manufactures, Eskimo 196-205
—, implements used by Eskimo in 80-116
Man-worm, Eskimo legend of................. 516
—, representation of.............................. 447
Map-making by Eskimo......................... 197
Marble, Eskimo implement made of....... 145
Maricopa land cessions and reservations.. 829, 888, 894-896, 906, 914, 922
Markham, William, treaty concluded by.. 592
Marlinspikes, Eskimo............................ 198
Marmot, Eskimo method of trapping.... 124, 125
Marmot skin, Eskimo clothing made of.... 31, 32, 33, 35, 36
—, Eskimo method of dressing 118
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.... 285
—, value of, among Eskimo.................... 232
Marriage, Eskimo customs relating to .. 291-292
Martin, —, surveys by............................ 671
Maryland's Indian policy................... 569-573
Marac's band, reservation for 742
—, cession of reserve by 762
Mask festivals, Eskimo 358-359, 395-396
Masks, Eskimo 393-415
—, Eskimo, use of 353
— from Florida, collection and study of. xxx-xxxi
— from Zuñi and Sia, collection and study of.......................... xxxii-xxxiii, xlvii
—, tools used by Eskimo in making......... 80
Mask talismans, Eskimo 436
Mason, O. T., acknowledgments to......... 22
Mason, —, claim to land in Connecticut by. 617
Massachusetts' Indian policy............ 599-611
Massasoit, sale of land by.. 600-601, 607, 621-623
Massutakaya land cessions and reservations 784
Matchekewis, reservation at.... 704
—, cession of reserve at....................... 718
Matches among Eskimo, use of............ 76
Maternal social organization, study of xxxix-xli
Mats made by Eskimo..................... 202-203
—, grass, used by Eskimo when fishing.... 176
Matting, collection of......................... xlvii
Maukekose's band, reservation for........ 740
—, cession of reserve by 754-766
Mauls, Eskimo 88
Maumee, treaty of 748
Meals, Eskimo manner of serving.......... 289
Measurement, Eskimo units of.......... 232-234
Meat, Eskimo methods of preparing 287
— carrier used by Eskimo..................... 73
Mechigme bay, physical characteristics of people of.. 27-28
—, tattooing by people of 52
—, umiaks used at 218
Medamarec land cessions and reservations 784
Medewakanton Sioux, see Sioux (Medewakanton).
Medicine creek, treaty of..................... 798
Medicine Lodge creek, treaties of........ 846
Medicines, Eskimo..................... 268, 432-433
Meeseequaguilch, see Dwamish and others.
Meigs, —, survey directed by................ 671
Mellen, —, quoted on Barnstable's Indian policy 605
Memorial images, Eskimo.............. 317-319
Memotway's band, reservation for......... 742
—, cession of reserve by........................ 762
Mendocino reserve, establishment of 816
—, discontinuance of............................ 850
Mendota, treaty of............................... 784
Menominee's band, reservation for 740
Menomini land cessions and reservations. 710-712, 716-718, 726-730, 742-744, 760, 780, 792, 816
Menoquet's band, reservation for.......... 742
—, cession of reserve for................. 762, 764
Menunkatuck's squaw, account of......... 613
Merriwether, —, report on boundaries by 799
—, treaty concluded by......................... 849
Mescal, studies in use of.................... xxviii
Mescalero Apache land cessions and reservations 862-864, 870, 882, 906, 910, 922
Meshingomesia's band, reservation for.... 774
—, partition of reserve for..................... 856
Meshekemau's village, reservation at..... 674
—, cession of reserve at 748
Meshekenau, see Meshekemau.
Mesquabuck's band, reservation for 740
—, cession of reserve by........................ 756
Messages, Eskimo manner of delivering .. 296
Metal ornaments, Eskimo..................... 56
— thimbles, Eskimo............................. 169
Metal-pointed arrows, Eskimo.......... 157, 159
Methodist Missionary Society, purchase of land from.. 810

Page

METHOW land cessions and reservations. 856, 858
METOSINIA'S BAND, reservation for 774
—, *see also* MESHINGOMESIA'S BAND.
METTAMICONT, RICHARD, sale of land by.... 595
MEXICO, field work in........................ xxix
MEY, C. J., settlement by.................... 576
MIAMI land cessions and reservations... 654–656, 662–664, 668, 676–678, 692–694, 716, 732, 772–776, 794, 856, 862, 906
MIAMI (EEL RIVER BAND), land cessions and reservations by. 654–656, 662–664, 668, 676–678, 720
MIAMI BAY, treaty of 734
MIAMI RIVER, treaties of 656, 684–688
MIAMI RIVER OTTAWA, treaty with 746
MIANTONOMI, sale of land by.............. 620–622
MICA, Eskimo ornaments made of 54
MICHIGAMIA land cessions and reservations 684–692, 742
MICHILLIMACKINAC, cession of land at 656
—, treaty of................................... 700
MICHOPDA land cessions and reservations.. 784
MICKKESAWBE, reservation at 704
MIDDLE VILLAGE CHIPPEWA, reservation for 810
MIGRATION LEGEND, Eskimo 516–517
MILLE LAC, reservation at.................... 802
—, cession of reserve at 830, 836
MILLS, ROBERT, quoted on South Carolina's Indian policy 631
MILWAUKEE RIVER CHIPPEWA, OTTAWA, AND POTAWATOMI, treaties with. 680–682, 722–724
MIMBRE APACHE, disposal of land claimed by 922
MINING privileges, control by Congress of grants of.. 642
MINK, Eskimo method of trapping....... 121, 125
MINK SKIN, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of... 419
—, Eskimo clothing made of 31, 33, 35
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.. 284–285
MINNESOTA RIVER SIOUX, treaty with 794
MINUET, PETER, purchase of land by....... 591
MISKUT, *see* HOOPA VALLEY RESERVE.
MISSION, ALASKA, *see* IKOGMUT.
MISSIONARY SCHOOLS, influence on Eskimo of 21
MISSION INDIANS, land cessions and reservations by.................... 852, 884, 886, 890, 892, 896, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 918, 924, 934, 938
MISSION RESERVE, establishment of 886
MISSISSINEWA RIVER, treaties of 716
MISSOURI land cessions and reservations... 726, 730, 782, 790, 798, 858, 886–894, 904
MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, sale of land to 823, 840
MITCHELL, SOPHIA and ALZIRA, grant of land to... 672
MITTENS, Eskimo.......................... 38–40, 129
MOALKAI land cessions and reservations... 784
MOAPA RIVER RESERVE, establishment of.. 862
—, changes in 870, 878, 882
MOBILE, treaty of 559–560
MOCHECAN, reference to..................... 678
—, *see also* MOHEGAN.
MODOC land cessions and reservations... 834, 878
MOGOLLON APACHE, disposal of land claimed by.. 922

Page

MOHAVE land cessions and reservations... 922
MOHAWK land cessions and reservations... 656
—, *see also* FIVE NATIONS; NEW YORK INDIANS; SIX NATIONS.
MOHEGAN, account of 613
— land cessions and reservations 617
—, *see also* MOCHECAN.
MOKI land cessions and reservations 906, 922
MOLALLA land cessions and reservations .. 800, 814, 818
MOLDS for bullets, Eskimo.................... 164
—, for casting pipe bowls, Eskimo........... 281
MOMAUGUIN, sale of land by.................. 614
MONACHE, *see* OWENS RIVER INDIANS.
MONEDA land cessions and reservations... 784
MONROE, E., surveys by....................... 872
MONSTERS believed in by Eskimo......... 441–449
MONTEITH, —, agreement concluded by..... 847
MONTOWERE, sale of land by.............. 614–615
MONUMENTS, Eskimo....................... 317–319
MOON, chronometric use of, by Eskimo.... 234–235
—, Eskimo beliefs concerning inhabitants of 430
—, Eskimo shamans' visits to 430
—, shaman in, Eskimo legend 515
—, and sun, Eskimo legend of 481–482
MOONEY, JAMES, quoted on Carolina Indians. 630
—, work of........................... xliv, xlviii
MOOSE DUNG, reservation for 828
MOOSE SKIN, Eskimo clothing made of..... 34
MORAL CHARACTERISTICS of Eskimo 292–309
MORALES, —, regulations concerning land grants by 542
MORAVIAN INDIANS, *see* CHRISTIAN INDIANS.
MORRILL, O. T., survey by.................... 840
MORRIS, ROBERT, assignee of 663
—, sale of land to 656
MORRIS, —, Indian policy of.................. 582
MORTARS used by Eskimo in preparing snuff 272
MORTON, R. H., acknowledgments to........ 644
MORTUARY customs, Eskimo 310–327
— feasts, Eskimo................. 363–379, 424–425
— terms, Eskimo 310
MOSACK, *see* MASAC.
MOSES' BAND, land cessions and reservation by. 894, 898, 910, 912, 916, 920
MOSS, Eskimo decoys made of................ 132
M—TA'S BAND, reservation for 742
—, cession of reserve by................. 754, 762
MOULTON, —, quoted on New York's Indian policy 586–587
MOULTRIE CREEK, treaty of 704–706
MOUNT DEXTER, treaty of..................... 672
MOUSE SKIN, Eskimo toys made of 345
MOWRY, —, report on boundaries by........ 789
MUACHE UTA land cessions and reservations 848, 892, 894
MUCKKAHTAHMOWAY, *see* MACKAHTAHMOAH.
MUCKKOSE, *see* MAUKEKOSE.
MUCKLESHOOT RESERVE, establishment of .. 818
—, change in 872
MUCK ROSE, *see* MAUKEKOSE.
MUJEKKEWIS, reservation for................. 756
MUKOKOOSH's former residence, cession of reserve at 764

Page

Mulatto King, reservation for 706
Multiplicative numerals, Unalit, table of 239-240
Mummy fetiches, Eskimo.......... 62-63, 429, 437
Munsee, cessions for.................. 730, 742
—, confederation of, with Cherokee......... 841
— land cessions and reservations......... 666-668, 774, 778, 814-816, 820, 854
—, see also New York Indians.
Murder among Eskimo, instances of 300-306
Murdoch, J., ethnologic investigation in Alaska by 21
Murre, Eskimo method of catching........ 133
—, Eskimo clothing made of skin of 31, 39
Muscogee, see Creek.
Music, Eskimo.......................... 347-353
—, appreciation of, by Eskimo............ 349-350
Musical instruments, Eskimo 350-353
Muskrat, Eskimo method of hunting and trapping 125, 157
Muskrat skin, Eskimo clothing made of... 31
—, Eskimo implements made of 165
—, Eskimo method of dressing 118
—, value of, among Eskimo 232
Muskwaki Indians, collection from xlvii
—, visit to.............................. xxviii
—, see also Fox Indians.
Mustaches of Eskimo men 27
Mythic animals, Eskimo 394, 441-449
—, masks made by Eskimo to represent 394
Mythology, Eskimo 421-450
—, studies in......................... xliv, xlv
Myths, Eskimo 450-518

Narabish, cession of reserve at 784
Nabobask, reservation at residence of 698
Nambe pueblo, act of Congress affecting .. 922
Names, Eskimo customs with regard to .. 289, 424
— of animals, Eskimo, symbolism of......... 450
Nanfan, —, treaty concluded by 561
Nanticoke Indians, land cessions of 574-575
Nantucket's Indian policy 605-607
Narragansett land cessions and reservations 619, 623-624
Naswawkee, see Neeswaughgee.
National Zoological Park, erection of wigwam in .... xxvii, xxxv
Natowasepe, see Notawasepe.
Natural phenomena, Eskimo conception of 449
Navaho land cessions and reservations.... 780, 848-850, 892, 896, 916, 920, 944
Neah bay, treaty of....................... 800
Nea Mathla, reservation for 706
Nebraska City, treaty of.................. 798
Necotowance, act of Virginia assembly affecting 565
Neebosh's band, reservation for........... 740
—, cession of reserve by 758
Needle cases, Eskimo................... 103-104
Needles, Eskimo......................... 106-108
— used by Eskimo in making nets 192-193
Needlework of Eskimo women 197
Neeswaughgee's band, reservation for.... 740
—, cession of reserve by................... 758
Nehantick Indians, account of............. 613

Page

Nelson, E. W., memoir by, on Eskimo about Bering strait .... li-liv, 19-518
—, work of .... xxxiii-xxxiv
Nemehaw land cessions and reservations .. 784
Nephrite, Eskimo implements made of 82, 92, 145, 171, 197
—, Eskimo ornaments made of 48
—, Eskimo surgical instruments made of .. 310
Net-making implements, Eskimo......... 190-195
Nets for animals, Eskimo................ 118-131
— for birds, Eskimo..................... 131-135
— for fish, Eskimo 185-190
Neumann, R., acknowledgments to 21
Neutral land, grant of..................... 754
—, cession of.......................... 840, 848
Newchowwe land cessions and reservations 782
New Connecticut, see Connecticut Western Reserve.
New Echota, treaty of..................... 754
Newell, R., grant of land to 626
New Hampshire's Indian policy............ 630
New Haven's Indian policy 607-608, 616
New Jersey's Indian policy 587-591
New Mexico, collections from .... xxxi-xxxii
New Netherlands, settlement of......... 575-576
New York, Indian policy of 575-587
New York City, treaties of 652, 656
New York Indians, cessions for..... 728, 742-744
—, land cessions and reservations by 768-772, 860, 876, 892
—, see also Brothertown; Five Nations; Mohawk; Munsee; Oneida; Seneka; Seven Nations of Canada; Six Nations; Stockbridge; Tuscarora.
Nez Percé land cessions and reservations . 806, 812-814, 826, 864, 882, 892, 894, 896, 910, 912, 916, 930, 948
— vocabulary, acquisition of............... xliii
Nicholson, —, treaty concluded by......... 633
Nicolls, Richard, permits to purchase land issued by 578-579
Niobrara reserve, establishment of...... 828
—, changes in......................... 846, 868
Nirmuck land cessions and reservations ... 794
Niskwali land cessions and reservations.. 796, 818, 864
Nisqually reserve, establishment of 798
—, change in 818
Noatak River Eskimo, clothing of......... 33, 34
—, physical characteristics of............... 28
—, tattooing by............................. 50
Nokmanokma land cessions and reservations 784
Noimencime land cessions and reservations 784
Nome, Cape, see Cape Nome.
Nome Cult land cessions and reservations. 794
—, see also Round Valley reserve.
Nome Lackee land cessions and reservations 794
—, see also Round Valley reserve.
Nookchoo land cessions and reservations. 782, 822
Nookwachahmish, see Dwamish and others.
Nooses, Eskimo use of, in capturing animals 119, 122, 124, 131

Page

Noowhaha, *see* Dwamish and others.
Norridgewalk Indians, sale of land by... 609
North cape, visit by E. W. Nelson to...... 21
North Carolina's Indian policy.......... 624-630
Northern Pacific Railroad, cession of right of way for.......... 904, 908
Norton bay, implements and utensils from. 65, 110, 148, 149, 164, 168, 170, 180
—, Eskimo legend from 514-515
—, toys from.......... 347
—, transportation apparatus from 212
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 20
Norton sound, ceremonial objects from.... 413
—, clothing from 38, 39
—, conditions observed by E. W. Nelson on. 298
—, implements and utensils from.......... 66, 74-76, 82-86, 89-90, 92, 100, 101, 103, 104, 110, 113, 115, 124-125, 127, 128, 130, 133, 136, 137, 139, 144, 146, 147, 151, 155, 160, 162, 167, 168, 170, 171, 176, 178, 181, 192, 193, 195
—, legends from.......... 462-474, 480
—, manufactures from 199, 203, 205
—, ornaments from.......... 62
—, surgical instrument from.......... 310
—, tobacco implements from 273, 283, 284
—, transportation apparatus from 217, 219, 222, 223
Notawasepe, reservation at.......... 704, 740
—, cession of reserve at.......... 750
Notawkah's band, reservation for 740
—, cession of reserve by 760
Notonoto land cessions and reservations 782, 822
Nottawesipa, *see* Notawasepe.
Noyes, W. M., ethnologic specimens collected by.......... 182
Nozzles for Eskimo hunting floats 140-142
— for Eskimo water bags 74
N'Quentlmamish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Nubviukhchugaluk, description of.......... 252
—, implements from 106, 109, 110, 113, 140, 149, 159, 171, 173, 191
—, people of.......... 26
—, tobacco implements from 275, 283
Nulukhtulogumut, implements and utensils from.......... 71, 105, 107, 143, 151, 165, 192
—, ornaments from.......... 55, 56
—, painting of mythic animal from.......... 449
—, tobacco implements from 274
—, toys from 346
Numbers, mystic, of Eskimo.......... 427
Numerals, Unalit, tables of.......... 238-241
Numeration, Eskimo 235-241
—, Unalit terms used in 235, 241
Nunivagmut, range of.......... 26
Nunivak island, carvings of mythic animals from.......... 448
—, implements and utensils from.......... 73-75, 83-85, 87, 88, 102, 105, 108, 110, 111, 115, 134, 137, 141, 143, 146-148, 151, 152, 155, 156, 158, 160-162, 178, 182, 190-195
—, language of people of.......... 25
—, manufactures from.......... 199, 201
—, ornaments from.......... 46, 47, 54, 58, 60, 61
—, people of 26
—, tattooing by people of.......... 50
—, tobacco implements from 274, 277, 278
—, totemic carvings from 323-324

Page

Nunivak island, traditional descent of people of.......... 446
—, transportation apparatus from.......... 211, 219, 220, 224, 227
Nushugak, etching from.......... 120

Oak, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 218
Oarlocks, Eskimo use of 218
Oars, Eskimo use of 216
Ochechotes, *see* Yakima and others.
Odeilah land cessions and reservations.... 788
Office research .... xxx-xlix
Ogden, T. L., transactions of Seneka with.. 770, 772, 776, 818
Oglethorpe, James, Indian policy of 634-637
Oil in Eskimo lamps, use of.......... 63
Oil bags, Eskimo 73-74
Oil Spring, reservation at 660
Okahmause's band, reservation for.......... 740
—, cession of reserve by.......... 758
Okanagan land cessions and reservations. 830, 856
Okawwause, *see* Okahmause.
Okenuck, purchase of land from.......... 617
Old Town, treaty of 694
Oliver, Peter, quoted on Massachusetts' Indian policy 602, 608
Olympia, treaty of.......... 808
Omaha land cessions and reservations 726, 790, 834, 858, 876, 908, 918
Oneida land cessions and reservations.... 768-770, 772
—, *see also* Five Nations; New York Indians; Six Nations.
One-who-finds-nothing, Eskimo legend of.......... 474-479
Onondaga, *see* Five Nations; New York Indians; Six Nations.
Onopoma land cessions and reservations... 784
Ontario, field work in xxviii
Ontonagon Chippewa, land cessions and reservations by 796
Onzaga, —, Indian policy of.......... 542
Opayhatchoo, cession of land by.......... 636
Opechancanough, action on Indian massacre by.......... 564
—, war with.......... 565
Opelousas claim, report on 544
Oppassantubby, reservation for.......... 682-683
—, sale of reserve for.......... 684
Oquanoxa's village, reservation at.......... 686
—, cession of reserve at 734
Orchard party of Oneida, treaty with 772
Ordinals, Unalit, table of.......... 239
Oregon Indians, land cessions and reservations by.......... 806, 812, 814, 828
O'Reilly, Alex., decree concerning land grants by 545
Orion's belt, Eskimo belief concerning.... 449
Ornaments, Eskimo 44-68
Orytyagh, *see* Widaagh.
Osage land cessions and reservations...... 676, 692, 708, 774, 836, 852-854, 856
Osette land cessions and reservations..... 946
Oshawwawno, grant of land to 812

Page

OSSUM, H., reservation for 756
OTO land cessions and reservations 726, 750, 762, 790, 796, 858, 886, 894, 904
OTTAWA land cessions and reservations 648, 650, 654–656, 666–668, 674–676, 680–682, 684–688, 690, 700, 702–704, 710–712, 722–724, 734, 748, 750, 756–758, 778, 810, 812, 816, 826, 830, 842–844, 858, 870, 886
—, union with Potawatomi of 779
OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, land sold to 858
OTTER, Eskimo method of trapping 123, 125
—, sea, Eskimo mythic animal based on 443
OTTER SKIN, Eskimo use of, as unit of value 232
—, value of, among Eskimo 229
OTTER TAIL CHIPPEWA, land cessions and reservations by 936
OTTER TOTEM, representations of 324
OTUSSON'S VILLAGE, reservation at 696
OUATANON, cession to U. S. of land at 654
—, relinquishment by U. S. of land at 678
OUROCTENON, see OUATANON.
OUSAMEQUIN, see MASSASOIT.
OWANECO, sale of land by 617
OWEN'S RIVER land cessions and reservations 814, 860, 864–866, 892
OWL GIRL, Eskimo legend of 499

PADDLE GUARDS, Eskimo 226–228
PADDLES, Eskimo 167, 216–217, 223–226
PADDY CAP'S BAND of Paiute, executive order affecting 920
PAH VANT UTA, establishment of reserve for 825
PAIMUT, ceremonial objects from 408
—, conditions observed by E. W. Nelson at . 248
—, implements and utensils from 67–68, 82, 143, 190, 192
—, legends from 483–485
—, people of 26
—, tobacco implements from 285
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 19
PAINT BOXES, Eskimo 199–201
PAINTING, Eskimo, examples of 67–68, 70, 79, 88, 94–97, 99, 100, 139, 167, 168, 170, 185, 188, 197, 199, 200, 201, 211, 224, 273, 274, 277, 315–316, 396–415, 449
PAINTS, Eskimo 196, 198
PAIUTE land cessions and reservations 832, 854, 858, 862, 870, 872, 878, 880, 882, 884, 920
PALA RESERVE, establishment of 884
PALA VALLEY INDIANS, see MISSIONS INDIANS.
PALMER, —, treaties concluded by 813
PALOUSE, see YAKIMA and others.
PALWISHA land cessions and reservations .. 762
PAPAGO land cessions and reservations 876, 906, 922
—, study of .... xxxix–xli, xlv
PARHELION, Eskimo belief concerning 449
PARKER, —, report concerning intended reserves by 837
PARKIES of fawn skins, numerals used in counting 241
PARKMAN, FRANCIS, quoted on English policy toward Indians 548, 550
PARSNIP, wild, in Eskimo bladder feast .. 396, 398
PASKESA land cessions and reservations ... 762
PASSAGES of Eskimo houses 243–245, 250
PASSAMAQUODDY, work among the .... xxvii, xxviii, xxxiv–xxxvi
PASTOLIK, ceremonial objects from 406–407, 413–414
—, description of 246
—, implements and utensils from 69, 95, 140, 156, 159, 164, 193
—, manufactures from 200
—, people of 26
PATAGONIA, collection from xlvii
—, work among natives of xxix
PATENTS to Indian tribes, title under 642–643
PATERNAL social organization, study of xxxix, xli
PATRICK, DANIEL, purchase of land by 616
PAUKOOSHUCK'S BAND, cession of reserve by 758
—, see also AUBBENAUBBEE'S BAND.
PAWNEE land cessions and reservations 750, 780, 818, 858, 884, 946
PAYNE, J. F., report on Warm Springs reservation by 946
PAYNE'S LANDING, treaty of 734
PECOS PUEBLO, act of Congress affecting .. 920
PEEPINOHWAW'S BAND, reservation for 740
—, cession of reserve by 760
PEHTUCK, see KLAMATH.
PEMBINA CHIPPEWA land cessions and reservations 828, 862, 906
—, purchase of land for 847
PENDANTS for needlecases, Eskimo 104
PEND D'OREILLE land cessions and reservations 808–810, 856, 858
PENDLETON town site, sale of land for 905
PENN, WILLIAM, charter granted to 551
—, Indian policy of 502–504, 507, 509
PENNSYLVANIA'S Indian policy 500, 501–509
PENOBSCOT INDIANS, sale of land by 609, 611
PENSACOLA, treaty of 560
PEORIA land cessions and reservations 692, 742, 794, 842–844, 930
PEPINAWAW, see PEEPINOHWAW.
PEQUOTS, account of 613
—, petition for English protection by 617
PERKINS, E. T., work of xxix
PERSONAL ADORNMENT of Eskimo 44–63
PESTLES for crushing food, Eskimo 73
— for preparing snuff, Eskimo 272
PETERSEN, CHARLES, acknowledgments to .. 22
PEYOTE, studies in use of ....xxviii, xliv–xlv
PHALLIC PAINTINGS, Eskimo 167, 225
PHELPS, OLIVER, sale of land to 662
PHILIP, character of 621
—, sale of land by 607
PHILOLOGY, work in .... xli–xliv
PHIPPS, SIR WILLIAM, treaty concluded by .. 609
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS of Eskimo 26–29
PIANKISHAW land cessions and reservations 652, 654–656, 662–664, 666, 672, 686, 744, 794, 842–844
PICKENS, —, survey by 653
PICKEREL, Eskimo implements for catching 180, 194, 196
PICKS, Eskimo 75, 78–79, 174
PICOLATA, treaty of 561
PICURIS PUEBLO, act of Congress affecting .. 920

Page

Piede Uta, establishment of reservation for 825
Piegan land cessions and reservations..... 864, 874, 876, 880, 902, 924–926
Pike, Z. M., treaty concluded by 669
Pikmiktalik, description of 246
—, implements from........ 162
—, legends from 442, 480–481
—, transportation apparatus from........ 228
Pillager Chippewa land cessions and reservations 780, 802, 804, 826, 830–832, 936
Pilling, J. C., continuation of work of xlvi
Pima land cessions and reservations 820, 888, 894–896, 906, 914, 922
Pinal Apache, disposal of land claimed by. 922
Pine Ridge reserve, establishment of..... 932
Pipe, Captain, grant including village of .. 686
Pipes, Eskimo 280–284
Pipe stems, Eskimo........ 280
Pipestone quarry, reservation of use of .. 820
Pisquouse, *see* Yakima and others.
Pitcatchee land cessions and reservations. 782
Pit traps, Eskimo 122
Pitt River, *see* Round Valley reserve.
Platte river, treaty of........ 750
Pleiades, Eskimo belief concerning........ 449
Plover bay, graves at 321–322
—, implements from........ 162, 187
—, language of people of 25
—, people of........ 26–28
—, tattooing by people of........ 52, 325, 426
—, transportation apparatus from........ 208, 218
—, village at 258
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 20
—, whale hunting by people of........ 165–166
Plugs for floating killed seals, Eskimo..... 131
— for hunting floats, Eskimo........ 140–142
Plumbago, Eskimo paint made of 196
Plymouth, Indian policy of.. 600, 601, 607–608, 611
Plymouth company, charter of.. 529–530, 550–551
Pocagan, *see* Pokagon.
Pocataligo's band of Shoshoni, treaty with 828
Pockets in Eskimo women's "housewives" 105
Podunk Indians, account of........ 613
Pohlik, *see* Klamath.
Pohonekeche land cessions and reservations 782, 822
Point Barrow, buildings at 244, 283
—, character of people of........ 300–301
—, implements and utensils from.. 63, 78, 79, 81–82
—, physical characteristics of people of.... 28
—, range of people of........ 26
—, transportation apparatus from.... 215, 220, 224
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 21
—, whale hunting by people of........ 166
Point Elliott, treaty of 798–800
Point Hope, character of people of...... 300, 302
—, clothing from 38
—, dialect of people of........ 25
—, graveyard at 322
—, implements and utensils from........ 67, 69, 75, 88, 89, 91, 93, 101, 102, 108, 110, 114, 115, 127, 129, 134, 149, 150, 159, 170, 180
—, musical instruments from........ 351
—, ornaments from 48, 49, 61
Point Hope, people of 26, 28
—, summer camp at........ 262
—, tobacco implements from........ 283
—, toys from 344
—, transportation apparatus from........ 210, 224
Point no Point, treaty of 800
Pojoaque pueblo, act of Congress affecting 922
Pokagomon lake, reservation at 802
—, cession of reserve at........ 830
Pokagon's band, reservation for........ 740
—, cession of reserve for........ 750
Pokenwell land cessions and reservations. 782
Poker played by Eskimo........ 297, 330–331
Polishing tools, Eskimo 87–89, 112
Polygamy among Eskimo........ 292
Pomo land cessions and reservations........ 784
—, *see also* Camelelpoma.
Ponka land cessions and reservations...... 818, 836, 880, 888, 892, 904, 938
Pontitock creek, treaty of 738
Ponus, sale of land by........ 616
Pool, Elizabeth, purchase of land by...... 607
Pope's, treaties of........ 746
Population (Indian) of U. S., statistics of.. 537
Portage des Sioux, treaties of........ 680
Port Clarence, implements from........ 80, 87, 89, 121, 134, 139, 146, 171, 182
—, musical instruments from 353
—, people of........ 26
—, tobacco implements from 283
—, transportation apparatus from 226
Porter, G. B., treaty concluded by........ 774
Port Madison reserve, establishment of.. 800
—, change in........ 834
Posey, —, contract made by 673, 680
Potawatomi land cessions and reservations .... 650, 654–656, 662–664, 666–668, 674–676, 676–678, 680–682, 684–688, 692, 702–704, 710–712, 716, 718, 722–724, 738, 740–742, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 766, 778, 824, 844, 856, 940.
Potawatomi Mills, treaty of 754
Potoyanti land cessions and reservations. 780
Potrero reserve, establishment of 884
—, change in........ 886
Potter Valley Indians, *see* Round Valley reserve.
Pottery, Eskimo........ 201–202
Powder chargers, Eskimo........ 164–165
Powder flasks, Eskimo........ 165
Powhatan, sale of land by 564
Prairie du Chien, reservation at........ 712
—, treaties of. 710–712, 714, 722–724, 726, 760, 762, 764
Prairie Potawatomi land cessions and reservations 824
Prairie Ronde, reservation at........ 704
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, grants of land to........ 792
Presents, among Eskimo, giving of..... 286–287
Presque Isle, reservation including...... 674
Prince of Wales, Cape, *see* Cape Prince of Wales.
Probes used by Eskimo in seal hunting.. 130–131
Pronoun in primitive languages, importance of........ xliii–xliv

Page

Protolithic stage, definition of........ xxxviii
Providence, R. I., Indian policy of........619-622
Ptarmigan, Eskimo methods of catching... 131
Puberty, Eskimo customs relating to...... 291
Publication, work in.................. xlviii-xlix
Publications, list of.................. lix-lxxviii
Pueblo Indians, collection from........... xlvii
—, land cessions and reservations by. 916, 920-922
—, migrations of.......................... xxxii
—, work in classification of xlvi
Purchas, S., on Plymouth's Indian policy.. 601
Putnam river, manufactures from.......... 204
Puyallup land cessions and reservations.. 798, 818, 842, 864
Puyallup reserve, establishment of 798
—, changes in 818, 864
Pyramid lake, establishment of reserve at. 872
Pyramid Lake Paiute, establishment of timber reserve for......................... 832

Quachatisset, sale of land by 605
Qualla boundary, designation of.......... 879
Quapaw land cessions and reservations ... 688-690, 706, 748, 842-844
Quaquito, reservation for................ 738
—, purchase of reserve for 766
Quartz, Eskimo implements made of... 75, 83, 149
—, Eskimo ornaments made of.............. 48, 49
Quartz crystals, Eskimo beliefs concerning.. 446
Quashqua's band, reservation for.......... 740
—, cession of reserve by 758
Quebec, proclamation for government of. 558-559
Quid boxes, Eskimo...................... 278-280
Quillehute land cessions and reservations.............................. 808, 866, 928
Quills, Eskimo fishing lines made of.... 175-176
Quinaielt land cessions and reservations. 806, 866
Quinaielt river, treaty of................. 806
Quinn, T. J., reservation for.............. 869
Quiquito, *see* Quaquito.
Quivers used by Eskimo 161

Rabbit, Eskimo methods of snaring 124
Rabbit lake, reservation at 802
—, cession of reserve at................... 830
Racing among Eskimo..................... 340
Rakes, Eskimo 74
Raleigh, Sir Walter, charter granted to. 529
Ramirez, Sebastian, treatment of Indians by 539
Raskenute, sale of land by............... 617
Raven legends, Eskimo.................. 425-427, 452-467, 483-485, 514-515
Raven totem, Eskimo..................... 426
Rawhide, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 410, 416
—, Eskimo house fittings made of 244
—, Eskimo houses built of 258
—, Eskimo implements made of 79-85, 86, 90, 92-100, 104, 109, 113, 119, 122, 124, 126, 127, 131, 133, 136, 137, 139, 140, 142, 143, 145, 149, 157, 162-164, 168, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 185, 186, 189, 193-195
Rawhide, Eskimo manufactures from..... 205
—, Eskimo musical instruments made of. 350, 351
—, Eskimo ornaments made of............. 62
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of ... 273-277, 280-282
—, Eskimo toys made of 346-347
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of.................. 206, 208-210, 213-215, 217, 219
Ray, P. H., ethnologic specimens collected by 81-82, 224
Razbinsky, ceremonial objects from.. 412, 415-416
—, clothing from 43
—, description of 247-248
—, graveyard and grave boxes at........... 316
—, implements from....................... 107, 108, 152, 157, 159, 160, 162, 192, 194
—, mortuary customs at................... 316
—, mortuary festival at............... 20, 366-378
—, tobacco implements from.............. 272, 275
—, toys from 343
—, transportation apparatus from.......... 210
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to............... 20
Reaum's village, reservation at........... 696
—, cession of reserve at 704
Rector, T., survey by 691
Rector, Gen. —, survey by 721
Red-bear, reservation for................. 628
Red bear, Eskimo legend of..... 467-471, 485-486
Red Lake Chippewa land cessions and reservations 828, 934, 944
Red Lake river, treaty of................. 828
Red Pipestone quarry, reservation of use of 820
Redwood, *see* Hoopa Valley reserve; Round Valley reserve.
Reels for making nets, Eskimo............ 193
— for making sinew thread, Eskimo 111
Reindeer, Eskimo methods of hunting and trapping 118-120, 122
— in Alaska, extermination of 24, 118, 119, 229
—, *see also* Deer.
Reindeer fawn skin, value of, among Eskimo.. 232
Reindeer-hair thread, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 419
Reindeer skin, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of................... 396, 398, 404, 415-419
—, Eskimo clothing made of................. 30-41
—, Eskimo houses built of.................. 258
—, Eskimo implements made of.......... 104, 105
—, Eskimo method of making cord from ... 110
—, Eskimo method of tanning.............. 117
—, Eskimo musical instruments made of... 350
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.... 285
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 217
—, value of, among Eskimo............. 229, 232
—, *see also* Deerskin.
Relics of dead, Eskimo disposal of.......... 311
Religion, Eskimo........................ 421-450
Religious paintings, Eskimo............... 167
Repetition, table of Unalit numerals of.. 239-240
Reservations, Indian, establishment of ... 641
Respirators used by Eskimo............... 288
Revenge among Eskimo............. 292-293, 296
Rhode Island, Indian policy of 619-624

Page
Rice lake, reservation at 802, 846
—, cession of reserve at 830
Richardville, J. B., grant of land to 717, 752
Richelieu, Cardinal, charter granted by .. 546
Riley, J., reservation for 671
River Crow, executive order affecting 902
Roche de Bœuf, reservation at 674
—, cession of reserve at 734
Roche de Bœuf Ottawa land cessions and reservations 826, 842, 856
Rock River Sauk land cessions and reservations 680
Rock village, purchase of reserve at 766
Rods, fastening, used on Eskimo women's "housewives" 105-106
Rogue river, treaty of 796
Rogue River Indian land cessions and reservations 788
—, *see also* Siletz reserve.
Romanzof, Cape, *see* Cape Romanzof.
Rontauyau, grant of land to 686
Rontondee, grant of land to 686
Root, Eskimo implements made of 87, 89, 275
—, *see also* Spruce root; Willow root.
Root picks, Eskimo 75
Rope jumping among Eskimo 337
Rosebud reserve, establishment of 932
Rosewell, Henry, grant of land to 529
Round island, reservation of 756
Round Valley reserve, act authorizing .. 830
—, establishment of 816
—, changes in 852, 862, 880, 886
—, removal of Indians to 850
Roy, J. B., grant of land to 792
Royce, C. C., cited on Cherokee dealings with North Carolina 629
—, memoir on Indian land cessions by ..... li-lii, liv-lvii, 527-949
—, work of lv
Ruby Valley reserve, establishment of .. 822
Ruins of Eskimo villages 263-266
Runners on Eskimo sleds 206-209

Sabotnisky, ceremonial objects from 396, 397, 399, 403-404, 408-409, 420
—, dance at 355-356
—, implements and utensils from 68, 74, 77, 79, 80, 83, 106, 107, 143, 154, 155, 161, 170, 184, 187, 190, 192, 194
—, toys from 342
Sagewomnee land cessions and reservations 782
Saginaw, treaty of 698-700
Saginaw Chippewa land cessions and reservations 704, 768, 812, 834
Sahehwamish land cessions and reservations 798, 818, 864
Sahkumehu, *see* Dwamish and others.
Saiaz, *see* Hoopa Valley reserve.
Sails of Eskimo boats 202, 217, 231
Sainell land cessions and reservations.... 784
St Joseph, treaty of 718
St Joseph river, treaty of 722
St Lawrence island, description of villages on 258-260
—, drawing from 331-332
St Lawrence island, famine on 269-270
—, graves on 321
—, implements and utensils from 64-65, 66, 68-69, 70-72, 77-79, 81-83, 85, 88, 92, 99, 109-111, 116, 123, 128, 130, 133, 134, 139, 142, 148, 149, 156, 158, 159, 161, 163, 165, 170, 175-177, 181, 188, 189, 192
—, manufactures from 201, 202
—, ornaments from 56
—, people of 23, 26
—, tobacco implements from 282
—, toys from 342
—, transportation apparatus from 208-211, 213, 215-216, 218
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 21
St Lawrence Island Eskimo, clothing of. 30, 31
—, language of 25
—, physical characteristics of 27-28
—, tattooing by 50, 51, 52
St Louis, treaties of 686, 680-682, 688-690, 692, 700, 708, 714, 768
St Lusson, Sieur de, commission to Indians executed by 546-547
St Martin islands, cession of 700
St Marys, treaties of 690, 692-694
—, cession of reserves by treaty of 702, 752
St Marys falls, reservation of fishing right at 700, 758
—, surrender of fishing right at 812
St Michael, bladder feast at 382
—, buildings at 243-244, 246
—, clothing from 42, 44
—, explorations by E. W. Nelson around .. 19
—, festival witnessed at 359-361
—, games witnessed at 332-339
—, grave at 312
—, hospitality of people of 297
—, implements and utensils from 65, 74, 76, 81, 82, 86, 101-104, 106, 107, 109-110, 115, 116, 121, 128-130, 132, 136, 139, 142-145, 148-151, 155, 157-159, 161, 164, 167, 168, 172, 175, 177-178, 180, 184-185, 187, 188, 192, 194
—, legends from 452, 467-471, 474-481
—, manufactures from 202, 204-205
—, mortuary customs at 313-314
—, musical instruments from 351
—, ornaments from 55, 56, 58
—, people of 26
—, ruins at 263
—, tobacco implements from 273, 284
—, toys from 341
—, transportation apparatus from 216, 217, 220, 223, 228
St Peters, reservation at 712
—, treaty of 766
St Regis, cessions for 730, 742-744
—, *see also* New York Indians; Seven Nations of Canada.
St Regis Mills, reservation of land at 656
Saicustkea, *see* Siletz reserve.
Salamany River reserve, cession of 752
Salem, reservation at 650
—, purchase of reserve at 704
Salem, Indian policy of 605
Salmon, Eskimo implements for catching .. 179, 183-185, 187, 195

Page

Salmon, Eskimo taboos relating to.......... 440
—fishing among Eskimo, season of 183
Salmon-nets, Eskimo use of, in capturing birds 133
Salmon skin, Eskimo clothing made of.... 31, 36, 39, 43, 44
—, Eskimo uses of.......... 118
Samahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
San Carlos addition to White Mountain reserve, establishment of 860
—, change in 864
Sandia pueblo, act of Congress affecting.. 922
Sandusky River Seneka, treaty with...... 730
Sandy lake, reservation at 802
—, cession of reserve at 830
San Felipe pueblo, act of Congress affecting 920
San Ildefonso pueblo, act of Congress affecting 920
San Imirio land cessions and reservations. 782, 788
San Juan pueblo, act of Congress affecting. 920
San Juan river, establishment of reserves on.......... 888, 892
San Luis Rey land cessions and reservations 788
—, *see also* Missions Indians.
San Pasqual, *see* Mission Indians.
San Pete reserve, establishment of....... 630
San Pete Uta, executive order affecting... 892
San Pitche Uta, establishment of reserve for 825
San Poeil land cessions and reservations. 856, 858
Santa Ana pueblo, act of Congress affecting 922
Santa Clara pueblo, act of Congress affecting 920
Santa Fe, treaty of 788
Santa Ysabel reserve, establishment of . 884
Santee Sioux, *see* Sioux (Santee).
Santo Domingo pueblo, act of Congress affecting 920
San Xavier del Bac, reservation at 876
Sarcoxieville, treaty of.......... 822
Sarsarpkin's band of Nez Percés, allotment of land to 917, 920
Sauk land cessions and reservations....... 650, 666, 680, 706, 710-712, 726, 736, 760, 762, 766-768, 778, 792, 822, 824, 842, 858, 886, 918, 922, 938-940
Sault Ste Marie, treaty of.......... 700
Sault Ste Marie Chippewa land cessions and reservations 810, 812
Sawmehnaug, reservation at.......... 724
Saws, Eskimo.......... 80
Sawyer, W. M., acknowledgments to 22
—, work of xlix
Sawyer, —, survey by 902
Schagen, P. J., report on Amsterdam colony by 576
Schist, Eskimo implements made of 113
Schoolcraft, H. R., selection of reserves by.......... 757
Schools, missionary, influence on Eskimo of 21
Schuyler, P. P., license to purchase land issued to 579
Scoops, ice, Eskimo 175

Scoring implements used by Eskimo...... 80-81
Scoton land cessions and reservations..... 796
—, *see also* Siletz reserve.
Scotts Valley Indians, *see* Keh; Watsahewa.
Scrapers used by Eskimo in dressing skins 112-116
— used by Eskimo in ivory and bone working.......... 80-81
Scratchers for stalking seals, Eskimo.. 128-129
— for the back, Eskimo 310
Screw-driver, Eskimo.......... 88
Sculpin, Eskimo belief in supernatural powers of 446
—, implements used by Eskimo in catching. 178
Seal, Eskimo methods of hunting and trapping 126
—, Eskimo clothing made of parts of 36-42, 44
—, Eskimo floats made of parts of.......... 141
—, Eskimo mythic animal resembling.... 447-448
—, Eskimo ornamentation with bristles of.. 37-39
—, Eskimo uses of intestine of 118
—, leather made from gullet of.......... 117
Seal-nets, Eskimo.......... 133
Seal-spears, Eskimo 135-137
Sealskin, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of.......... 416, 417, 419, 420
—, Eskimo clothing made of....... 30, 31, 38-40, 42
—, Eskimo implements made of 93, 97, 104, 109, 140, 141, 172, 174, 178
—, Eskimo lodges made of.......... 262
—, Eskimo method of dressing 116-117
—, Eskimo method of making cord from... 110
—, Eskimo ornaments made of.......... 58, 59
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of... 273
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 209, 210, 216, 217
—, Eskimo use of, as unit of value.......... 232
—, Eskimo rope made of 138
Seapcat, *see* Yakima and others.
Seats in Eskimo houses.......... 245, 246
Sea-wolf skin, Eskimo clothing made of.. 44
Seek's village, reservation at.......... 716
—, cession of reserve at.......... 774
Seginsiwin's village, reservation at...... 676
—, cession of reserve at.......... 718
Seines, Eskimo.......... 186, 187
Seminole land cessions and reservations.. 704-706, 734, 748, 778, 816, 840, 862, 918
Seminole (Appalachicola band), land cessions and reservations by...... 704, 736-738, 748
Senahcow land cessions and reservations.. 782
Seneka land cessions and reservations.. 559, 658-660, 662, 684, 688, 690, 730-732 -744, 776, 818, 842-844
—, *see also* Five Nations; New York Indians; Six Nations.
Sequin, account of.......... 613
Seri, studies relating to.......... xxxvi-xxxvii, xxxix-xli, xlv
Sermalton, *see* Hoopa Valley reserve.
Serpentine, Eskimo ornaments made of... 46, 47
Serranos, *see* Mission Indians.
Seuvarit Uta, establishment of reservation for.......... 825
Seven Nations of Canada, land cessions and reservations by.......... 656

Page
Sewall, —, reference to map by............ 844
Sfugunugumut, implements and utensils from..............67, 68, 74, 94, 97–99, 106, 109, 178
—, ornaments from........................ 56
—, shamanic rites witnessed at............. 432
—, transportation apparatus from......... 226, 227
Shabehnay, reservation for................ 724
Shademah, J. B., reservation for........... 740
Shades, Eskimo beliefs concerning...394, 422–425
—, Eskimo, kinds of......................... 422
—, masks made by Eskimo to represent.... 394
— of animals, Eskimo beliefs concerning... 425
Shaingwaukokaug island, cession of..... 764
Shaisquihl peninsula, reservation of..... 800
Shageluk island, visit by E. W. Nelson to. 20
Shahaptian languages, vocabulary of xliii
Shaktolik, implements from.... 100, 159, 168, 191
—, musical instruments from............ 350–351
—, people of 24
—, ruins near................................ 264
Shaman in moon, Eskimo legend of........ 515
Shamans, Eskimo names for 428
—, Eskimo, powers, duties, and practices of.......... 358, 389, 390, 394, 395, 400, 425, 435, 440
Shanks, —, agreement concluded by........ 847
Shasta, *see* Chasta; Siletz reserve.
Shasta Valley, *see* Idakariwakaha; Ikaruck; Kosetah.
Shawnee, confederation of, with Cherokee. 841
— land cessions and reservations.... 650, 654–656, 662–664, 666–668, 676, 684–688, 690, 714, 732, 740, 744, 792, 842–844, 876, 894
—, sale of land to Modok by................ 878
Shawnee (Absentee), land cessions and reservations by 850, 856, 902, 940
Shawvoshkung, grant of land to 830
Shaytee's village, reservation at.......... 724
Sheaths for Eskimo knives............... 171–172
Sheepeater land cessions and reservations.......................... 878, 898
Shelters built by Eskimo when fishing.. 183
Shirts, Eskimo 32, 34
Shoalwater Bay reserve, establishment of 842
Shobonier, reservation for.................. 738
Shoenbrun, reservation at 650
—, purchase of reserve at 704
Shoes, Eskimo................................. 41
— on Eskimo sleds........................... 208
S'Homamish land cessions and reservations............................ 798, 818, 864
Shooting stars, Eskimo belief concerning. 449
Shoshoni land cessions and reservations.. 822, 828, 846, 850, 854, 858, 874, 878, 880, 884, 890, 894, 898, 904, 906, 924, 926, 928
Shoshoni-Goship land cessions and reservations.................................. 830
—, *see also* Paiute; Uta.
Shovels, Eskimo 78–79
Shredders for making sinew thread, Eskimo.. 111
Shrew-mouse, sea, Eskimo mythic animal 442
Shute, Samuel, quoted on Maine's Indian policy 600
Shuttles, Eskimo, derivation of pattern of 192
— for making nets, Eskimo.............. 191–192

Page
Shuttles for making sinew thread, Eskimo 111
Shyicks, *see* Yakima and others.
Sia pueblo, act of Congress affecting...... 922
—, collection from .... xxviii, xlvii
Siberia, explorations by E. W. Nelson in. 20–21, 23
Siberian Eskimo, tattooing by............. 51
Sieves used by Eskimo in preparing snuff 272
Siletz reserve, establishment of........ 812, 814
—, changes in....................... 838, 878, 948
Sirius, Eskimo belief concerning.......... 449
Simsawa land cessions and reservations... 784
Sinew, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 419
—, Eskimo implements made of............ 82, 85, 86, 90, 100, 119, 124, 130–133, 136, 137, 139, 140, 145, 146, 151, 155–159, 161, 164, 170, 175, 178, 179, 181, 186, 187, 191
—, Eskimo manufactures of................ 201
—, Eskimo musical instruments made of... 350
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.... 276, 278, 280, 281
—, Eskimo toys made of.................... 347
Sinew cord and thread, Eskimo clothing made of 36, 38
—, Eskimo implements made of.......... 79, 133
—, Eskimo method of making 110–111
Sinew-spring traps, Eskimo 122–123
Singing by Eskimo 347, 349
Sinkers for nets and fishing lines, Eskimo. 126–128, 175–183, 188, 189
Sioux land cessions and reservations...... 668, 710–712, 760, 766, 786, 794, 822, 828, 848, 878, 880, 882, 886, 888, 896, 904, 914, 918, 924, 930–934, 938
Sioux (Brulé), land cessions and reservations by 838, 934, 938
Sioux (Medewakanton), land cessions and reservations by 764, 784, 820, 826
Sioux (Santee), land cessions and reservations by 762, 838, 840, 846, 850, 852, 868, 918
Sioux (Sisseton), land cessions and reservations by 726, 764, 784, 820, 826, 842, 858, 862, 874, 942
Sioux (Wahpekuta), land cessions and reservations by 764, 784, 820, 926
Sioux (Wahpeton), land cessions and reservations by... 726, 820, 826, 842, 858, 862, 874, 942
Sioux (Yankton), land cessions and reservations by 762, 768, 820, 946
Sioux (Yanktonai), land cessions and reservations by 896, 902
Sisseton Sioux, *see* Sioux (Sisseton).
Siuslaw, *see* Siletz reserve.
Six Nations, cessions for............ 730, 742–744
—, land cessions and reservations by.... 568–569, 584, 648, 650–654
Siyante land cessions and reservations.... 780
Skagit, *see* Dwamish and others.
Skaiwhâmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Skin, Eskimo clothing made of............. 30–44
—, Eskimo implements made of............... 89, 90, 93, 104–106, 156
—, Eskimo methods of dressing...... 116–118, 125
—, Eskimo ornaments made of............... 50
—, Eskimo toys made of..................... 343
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 206, 217

Page
Skin, Eskimo use of, as unit of value 232
— lodges, Eskimo 242
—, *see also* Bearskin, Deerskin, Sealskin, etc.
Skin-dressing tools, Eskimo 112-116
Skinpah, *see* Yakima and others.
Sklallam land cessions and reservations .. 800-870
Skokomish reserve, establishment of 800
—, change in 870
Skopeahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Skoton, *see* Scoton, Siletz reserve.
Sktahlejum, *see* Dwamish and others.
Sktahlmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Slate, Eskimo implements made of 93, 108, 113, 146, 147, 149, 159, 164, 178
Sledge island, carvings of mythic animals from 447, 448
—, ceremonial objects from 416
—, clothing from 38, 39, 44
—, conditions observed by E. W. Nelson on 295
—, dance on 354-355
—, description of village on 254
—, fetich from 439
—, graves on 320
—, hospitality of people of 295
—, implements and utensils from .. 66, 67, 69, 77, 84, 86, 87, 89, 92, 93, 99-101, 103, 108, 111, 113-116, 127, 131, 139-141, 144, 148, 150, 151, 154, 164, 165, 168, 172, 173, 178-180, 182, 191, 194
—, legend from 499-514
—, manufactures from 205
—, musical instruments from 351
—, ornaments from 46, 47, 48, 55, 58, 60
—, people of 26
—, tobacco implements from 277, 279, 282
—, transportation apparatus from 210, 218, 222, 223, 228
—, visit by E. W. Nelson to 20
Sledges, Eskimo 128
—, Eskimo, winter storage of 244
—, tools used by Eskimo in making 85
Sleds, Eskimo 205-209
—, toy, Eskimo 347
Sleeping benches in Eskimo houses 243, 245-246, 252
Slings, Eskimo 134-135
Smalhkahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Smallwood, Matthew, grant of land to ... 633
Smelts, Eskimo implements for catching .. 179
Smith, George, quoted on Pennsylvania's Indian policy 591, 592, 594, 595, 596
Smith, J. C., survey by 944
Smith, John, purchase of land by 564
Smith, William, grant of land to 580
Smith River reserve, act authorizing 831
—, removal of Indians to 815, 851
—, discontinuance of 850
Smoke holes in Eskimo houses 245, 251
Smoking, Eskimo method of 272
Smoothing tools used by Eskimo 87
— for birds, Eskimo 131-135
Snake land cessions and reservations 831, 834, 836, 854, 858
Snake River valley, study of carvings in. xxix
Snares for animals, Eskimo 118-131
Snohomish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Snohomish reserve, executive order affecting 868
Snoqualmoo, *see* Dwamish and others.
Snow, Eskimo decoys made of 132
—, Eskimo traps made of 122
Snow beaters, Eskimo 77-78
Snow goggles, Eskimo 169-171
Snow houses, Eskimo 242
Snow knives, Eskimo 345-346
Snowshoes, Eskimo 212-214
Snow shovels, Eskimo 78-79
Snuff, Eskimo method of preparing 272
—, Eskimo method of taking 273
Snuff-boxes, Eskimo 273-275
Snuff-tubes, Eskimo 273, 275
Soapstone, Eskimo utensils made of 63
Social customs of the Eskimo 285-292
Social organization of the Eskimo liv
Sociology, work in ...... xxxix-xli
Socks, Eskimo 43
Sohonut land cessions and reservations 782
Solomon's Town Wyandot, land cessions and reservations by 690, 734
Songs, Eskimo, examples of 348-349, 364, 367, 369, 374-375
—, Eskimo, kinds of 347-348
—, Eskimo method of learning 348
Sophiology, work in ...... xliv-xlv
Soul, Eskimo beliefs concerning 422
South Carolina, Indian policy of 630-634
South Fork, *see* Hoopa Valley reserve.
Southworth, —, purchase of land by 607
Sowheag, account of 613
Spanish policy toward Indians 539-545
— title to lands in America, basis of 528
Spanish Fork reserve, sale of 830
Spanish Fork Uta, act of Congress affecting 892
Spear guards, Eskimo 226-228
Spearheads, Eskimo 147-150
—, stone, Eskimo method of making 91
Spears, Eskimo 135-140, 151-152, 194-195
—, Eskimo, length of 153-154
Spearshafts, tools used by Eskimo in making 85
Spinner for making sinew cord, Eskimo ... 111
Spirits, Eskimo beliefs concerning 394, 422
—, Eskimo masks to represent 394
Spits for killing wolves, Eskimo 121
[illegible]lices used by Eskimo in repair work .. 227-228
Spofford, A. R., acknowledgment to xlvi
Spokane land cessions and reservations ... 856, 858, 902, 918, 944
Spoons, Eskimo 65-70
—, tools used by Eskimo in making 89
Spotswood, Alex., treaty concluded by . 568-569
Sprague river, treaty of 836
Spreaders used with Eskimo bird nets 132
Spring traps, Eskimo 122-123
Spruce, Eskimo implements and utensils made of 65-66, 70, 71, 90, 99, 138, 184, 185, 187, 288
—, Eskimo musical instruments made of .. 350, 351
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 209
Spruce gum, Eskimo ornaments made of ... 53

Page
Spruce root, Eskimo implements and utensils made of 66, 72, 85, 86, 97, 100, 110, 113, 131, 133, 137, 147, 148, 156, 167, 180, 184, 185, 187, 191, 193
—, Eskimo manufactures of 205
—, Eskimo toys made of 346
—, transportation apparatus made of 223
Spurs on Eskimo spearpoints, use of. 147, 148–149
Squawky Hill, reservation at 658
Squawskin land cessions and reservations. 798, 818, 864, 872
Squaxin Island reserve, establishment of. 798
Squiaitl land cessions and reservations... 798, 818, 864, 872
Squinahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Squirrel skin, Eskimo amulet made of 435
Staffs, ice, used by Eskimo 214–215
Stalking of deer by Eskimo 118–119
— of seals by Eskimo 129
Standing Rock reserve, establishment of. 932
Starikwikhpak, ceremonial objects from.. 396
—, description of 247
—, grave boxes at 316
—, painting on grave box at 327
Stays for oars on Eskimo boats 218
Stealing among Eskimo..... 293, 294, 296, 299, 300
Steck, —, selection of reserve by 822
Steel implements among Eskimo, introduction of 80, 85, 89, 91, 106
Steel traps among Eskimo, introduction of 121, 122, 125
Steering gear of Eskimo boats 217
Steilacoom land cessions and reservations. 798, 818, 864, 872
Stehchass land cessions and reservations. 798, 818, 864, 872
Stevenson, M. C., work of .... xxvii–xxviii, xxxii, xliv, xlvii
Stith, Wm., quoted on Virginia's Indian policy 564
Stkahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Stockbridge, treaties of 774, 780, 814–816
Stockbridge Indians, cessions for 730, 742
—, land cessions and reservations by 774, 778, 780, 814–816, 854
—, *see also* New York Indians.
Stoluckwhamish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Stomach of animals, Eskimo clothing made of 42
—. Eskimo floats made of 141, 188
Stone, classification of peoples from use of implements of .... xxxvii–xxxviii
—, Eskimo house fittings of 244, 253
—, Eskimo implements and utensils made of. 63, 65, 75, 80–84, 91–93, 112, 122, 126, 127, 145, 146, 148, 157, 159, 171–172, 176, 178, 180–182, 186, 188, 189
—, Eskimo ornaments made of 46–49
—, Eskimo surgical instruments made of.. 309–310
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.. 280, 283
Stoney, —, ethnologic specimens collected by 186, 187, 203, 284
Stoppers for Eskimo hunting floats 140–142
— for Eskimo needle cases 103–104
— for Eskimo water bags 74
Storerooms, Eskimo 244, 248
Stuntz, A. C., surveys by 795, 797

Page
Strange boy, Eskimo legend of 490–494
Strangers, Eskimo treatment of 294, 295
Stretchers for dressing skins, Eskimo.. 116, 125
Strong man, Eskimo legend of 499
Stuyvesant, Peter, charter granted by ... 616
Sucaah land cessions and reservations 782
Sufferer's Land, cession of 666
—, history of 667–669
Sugar island, reservation of 756
Summer houses, Eskimo, types of 242, 247–248, 253, 255–256, 259
Sun, Eskimo belief in influence of, on men. 431
Sun and moon, Eskimo legend of 481–482
Sunu land cessions and reservations 784
Supernatural beings, Eskimo belief in... 394
Supports for Eskimo guns 163
— for Eskimo lamps 64
Suquamish land cessions and reservations. 798–800, 834, 864, 868
Surfacing tools used by Eskimo 91
Surgery among Eskimo, practice of..... 309–310
—, primitive, study of .... xxxviii, xxxix
Susquehannocks, treaty with 572
Swan Creek Chippewa, confederation of Munsee with 821
— land cessions and reservations. 758, 812, 820, 834
Swan skin, Eskimo lance-point wrappers made of 150
Sweat baths, Eskimo 257
Swedish policy toward Indians.. 587–588, 591–592
Swinahmish, *see* Dwamish and others.
Swinomish reserve, establishment of 800
—, change in 864
Swivels on Eskimo hitching lines 210
Sycuan reserve, establishment of 884
Syenite, Eskimo ornaments made of 49
Symbolism, animal, of Eskimo 450

Tabequache Uta land cessions and reservations 828, 848, 893
Table creek, treaty of 818
Table Rock, treaty of 788
Taboos, Eskimo 440
Tache land cessions and reservations 782
Tag played by Eskimo 338
Taku harbor, transportation apparatus from 222
Talismans, Eskimo 434–441
Tallahassee, treaty of 736–738
Tallinchee land cessions and reservations. 782–822
Talon, —, Indian policy of 546–547, 549
Talootiske, *see* Taluntiski.
Taluntiski, reservation for 670
—, cession of reserve for 696
Tamaroa land cessions and reservations.. 664, 692, 742
Taminy, sale of land by 596
Tanning of skins by Eskimo 116–118
Taos pueblo, act of Congress affecting 920
Tatnah land cessions and reservations 786
Tattooing among Eskimo 50–52
Tauyau, grant of land to 686
Tauyaudautauson, grant of land to 686
Technolithic stage, definition of xxxviii

Page
TECHNOLOGY, relation of esthetology to ... xxxix
—, work in ... xxxiv–xxxix
TEETH, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of. 399
—, Eskimo implements made of ... 80, 82, 110
—, Eskimo ornamentation with ... 59, 211
TELLICO, treaty of ... 600, 665, 668–670
TEMECULA, *see* MISSION INDIANS.
TEMPERAMENT, Eskimo, effect of food supply on ... 298
TENÉ, *see* ATHAPASCAN INDIANS.
TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, collections for ... xxviii, xlvi
—, exhibit at ... xlix
TENTS, Eskimo ... 242, 260
—, *see also* LODGES.
TEJON land cessions and reservations ... 782, 788
—, *see also* TULE RIVER RESERVE.
TEJON PASS RESERVE, establishment of ... 788
TESUQUE PUEBLO, act of Congress affecting. 920
TEUNISSEN, JURIAN, license to purchase land issued to ... 597
THIMBLE-HOLDERS, Eskimo ... 109–110
THIMBLES, Eskimo ... 109–110
THOMAS, CYRUS, introduction to memoir on Indian land cessions by ... 527–647
—, work of ... xlvi, lvi
THOMAS, —, cited on Massachusetts' Indian policy ... 602–603
THOMPSON, R. F., acknowledgments to ... 644
THORNTOWN, *see* MIAMI (EEL RIVER BAND).
THREAD-MAKING IMPLEMENTS, Eskimo ... 110–112
THROWING-STICKS, Eskimo ... 152–155
— game played by Eskimo ... 335
—, tools used by Eskimo in making ... 89
THUNDER BAY CHIPPEWA, reservation for .. 810
THUNDERBIRD, Eskimo mythic creature .. 445–446
—, legend of ... 486–487
—, representations of ... 95, 226, 446
TIERRA DEL FUEGO, work in ... xxix
TIKCHIK, clothing from ... 41. 43
TINDER BOXES, Eskimo ... 76
TINNÉ, *see* ATHAPASCAN INDIANS.
TIPPECANOE RIVER, cession of reserves made by treaty of ... 752–762, 766
—, treaties of ... 740–742, 754, 758
TISHTANATAN, *see* HOOPA VALLEY RESERVE.
TLINKIT, legends of ... 450–451
TOBACCO, Eskimo methods of using ... 271–272
—, introduction of, among Eskimo ... 229
TOBACCO IMPLEMENTS, Eskimo ... 273–285
TOCDE land cessions and reservations ... 786
TOCIA land cessions and reservations ... 782
TOENECHE land cessions and reservations .. 782
TOES, Eskimo use of, in counting ... 236
TOGIAK RIVER, toys from ... 346
TOLUMNE land cessions and reservations .. 782
—, *see also* YOLUMNE.
TOMAHAWK PIPES, collection of ... xlvii
TOMCOD, Eskimo implements used in catching ... 175–178, 183
TOMOCHICHI, treaties with Georgia by ... 634, 635
TONAWANDA RESERVE, establishment of ... 660
—, sale of ... 772, 776
—, grant of right to repurchase ... 818
TONDAGANIE'S VILLAGE, reservation at ... 674
—, cession of reserve at ... 734
TONKAWA land cessions and reservations .. 946
TONQUISH'S VILLAGE, reservation at ... 676
—, cession of reserve at ... 718
TONSURE among Eskimo ... 57
TONTO APACHE, disposal of land claimed by 922
TOOANOOHONI, cession of land by ... 635
TOOL BAGS, Eskimo ... 93
TOOL BOXES, Eskimo ... 93–96
TOOLS, birch-bark, Eskimo ... 9
—, skin-dressing, Eskimo ... 112
—, wood-working, Eskimo ... 85-93
TOOMNA land cessions and reservations .. 782, 822
TOOTOOTENA, *see* SILETZ RESERVE.
TOPENEBEE'S RESERVE, cession of ... 750
TOPS, Eskimo ... 340–341
TOP SPINNING among Eskimo ... 333
TOQUAMSKE, sale of land by ... 616
TORROS RESERVE, establishment of ... 886
TOTANIMO, account of ... 613
TOTEM ANIMAL, Eskimo custom of wearing. 62
TOTEMIC MASKS, Eskimo ... 395
TOTEMS, Eskimo ... 322–325
—, Unalit terms relating to ... 322
TOTEM SIGNS, Eskimo use of, on grave boxes ... 311, 312
TOTO land cessions and reservations ... 784
TOTOPOTOMOY, act of Virginia assembly affecting ... 565
TOYS, Eskimo ... 331, 340–347
T'PEEKSIN land cessions and reservations .. 798, 818, 864, 872
TRACY, MARQUIS DE, commission to ... 547–548
TRADE and trading voyages, Eskimo. 228, 232, 305
—, Eskimo, articles of ... 223–231
TRADING, Eskimo methods of ... 230–231
— camp, Eskimo ... 261–262
— customs of Eskimo ... 309
— festival of Eskimo ... 361–363
TRANSFORMATIONS, Eskimo belief in ... 426–427
TRANSPORTATION APPARATUS, Eskimo ... 205–228
TRAPS for fish, Eskimo ... 183–185
— for animals, Eskimo ... 118-131
TRAVELING APPARATUS, Eskimo ... 205–228
TRAVERSE BAY, reservation at ... 756
TRAVERSE DES SIOUX, treaty of ... 784
TRAYS, Eskimo ... 70, 72
—, tools used by Eskimo in making ... 85
TREATIES with Indians, abolition of .. 640–641, 854
TREES, Eskimo account of creation of ... 456
—, in Alaskan-Arctic district, absence of ... 24
TRINITY RIVER INDIANS, *see* HOOPAH; HUPA.
TROTT, NICHOLAS, cited on South Carolina's Indian policy ... 633
TROUSERS worn by Eskimo ... 30–36
TROUT, Eskimo implements for catching ... 179
TRUDEAU, C. L., quoted on Spanish policy toward Indians ... 544–545
TRUMBULL, BENJ., quoted on Connecticut's Indian policy ... 612–616
TRUNKS worn in dances by Eskimo ... 420–421
TRURO, purchase of land by ... 606
TUBES for taking snuff, Eskimo ... 275
TUBS, Eskimo ... 72
—, tools used by Eskimo in making ... 85
TUG-OF-WAR played by Eskimo ... 338

Page
Tuhucmach land cessions and reservations. 782
Tuilla valley, treaty of 830
Tulalip reserve, executive order affecting 868
Tularosa River reserve, establishment of 854
—, discontinuance of 878
Tule land cessions and reservations 814, 860, 864–866, 892
Tule River reserve, act authorizing 831
—, establishment of 814, 860
—, changes in 864–866, 892
—, removal of Indians to 789
Tumwater land cessions and reservations 800, 818
Tunghăt, Eskimo beliefs concerning 394, 395, 427–430, 434, 441, 443
—, Eskimo masks representing 400, 401, 403, 404, 407, 412, 413
—, Eskimo rites relating to 384, 385
Tununuk, description of 251
—, implement from 156
—, memorial images at 317-318
Tunxis, sale of land by 616
Tuphanikwa, description of 252
Tuphulga village, reservation at 706
Turf, Eskimo buildings of 244, 251
Turkey Creek prairie, treaty of 756
Turkey Town, treaty of 682
Turner, L. M., ethnologic specimens collected by 56, 65, 101, 102, 104, 116, 144, 145, 152, 158, 161, 199, 204, 223
Turner, Nathaniel, purchase of land by 616
Turtle Mountain Chippewa land cessions and reservations 908, 916
Tushquegan, *see* McCarty's village.
Tuscarora land cessions and reservations 628-629
— war with North Carolina 627
—, *see also* New York Indians; Six Nations.
Tuski Hajo, reservation for 706
—, cession of reserve for 736-738
Twana, *see* Skokomish.
Twisters used by Eskimo 111

Uintah military reserve, establishment of 924
Uintah Uta land cessions and reservations 824, 848, 893, 924, 926
Ukagamut, carvings from 196
—, description of 251
—, implements from 105, 192
Umatilla land cessions and reservations 804, 908, 918, 928
Umatilla reserve, establishment of 804
—, changes in 908, 918, 928
Umiaks, Eskimo 216-218
—, tools used by Eskimo in making 85
Umpechee, cession of land by 635
Umpqua land cessions and reservations 790, 796–798, 814
—, *see also* Siletz reserve.
Usaktolik, experience of E. W. Nelson at. 298

Page
Usaktolik, ornaments from 48
Usaktolik river, people living on 26
Unalaklit, ceremonial objects from 420-421
—, conditions observed by E. W. Nelson near 298
—, dance at 356-357
—, implements from 80, 92, 100, 102, 103, 110, 136, 142, 144, 145, 147-150, 156, 159, 165, 172, 180
—, legend from 471–474
—, people of 24
—, tobacco implements from 280, 282
—, toys from 344
—, transportation apparatus from 210, 222
Unaligmut, *see* Unalit.
Unalit games 330–339
— language different from Kaviagmut and Malemut 25
— language, translation from 475–479
— language, words from 232, 234, 301, 306, 310, 322
— method of burial, ancient 312
—, range of 26
Uncas, sale of land by 615-617
Uncompahgre Uta, executive order affecting 904
United States, Indian policy of. 528-536, 639-643
United States Supreme Court, quoted on right to soil 528–533
Units of value and measurement, Eskimo. 232-234
Upper Klamath, *see* Odeilah.
Upper Sandusky, treaty of 776
Urine, Eskimo use of, in bathing 287
—, Eskimo, use of, in tanning 117
Uta land cessions and reservations 780, 824, 828, 830, 848, 856, 864, 874, 882, 886, 892, 894, 898, 900, 902, 904, 908, 924, 926
Utensils, Eskimo 63–74
— from Florida, collection and study of xxx-xxxi
Uva land cessions and reservations 782, 788

Vallier, S. G., patent of land to 844
Value, Eskimo units of 232
—, Unalit terms for measuring 232
Van Buren, Martin, treaty signed by 641
Vancouver, Cape, *see* Cape Vancouver.
Van Rensselaer, Kiliaen, patent issued to 576–577
Vegetable food of Eskimo 268
Vegetation of Eskimo country 24
Vermillion Kickapoo, treaty with 698
Vermillion lake, reservation at 904
Vieux Desert Chippewa land cessions and reservations 794, 874
Village reserves, establishment of 886
Villages, Eskimo, description of 241-263
—, Eskimo, location of 24, 241-242, 266
—, Eskimo provision for defense of 327-328
Vincennes, treaties of 664, 666, 672, 678, 700
—, reservation by United States at 656
Virginia, Indian policy of 563-569, 630
Visors, Eskimo 167-170
Volcanic eruptions, Eskimo traditions of 449-450

Page
Wabashaw's tribe, land cessions and reservations by 760
Wabash river, treaties of............. 752, 772–776
—, cession of reserves made by treaty of.... 752
Wachaet land cessions and reservations .. 782
Wacksache land cessions and reservations. 782
Wafford's settlement, cession of land at. 666
Wahpekuta Sioux, *see* Sioux (Wahpekuta).
Wahpeton Sioux, *see* Sioux (Wahpeton).
Waidepacan land cessions and reservations.................. 784
Wailaki, *see* Round Valley reserve; Ylacca.
Walapai land cessions and reservations.. 910, 922
Walker river, establishment of reserve at 872
Wallawalla land cessions and reservations.................... 804, 808, 838, 906, 918, 928
Wallowa Valley reserve, establishment of.. 864
—, discontinuance of.......................... 882
Walrus, Eskimo clothing made from stomachs of...................................... 42
—, Eskimo floats made from bladders and stomachs of.................................. 141
—, Eskimo methods of hunting and trapping 126, 166
—, leather made from gullets of............. 117
Walrus-dog, Eskimo mythic monster... 442–443
Walrus hide, Eskimo clothing made of ... 49
—, Eskimo house fittings made of......... 255, 258
—, Eskimo method of dressing................ 116
—, Eskimo method of making cord from.... 110
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of................ .... 209, 216, 217
Walrus-spears, Eskimo 137, 140
Walrus tusk, *see* Ivory.
Walther, Henry, work of xlix
Wands, ceremonial, of Eskimo 415–416
Wannuck land cessions and reservations 784
Wapaghkonetta, grant of land at 686
—, treaty of.. 732
Waponseh, reservation for...................... 738
War among Eskimo........................ 327–330
— between Yukon Eskimo and Magemut .. 328
Warm Springs, treaty of 838
Warm Springs reserve, establishment of. 808
—, definition of boundary of..................... 946
Wasco, treaty of.................................... 808
Wasco land cessions and reservations ... 808, 838
Washburn, H. D., survey by.................... 789
Washington, treaties of 670–674, 680, 696, 706, 708, 714, 720, 726–732, 734, 752, 756, 766, 768, 772, 778, 780, 790–794, 800–808, 816, 818, 820, 826, 830–832, 834, 836, 840, 842, 846, 848
Washo land cessions and reservations..... 836
Watche land cessions and reservations ... 822
Watcoosa, sale of land by 626
Water bags, Eskimo 73–74
Water buckets, Eskimo 70–72
—, Eskimo, handles of........................ 100–103
Waterfowl, Eskimo methods of catching.. 131, 135
Waterfowl skin, Eskimo clothing made of 31
Waterfowl skin, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of................................ 420
Waterproof garments, Eskimo 36–37, 221
Watsahewa land cessions and reservations 788
Waugau's village, reservation at.......... 674
—, cession of reserve at 748
Waukewa's band, cession of reserve by.. 758
—, *see also* Chekose's band.
Wauponehsee, reservation for 724
—, purchase of reserve for..................... 750
Wea land cessions and reservations.. 654–656, 662–664, 668, 678, 680, 692, 700, 744, 794, 842–844, 930
Weasel, sea, Eskimo mythic animal 443
Weasel mummy fetiches, Eskimo..... 62–63, 437
Weather, Eskimo shamans' attempts to change.................................... 431–432
Wechilla land cessions and reservations.. 782
Wedges, Eskimo.................................. 88
—, stone, Eskimo method of making......... 91
Weesaw's band, reservation for............. 742
—, cession of reserve for..................... 762, 766
Weesionas' band, reservation for........... 742
—, cession of reserve for 762
Wemalche land cessions and reservations. 782, 822
Wenatshapam, *see* Yakima and others.
Weopemeoc Indians, sale of land by 625–626
Western Company, charter of............. 545–546
West India Company, settlement by..... 575–576
Wetanamow, sale of land by................... 617
Whalebone, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 404
—, Eskimo houses built of................ 257–259
—, Eskimo implements and utensils made of 72, 77, 78, 81, 82, 94, 123, 124, 133, 147, 161, 171, 175–177, 179–181, 187, 190, 192
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.. 273, 277
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of 208, 225
—, Eskimo use of, as cord 110, 171
—, spits for killing wolves made of.......... 121
Whale island, ruins at 263–264
Whale, killer, Eskimo mythic animal originating in 444
Whale, right, Eskimo fetich representing. 439
—, Eskimo fetiches used in hunting......... 439
—, Eskimo methods of hunting............ 165–166
Whale-spears, Eskimo..................... 137–140
Whale, white, Eskimo belief in supernatural powers of 438, 440
—, Eskimo fetich representing 439
—, Eskimo methods of hunting 131, 166
—, Eskimo taboos relating to.................. 440
Whetstones, Eskimo 91–93
Whips, Eskimo 209, 210
Whisky, influence on Eskimo of 268–270
Whistler skin, Eskimo clothing made of... 32
White Earth reserve, establishment of.. 846
—, changes in 894, 912, 936
—, removal of Pembina Chippewa to......... 862
Whitefish, Eskimo implements for catching........................... 180, 186–188, 194, 195
White Hair's village, reservation including............ 708
White Mountain reserve, establishment of 854

Page
White Mountain reserve, changes in.... 860, 864, 876, 884, 888, 890, 944
White Oak Chippewa, agreement with.... 936
White Raccoon's village, reservation at.. 716
—, cession of reserve at 752
Whiting, —, acts of, as Indian superintendent 851
Wiccacomoco Indians, grant of land by ... 566
Wichita land cessions and reservations... 860
Wichumni land cessions and reservations.. 782
—, *see also* Tule River reserve.
Wick of Eskimo lamps, method of supporting.................. 63, 64
Wicker fish-traps, Eskimo........... 125, 184-185
Widaagh, sale of land by 596
Wigwam of Passamaquoddy Indians, study of .... xxxiv-xxxvi
— in National Zoological Park. erection of.................. xxvii, xxxv
Wiley, —, report on Indian affairs by...... 789
—, selection of reserves by 832, 887
Willamette Valley Indians, land cessions and reservation by 800, 818
Willay land cessions and reservations 786
Willet, Thomas, purchase of land by....... 607
Williams, L. D., vocabulary obtained from. xliii
Williams, Roger, Indian policy of....... 619-622
Williams, —, acknowledgments to 22
Willow, Eskimo implements made of 288
Willow bark, Eskimo implements made of 124, 187
Willow root, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 398
—, Eskimo implements and utensils made of 111, 145, 171
Wimbee Indians, sale of land by........... 631
Wiminuchi Uta land cessions and reservations 848, 892, 894
Winchester, —, survey by.................. 649, 695
Wind River military reserve, establishment of.................. 924
Wind River reserve, establishment of.... 850
—, changes in 858, 878
Winds, Eskimo legend of origin of....... 497-499
Wingebone, sale of land by.................. 594
Winnebago land cessions and reservations. 710-712, 716-718, 722, 724, 736, 768, 780, 804, 820, 826, 828, 834-836, 926
Winnibigoshish, Lake, *see* Lake Winnibigoshish.
Winship, G. P., work of xlvi
Winter, chronometric use of, by Eskimo... 234
— stores of Eskimo 268
Winthrop, John, quoted on Indian right to soil.................. 603-604
Wishham, *see* Yakima and others.
Witchcraft, Eskimo belief in....... 422, 440, 441
Wolasi land cessions and reservations 782
Wolf, Eskimo ceremonial objects made from hair of.................. 416
—, Eskimo method of hunting and trapping 121-123
Wolf fish, Eskimo implements for catching.................. 180-181
—, Eskimo method of dressing skin of..... 117
Wolf rapids, reservation at.................. 675

Page
Wolf rapids, cession of reserve at 734
Wolf river, treaty of.................. 792
Wolf skin, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of 417
—, Eskimo clothing made of....... 31, 34-36, 39, 62
—, Eskimo hunting bag made of............ 167
—, Eskimo ornaments made of 62
—, value of, among Eskimo.................. 232
Wolf totem, Eskimo representations of... 325
Wollpahpe Snake land cessions and reservations 836
Wolverine skin, Eskimo clothing made of 30, 31, 35, 36, 38, 40, 42
—, Eskimo hunting bag made of........... 167
—, Eskimo ornaments made of............. 62
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.. 284-285
—, value of, among Eskimo.................. 232
Woman, Eskimo account of creation of.. 454, 456
— captives, Eskimo disposal of 328, 329
Women's football played by Eskimo....... 336
— knives, Eskimo.................. 108-109
Wood carving by Eskimo.................. 196-197
—, Eskimo ceremonial objects made of ... 396-415
—, Eskimo houses made of.................. 241-263
—, Eskimo implements and utensils made of 65-86, 88, 90-100, 103, 104. 107, 109, 114, 116, 123, 127-129, 131-147, 152-163, 165, 167-169, 171-174, 180, 181, 185, 186, 188, 190-196, 288
—, Eskimo musical instruments made of. 350-351
—, Eskimo ornaments made of 46-49
—, Eskimo surgical instruments made of... 310
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.... 273-280, 282-284
—, Eskimo toys made of.................. 341-346
—, Eskimo transportation apparatus made of.................. 205-228
Wooden ware, collection of xlvii
Woodworking tools, Eskimo.............. 81-93
Wool, Eskimo clothing made of............ 36
Woolfe, —, ethnologic specimens collected by.................. 47, 48
Woosamequin, *see* Massasoit.
Wopumne land cessions and reservations.. 786
Work-boxes of Eskimo women............ 98-100
Worm, great, Eskimo mythic animal....... 443
Worsted, Eskimo clothing made of......... 38, 41
—, Eskimo "housewife" made of........... 105
—, Eskimo hunting bag made of............ 167
—, Eskimo tobacco implements made of.... 285
Wowol land cessions and reservations 782
Wrappers for lance points, Eskimo......... 150
Wrestling among Eskimo 340-341
Wright, Sir James, quoted on Georgia's Indian policy 637-639
Wrist guards, Eskimo.................. 161-162
Wristlets, ceremonial, of Eskimo 420
Written records of Eskimo 198
Wyandot land cessions and reservations.. 648, 650, 654-656, 664, 666-668, 674-676, 684-688, 690, 734, 758, 776, 778, 780, 800-802, 842-844
Wyandot village, treaty of.................. 720

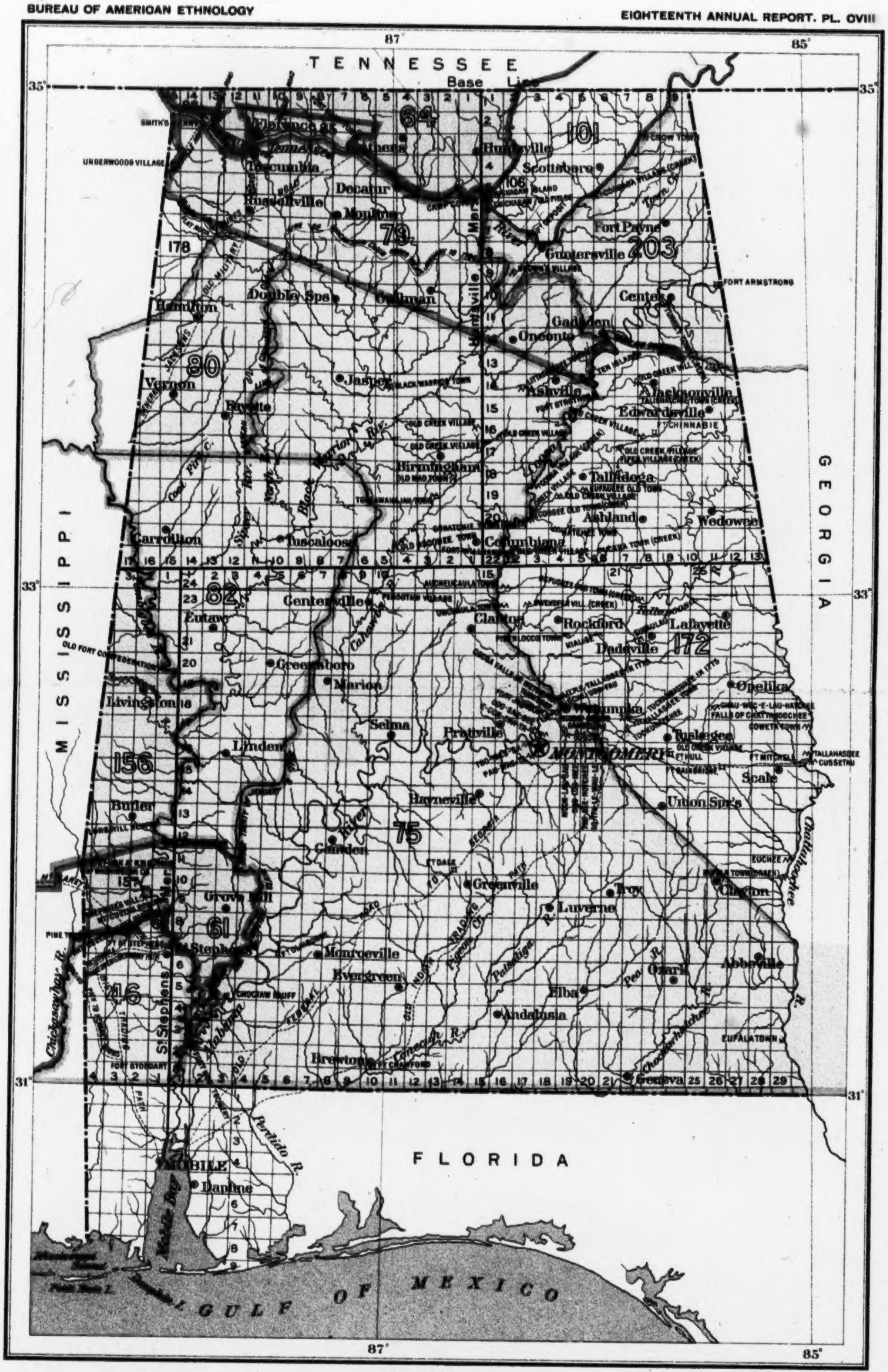
Yacumna land cessions and reservations... 784
Yahooskin Snake land cessions and reservations 834

Page
YAKIMA land cessions and reservations.... 804–806, 944, 948
YAMADO land cessions and reservations.... 784
YAMASSE SETTLEMENT, law protecting...... 632
YAMPA UTA land cessions and reservations.................................... 848, 893
YANKTON SIOUX, *see* SIOUX (YANKTON).
YANKTONAI SIOUX, *see* SIOUX (YANKTONAI).
YASSEE land cessions and reservations 786
YATES, —, quoted on New York's Indian policy.................................... 586–587
YAWILCHINE land cessions and reservations.................................... 782
YEAMANS, SIR JOHN, purchase of land by.... 626
YEARDLY, FRANCIS, purchase of land by.. 624–625
YELLOW HAIR, reservation for 706
—, cession of reserve for 748
YELLOW RIVER, treaty of..................... 758
YEOPIM INDIANS, purchase of land from.... 625
YLACCA land cessions and reservations 784
—, *see also* ROUND VALLEY RESERVE.
YOAMOCOES, sale of land by................ 569, 573
YOKES, breast, used by Eskimo 211
YOKOL land cessions and reservations 782
YOLLAMER land cessions and reservations.. 784
YOLUMNE land cessions and reservations... 782
—, *see also* TOLUNNE.
YORK, DUKE OF, grant to..................... 530
YUA, Eskimo beliefs concerning 394, 395, 429, 437–438, 440, 443
YUGIYHIK' FESTIVAL, legend of origin of.. 494–497

Page
YUKI, *see* ROUND VALLEY RESERVE.
YUKIA land cessions and reservations...... 784
YUKON RIVER, buildings on.................. 244
—, ceremonial objects from....... 407–408, 414–415
—, explorations by E. W. Nelson on........ 19, 20
—, fishing on 184–185
—, grave boxes used on 315
—, hospitality of people of.................. 296
—, implements and utensils from....... 65, 66, 70, 73, 77, 80, 83–84, 88, 90, 92, 97–98, 103–107, 109, 111, 113, 119, 137, 142, 146, 149, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 167–169, 170, 180, 184, 188, 191–194
—, legends from.......... 482–483, 486–487, 497–499
—, manufactures from............ 199, 200, 204, 205
—, mortuary customs on 314–315
—, musical instruments used on........... 352–353
—, ornaments from.................... 46, 58, 61, 62
—, people living on........... 26
—, ruins on.................................... 264
—, tobacco implements from...... 272, 274, 275, 278
—, transportation apparatus from. 210, 218, 223, 224
YUMA land cessions and reservations. 912, 914, 922
YUTDUC land cessions and reservations.... 784

ZEBALLOS, ESTANISLAO, acknowledgments to.................................... xxix
ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, erection of wigwam in .... xxvii, xxxv
ZUÑI, collection from .... xxviii, xlvii
— land cessions and reservations. 890, 910, 918, 922
—, work among .... xxvii–xxviii, xxxii–xxxiii

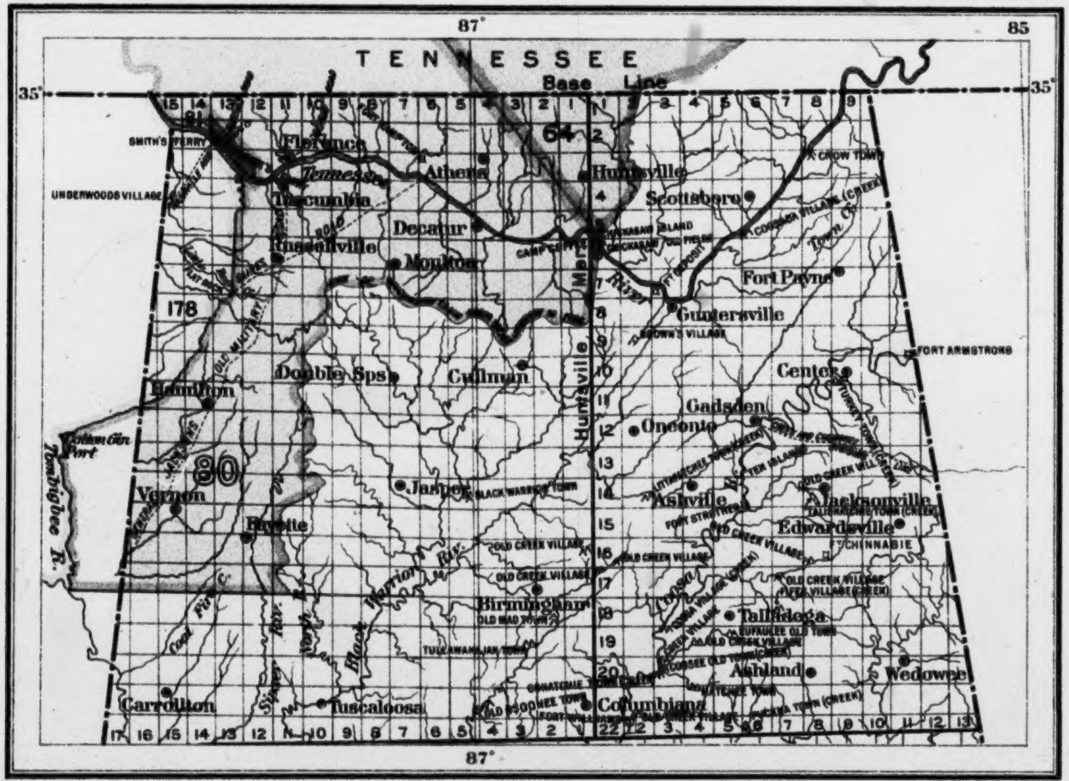
O



ALABAMA

SCALE. 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

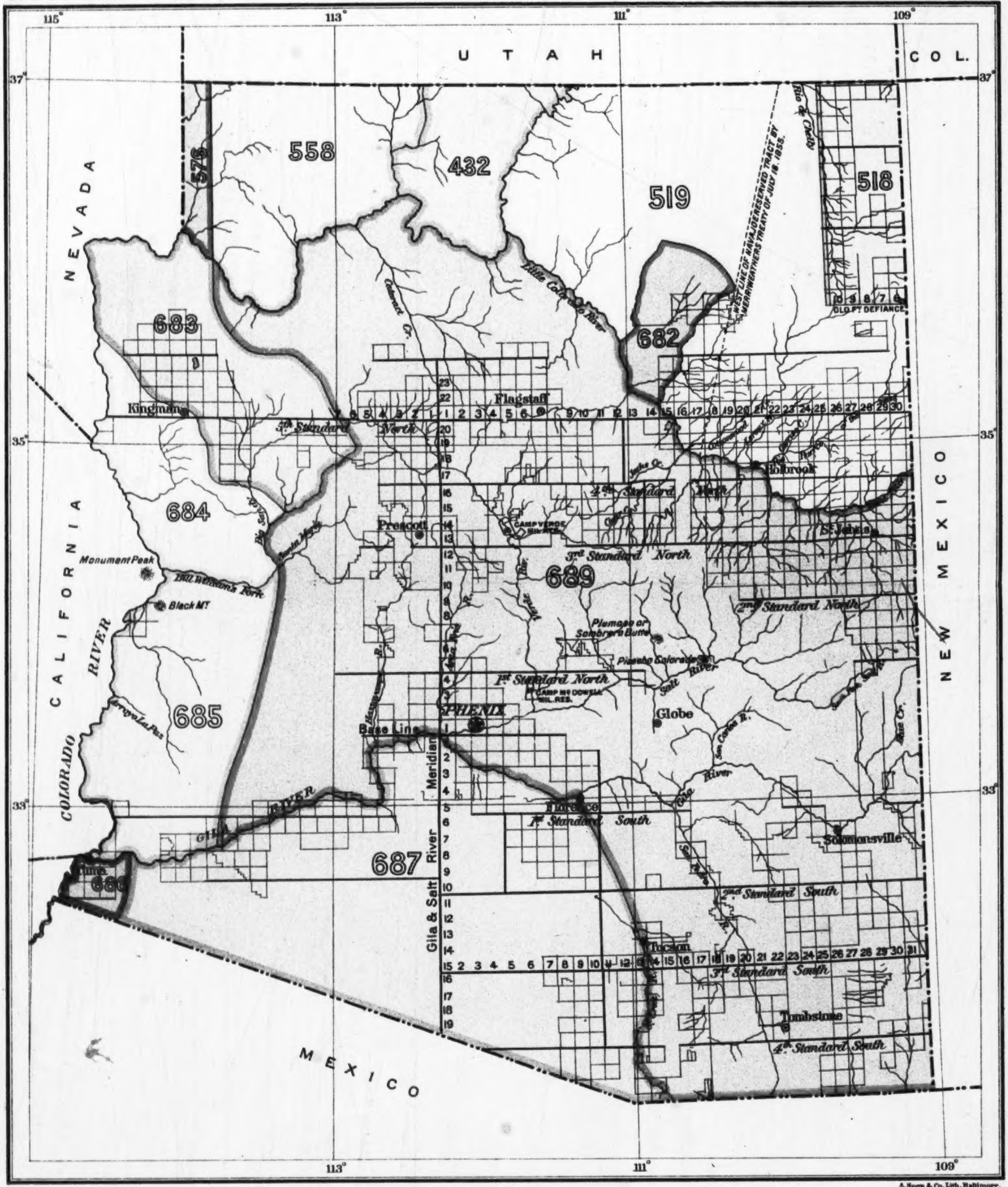
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



ALABAMA (NORTHERN PORTION)

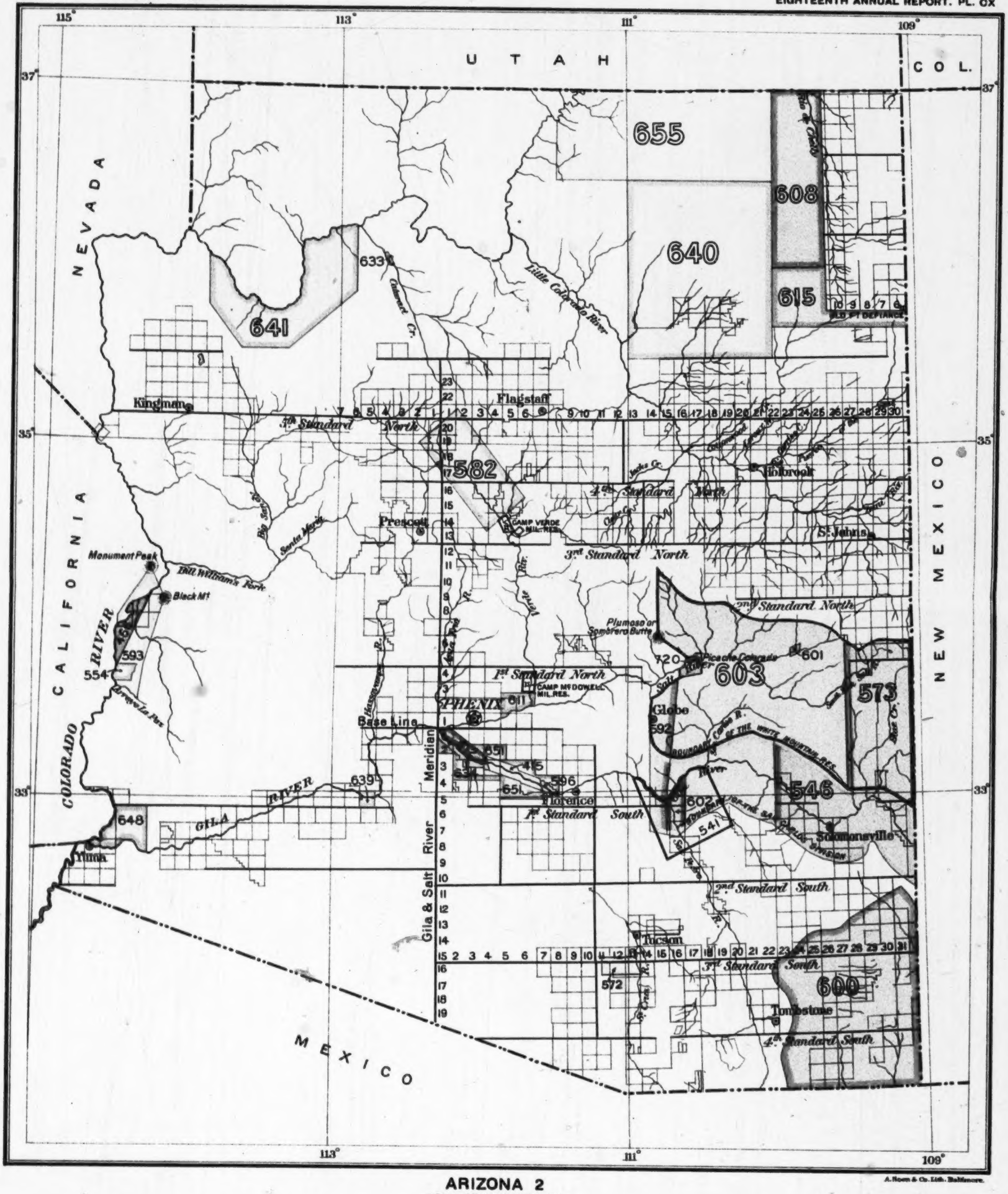
SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

2



ARIZONA 1
SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

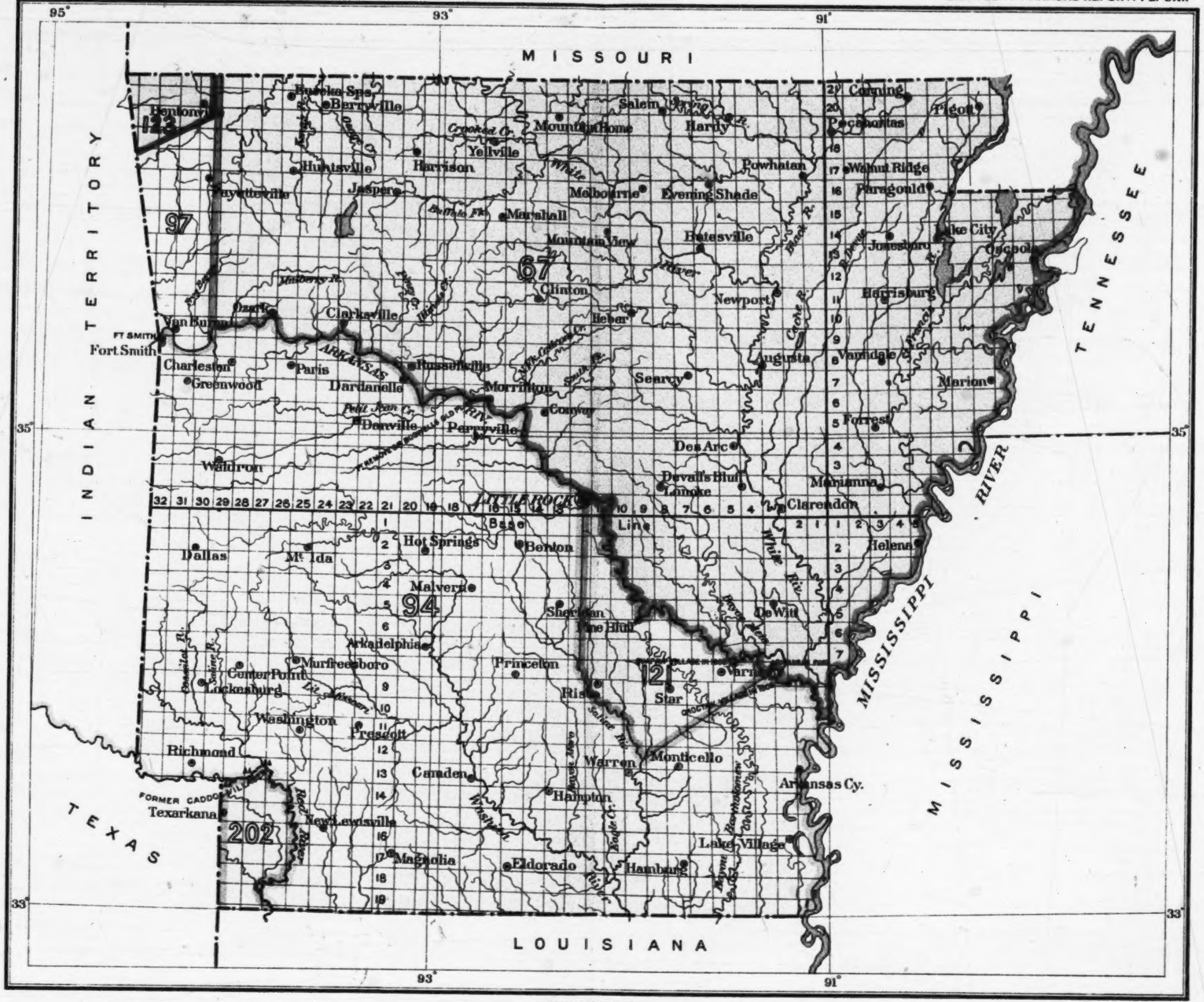
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.

ARIZONA 2

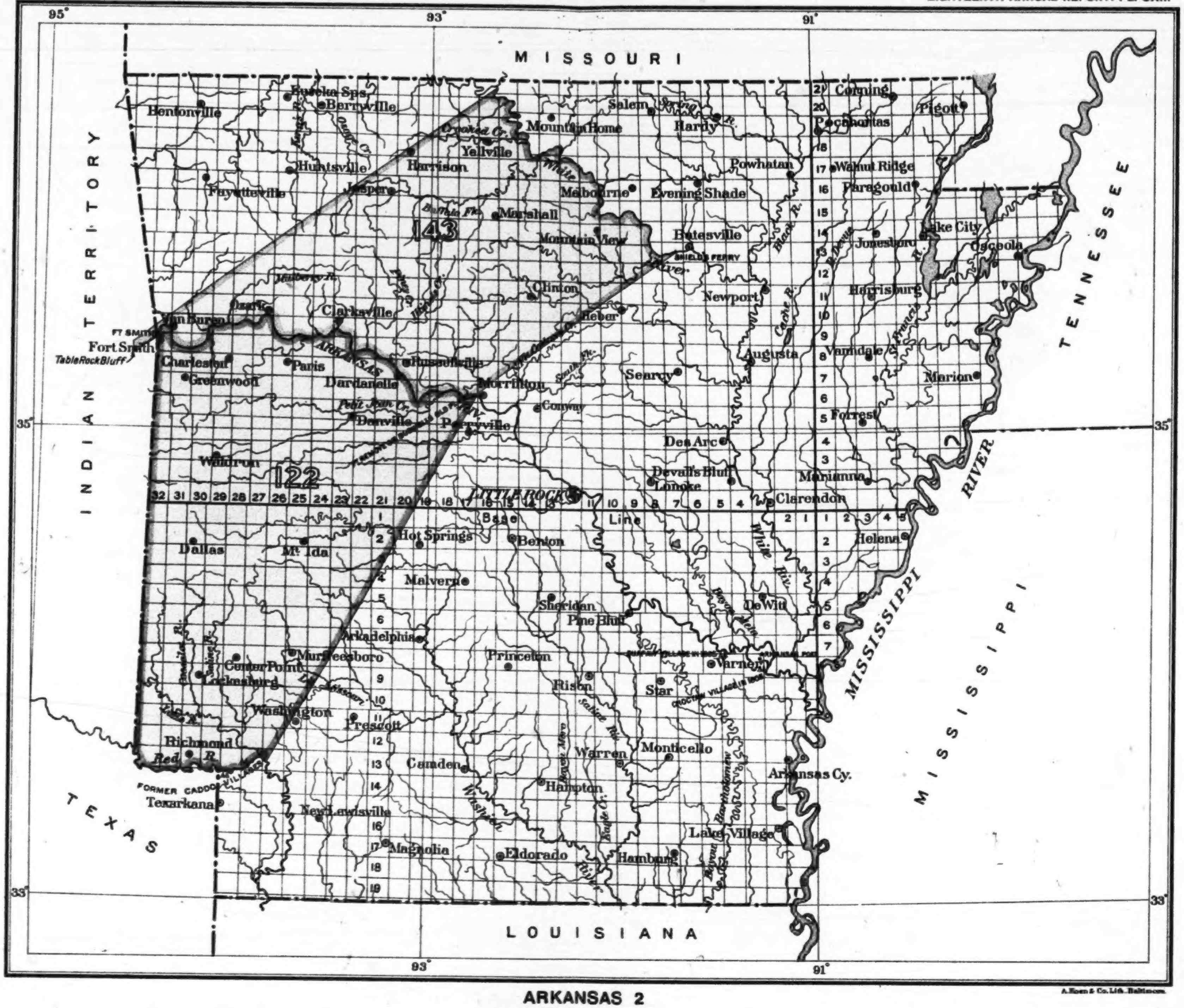
SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH



ARKANSAS 1

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

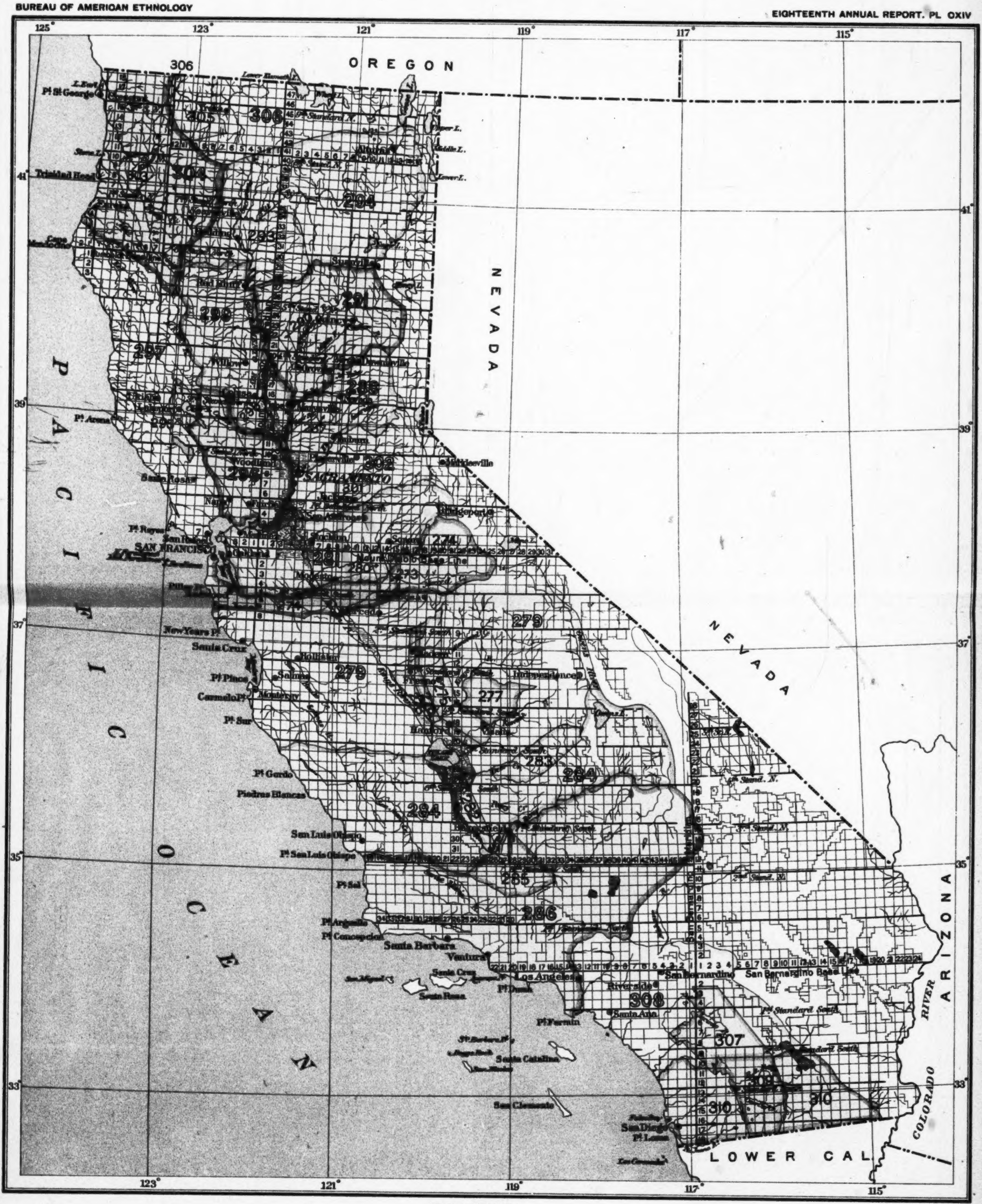
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.

ARKANSAS 2

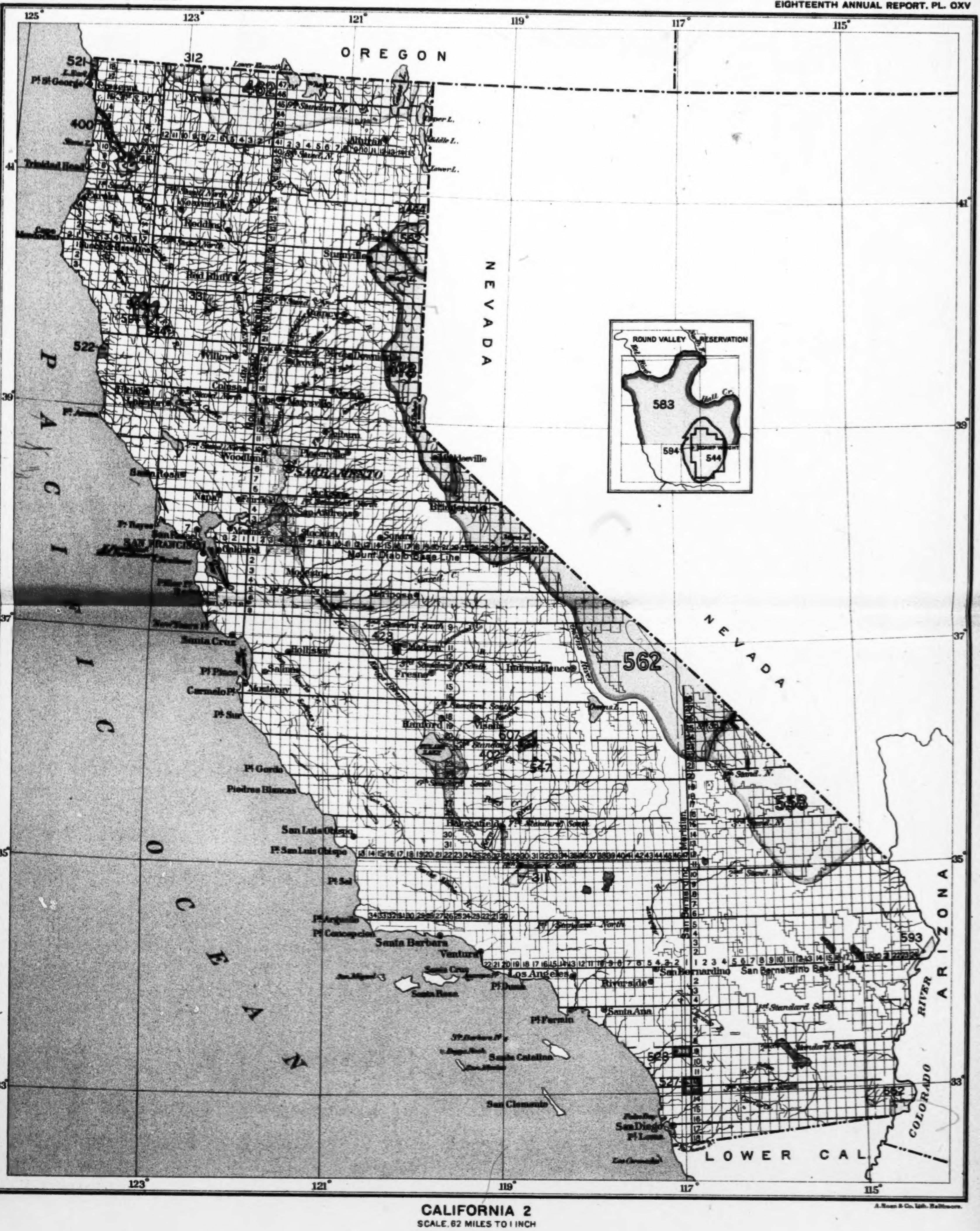
SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH



CALIFORNIA 1

SCALE, 62 MILES TO 1 INCH

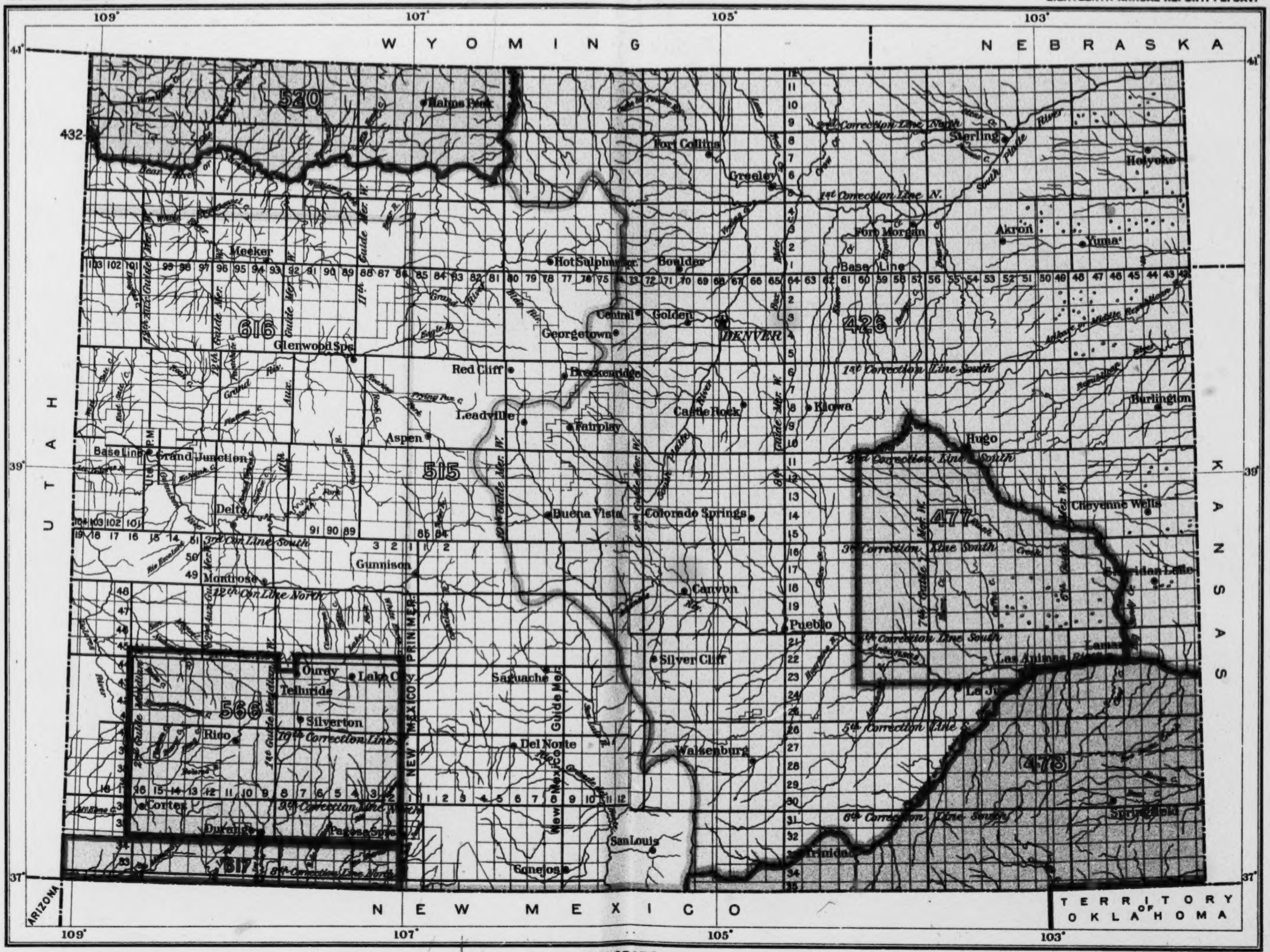
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



CALIFORNIA 2

SCALE, 62 MILES TO 1 INCH

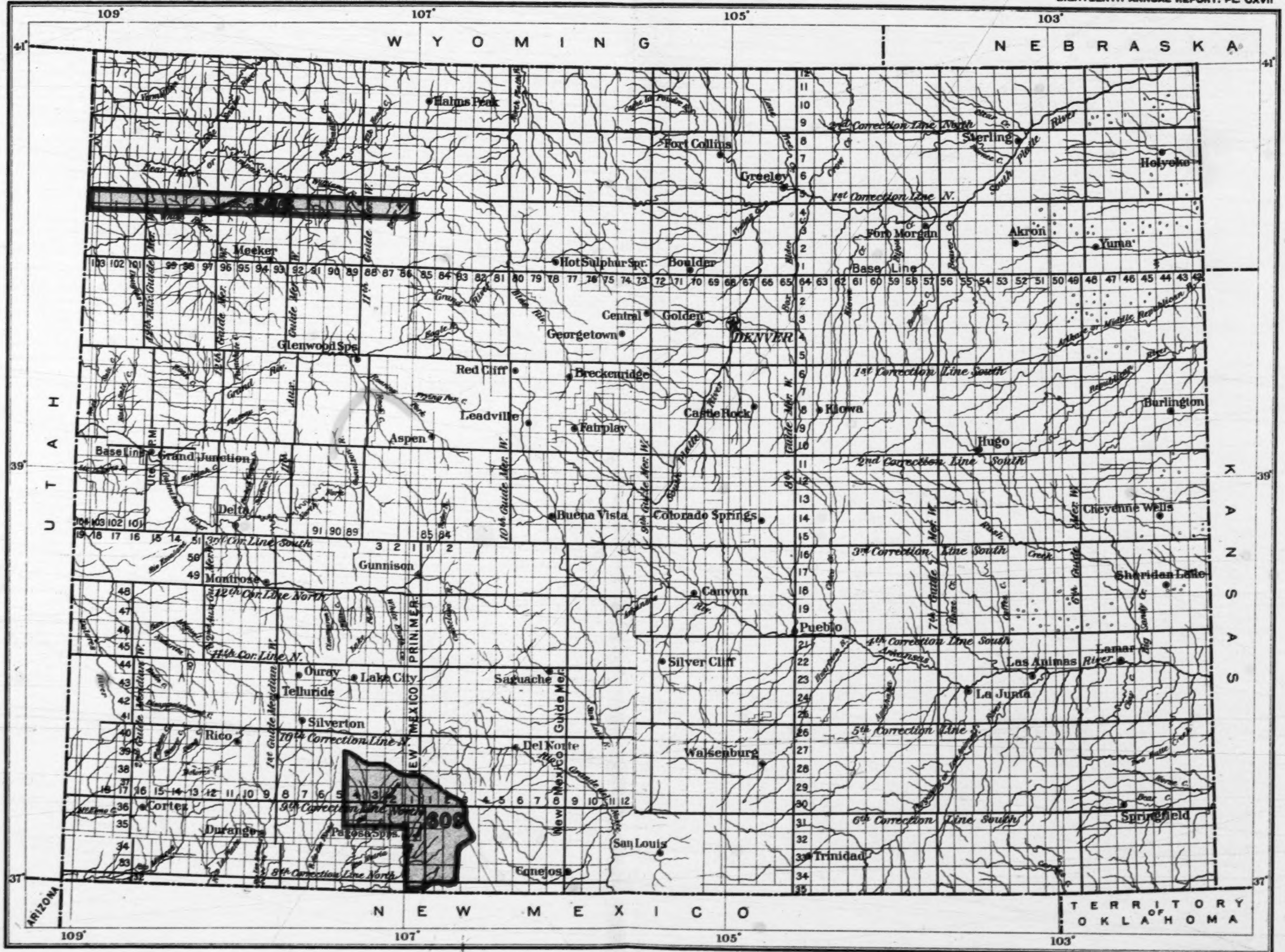
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



COLORADO 1

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

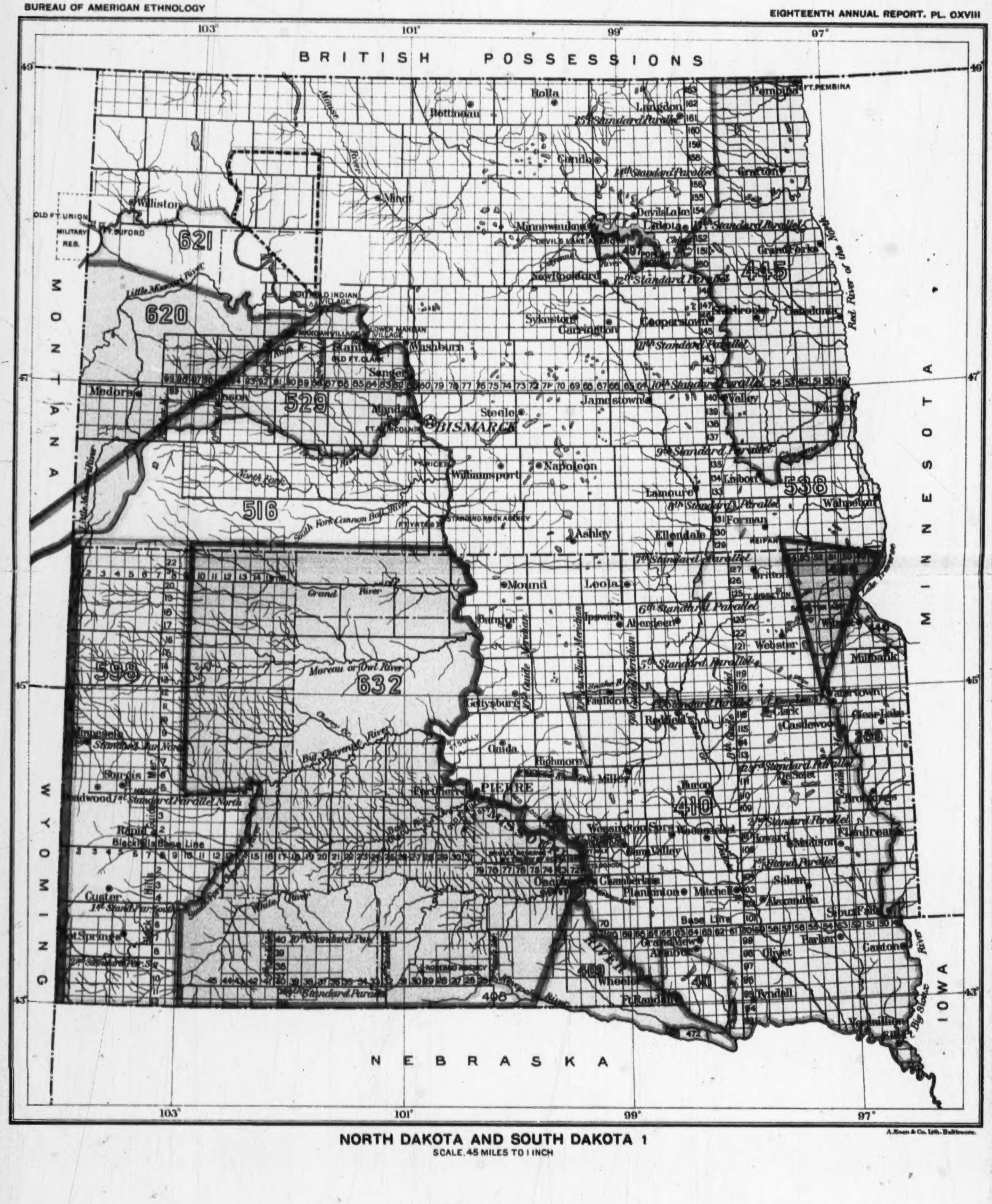
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



COLORADO 2

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

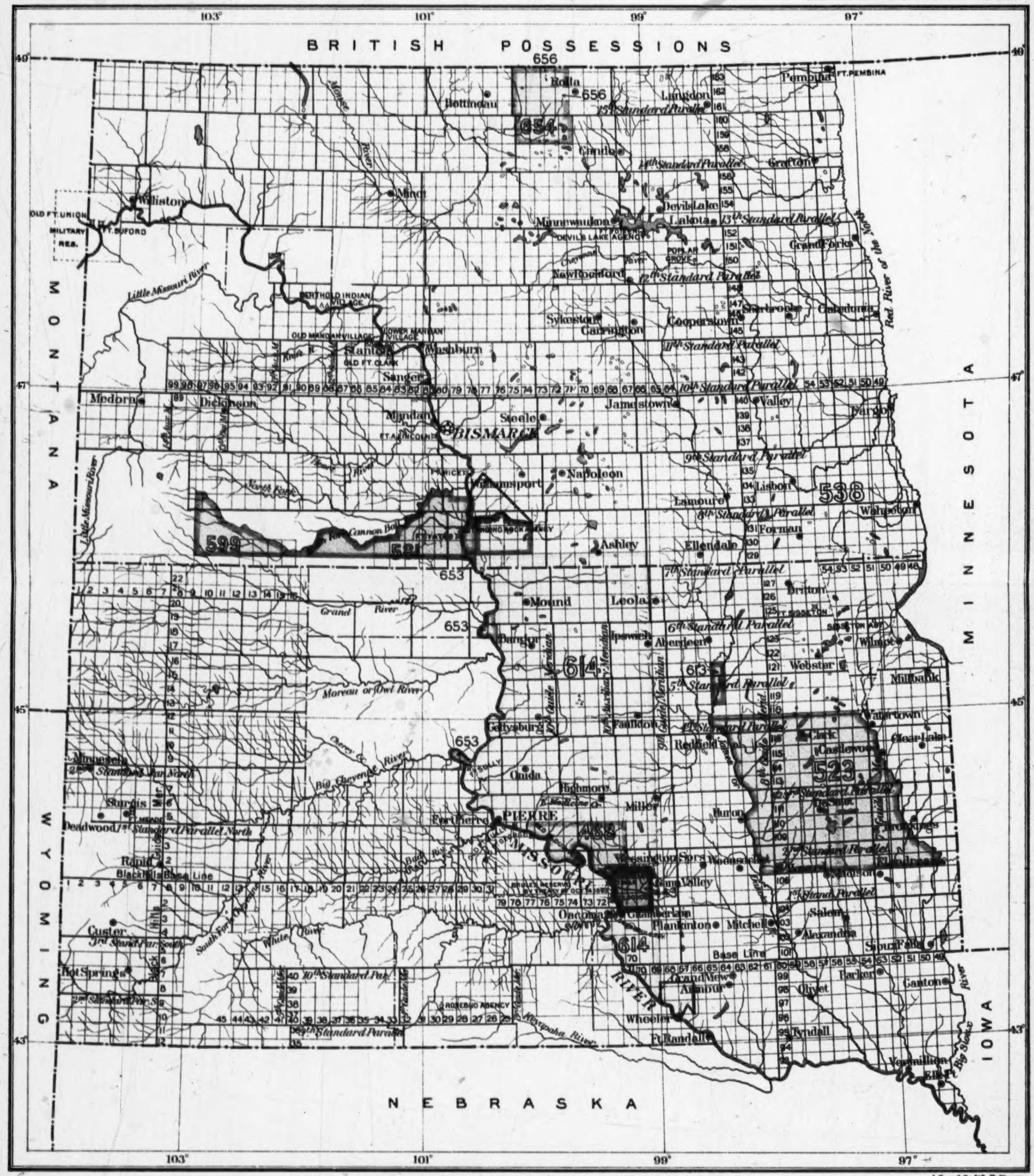
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore



NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA 1

SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

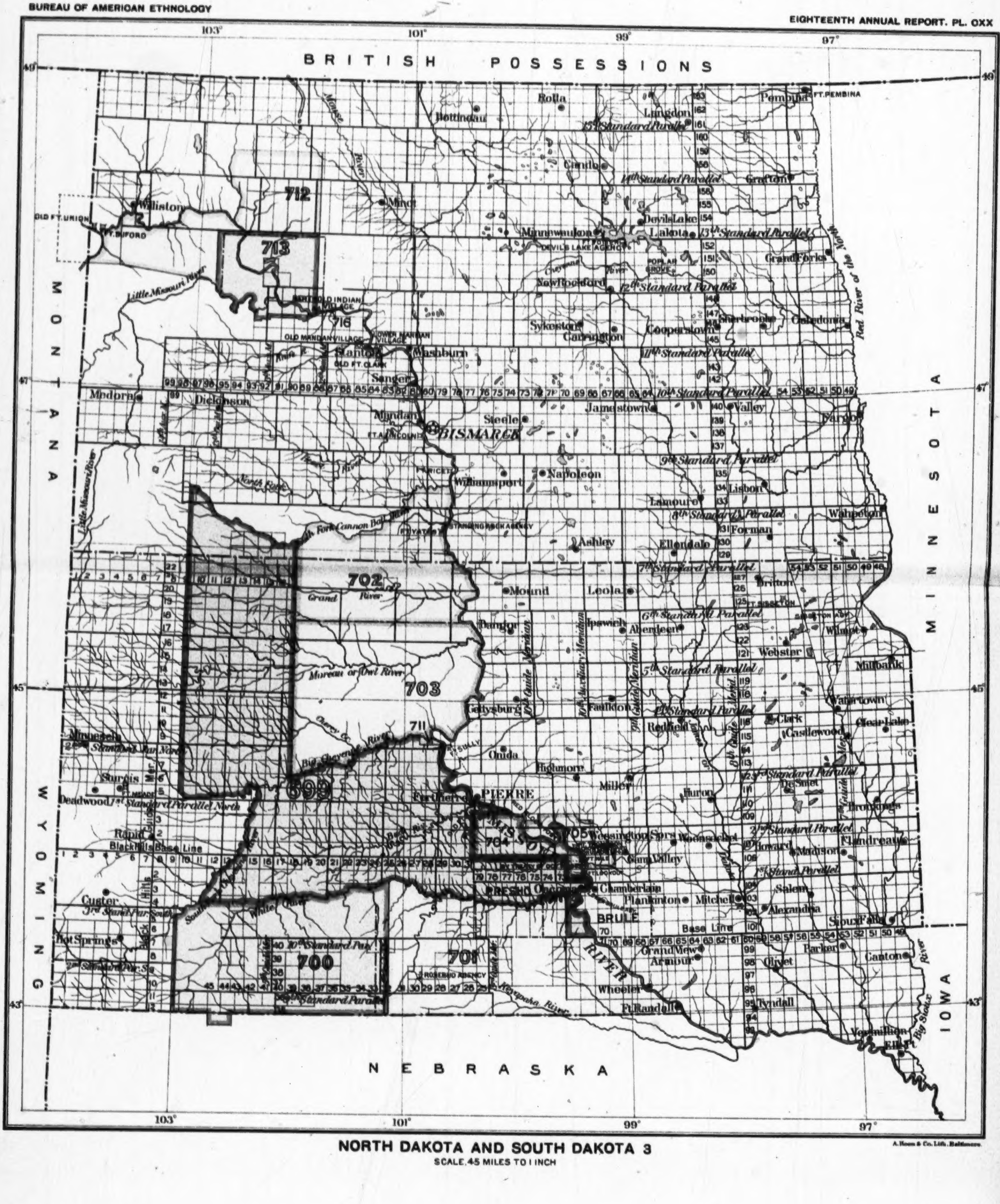
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA 2

SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

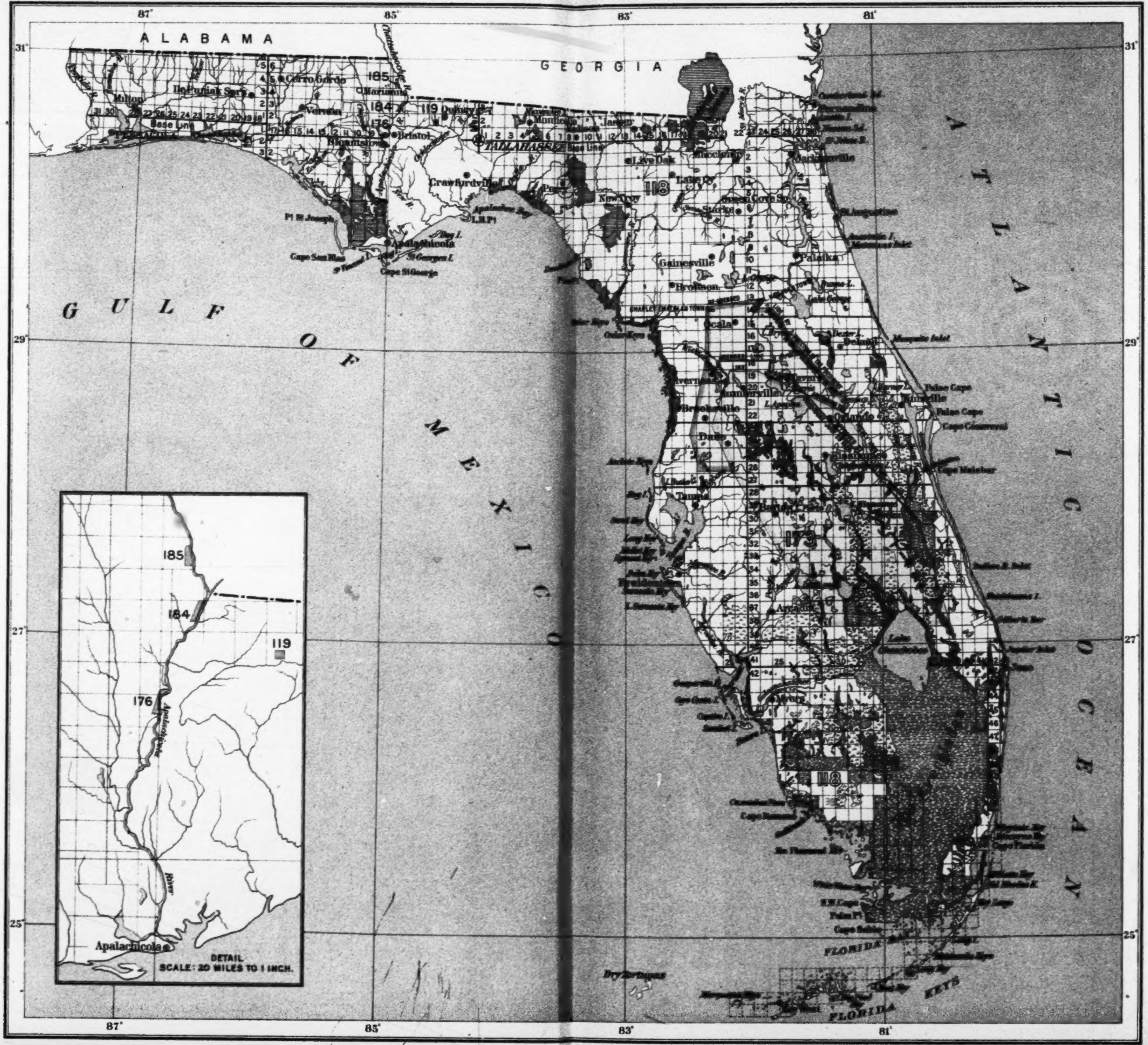
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA 3

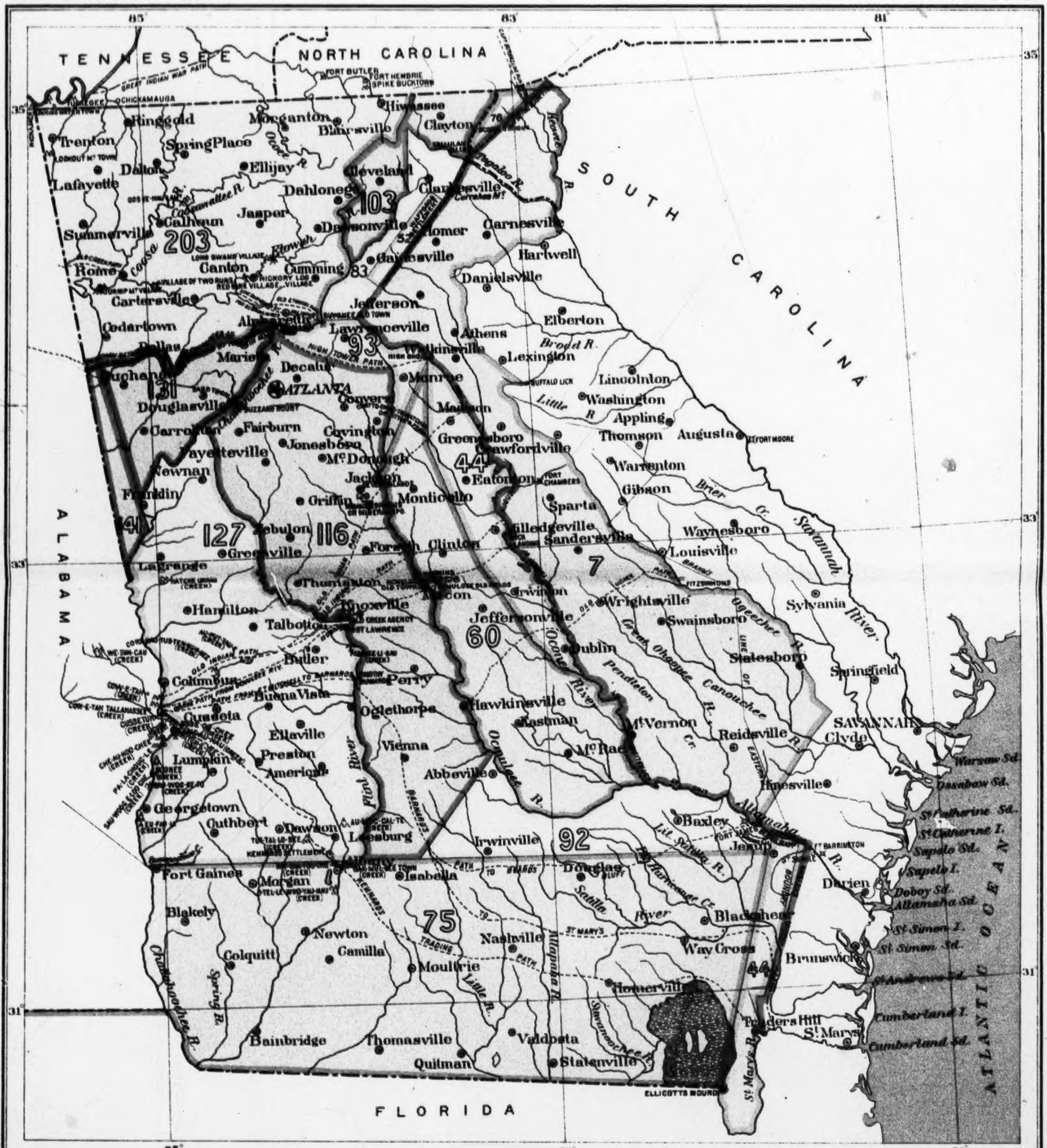
SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



FLORIDA

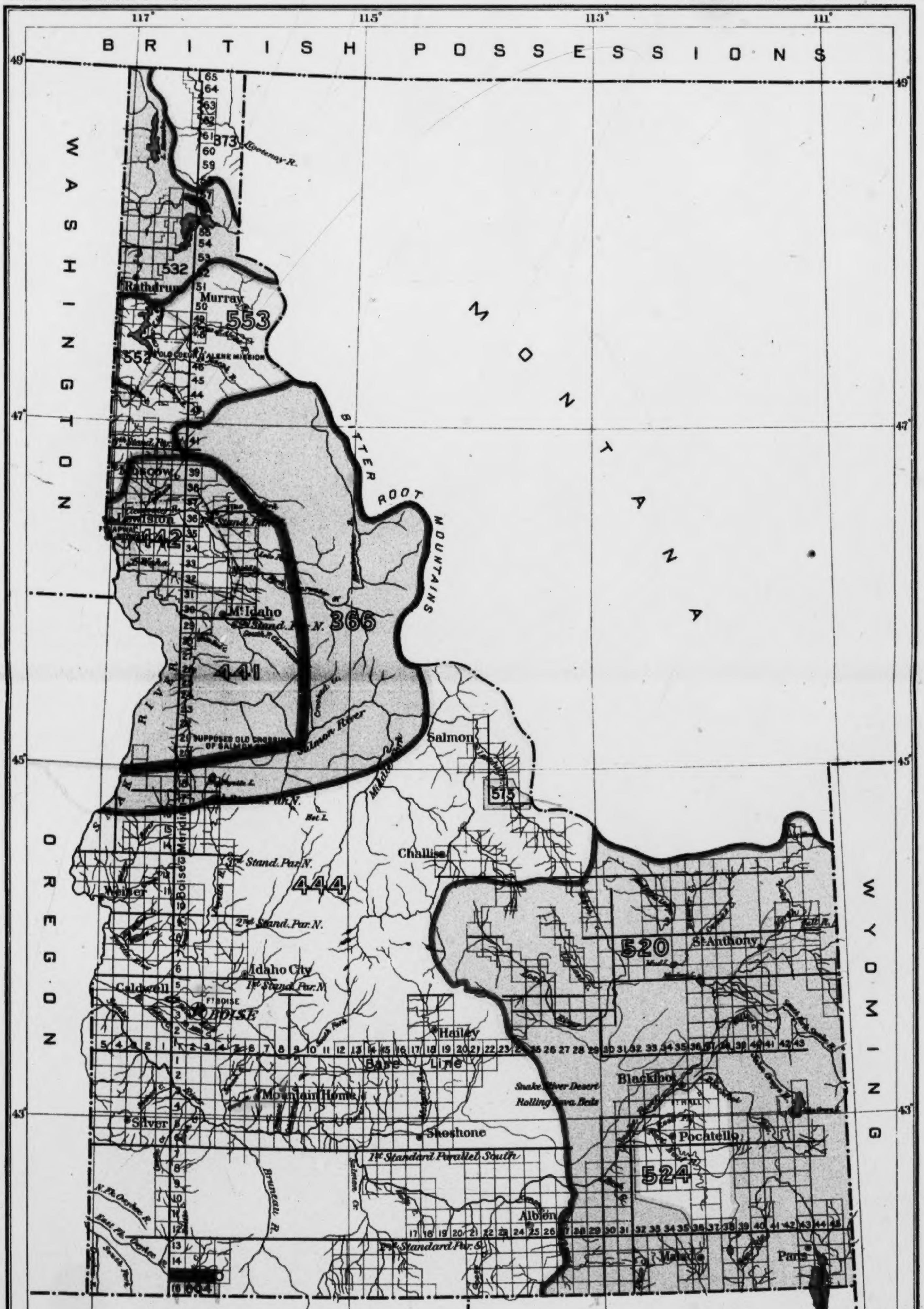
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



GEORGIA

SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

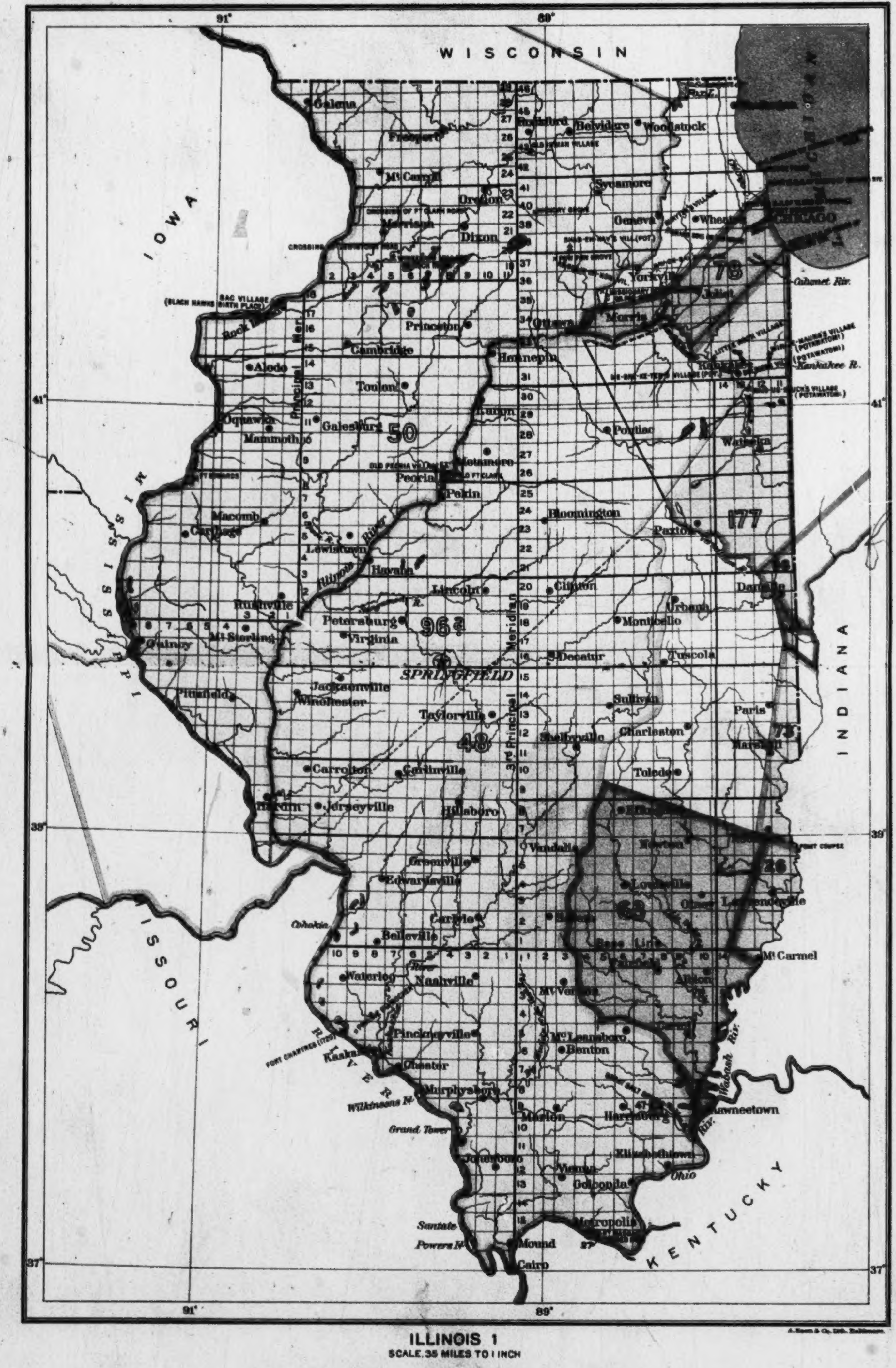
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore



A. Hoen & Co. lith. Baltimore.

IDAHO

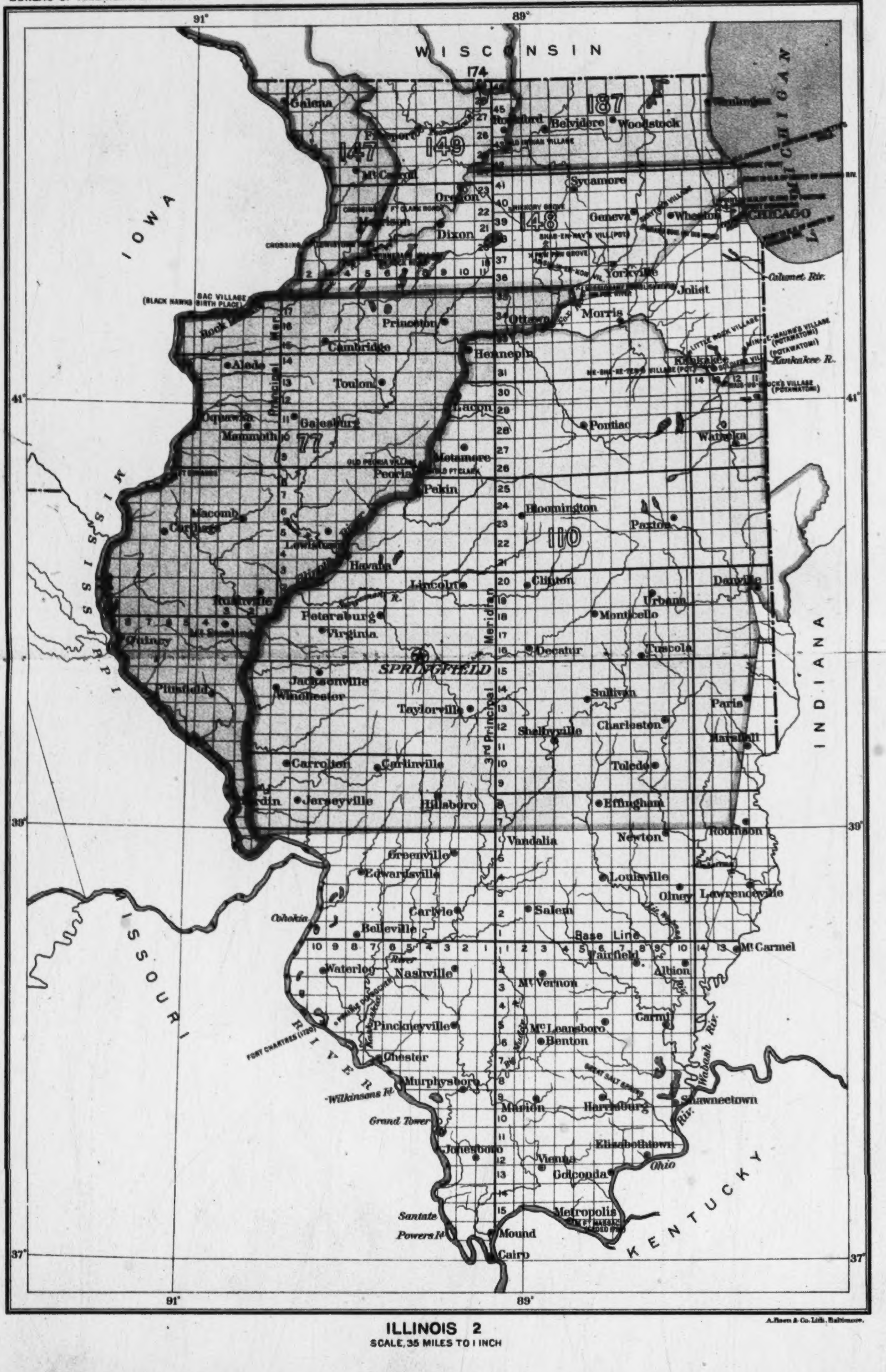
SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH



ILLINOIS 1

SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

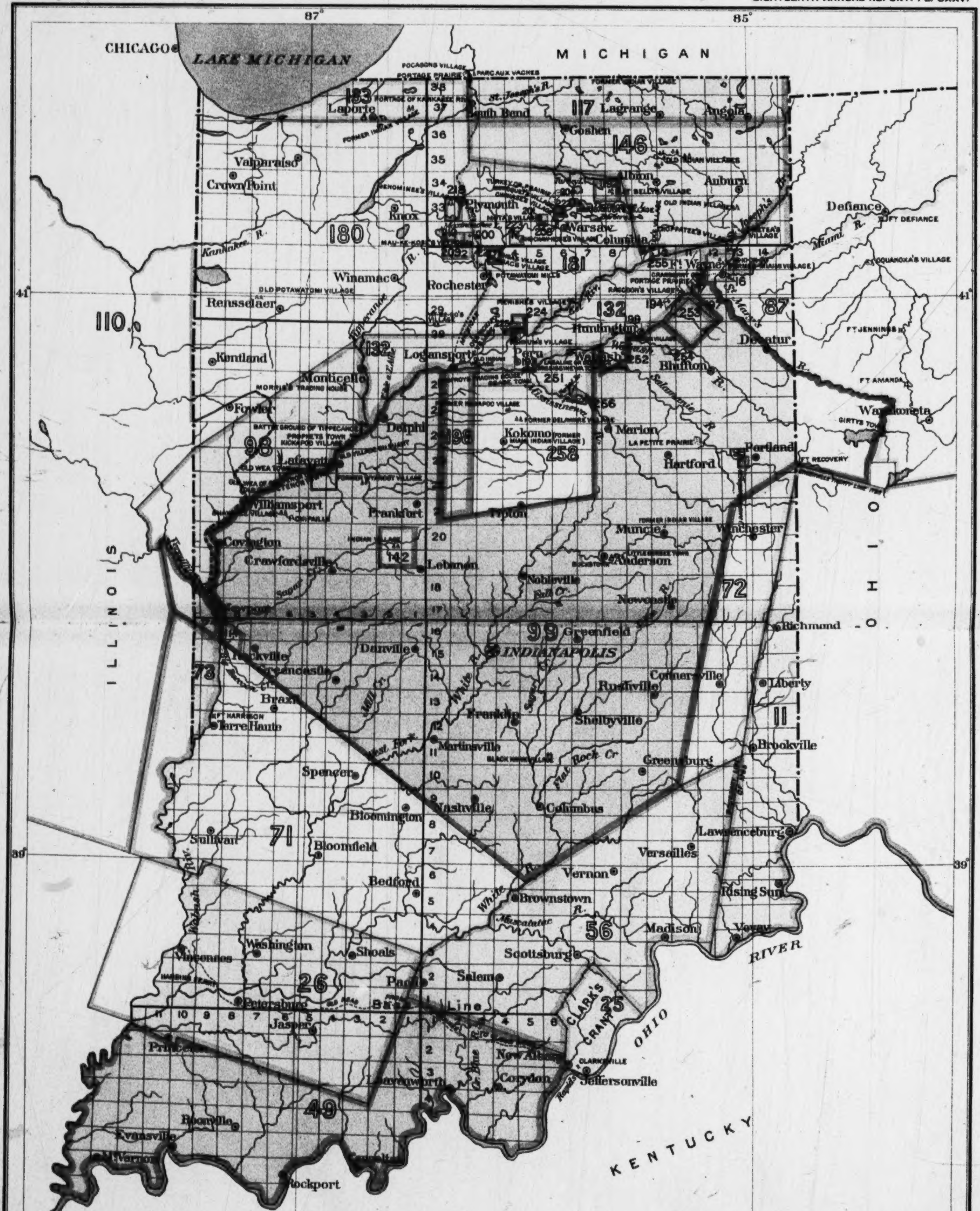
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



ILLINOIS 2

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

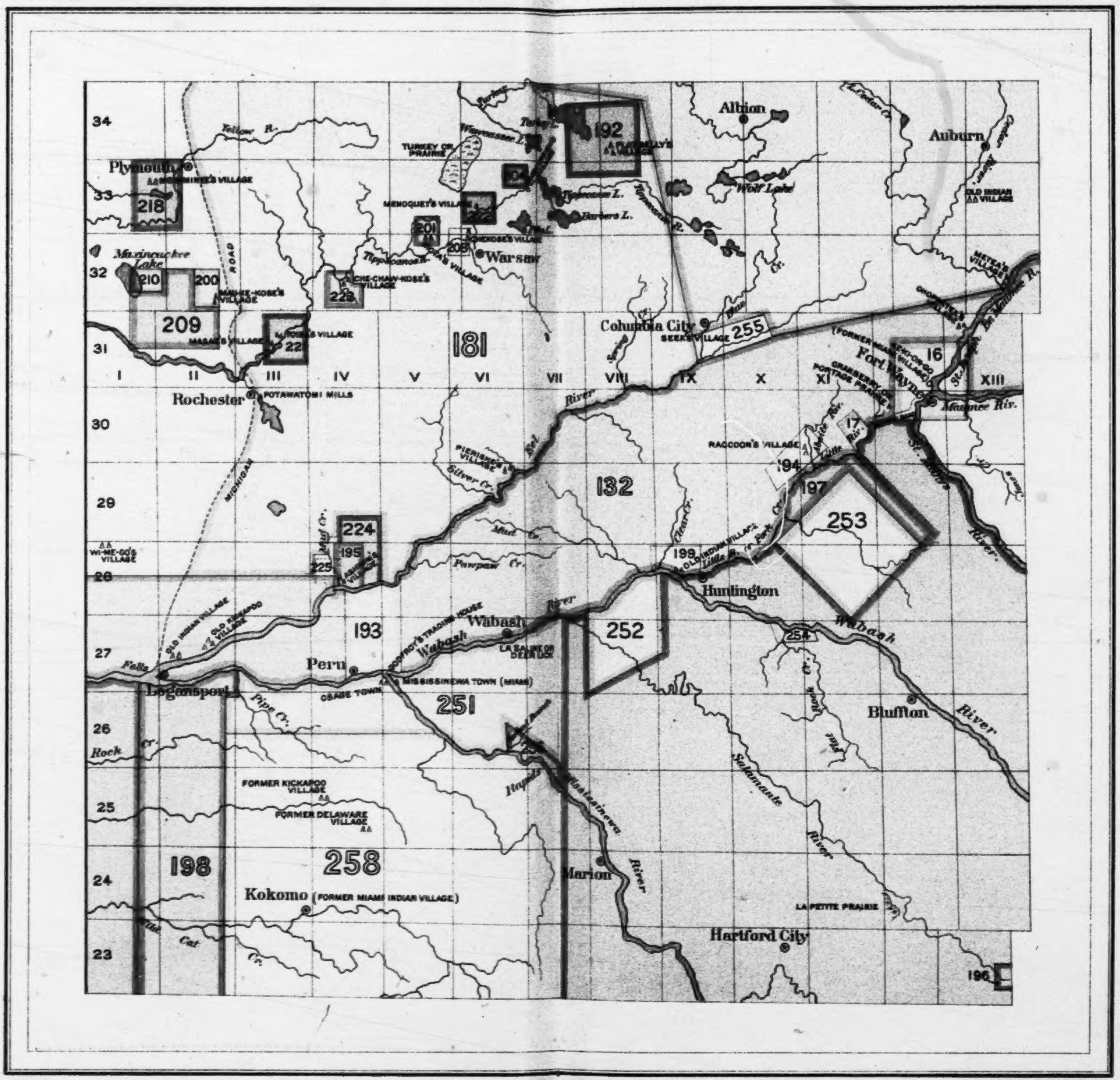
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



INDIANA

SCALE, 25 MILES TO 1 INCH

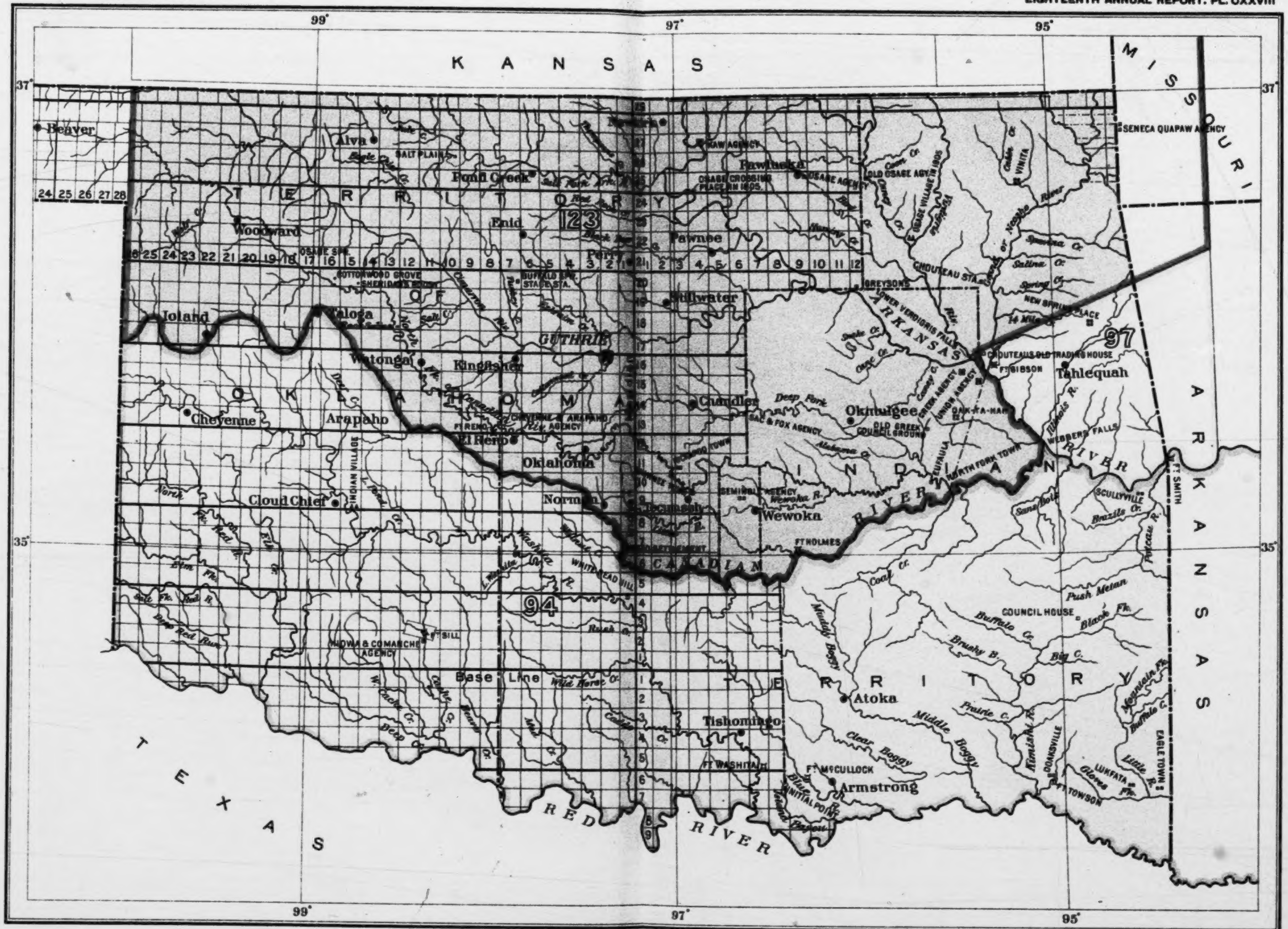
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.

INDIANA (DETAIL)

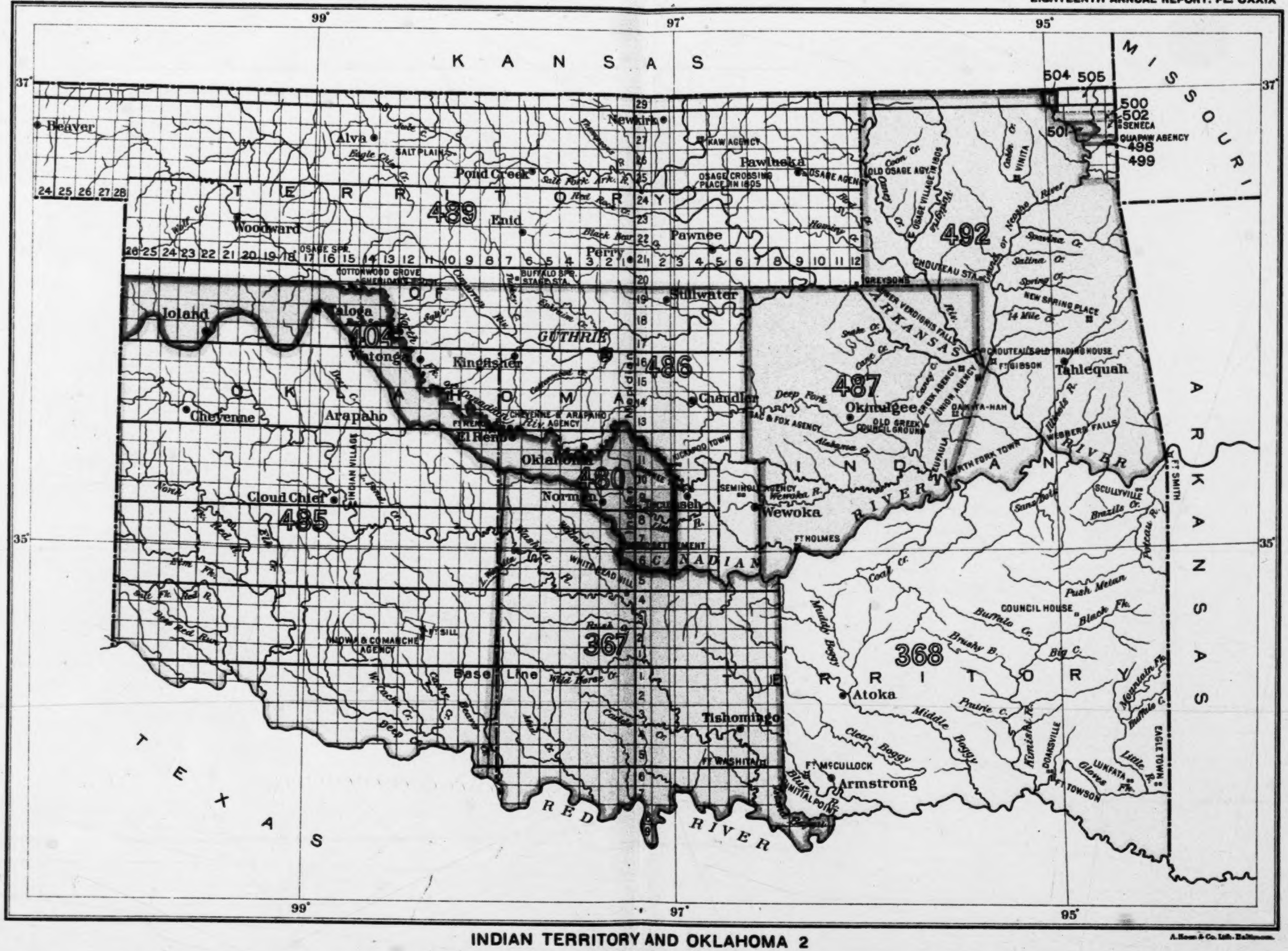
SCALE, 10 MILES TO 1 INCH.



INDIAN TERRITORY AND OKLAHOMA 1

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

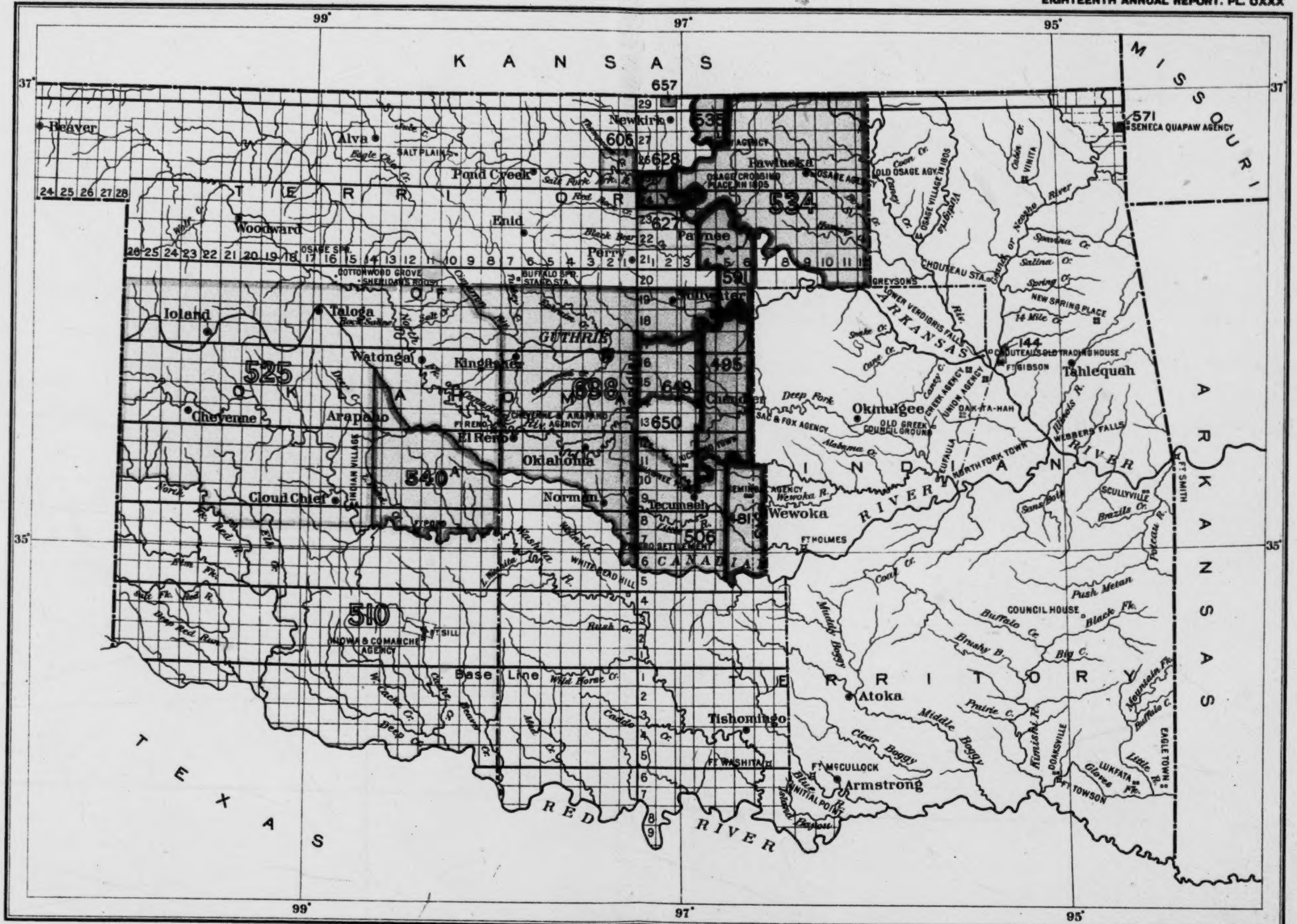
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



INDIAN TERRITORY AND OKLAHOMA 2

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

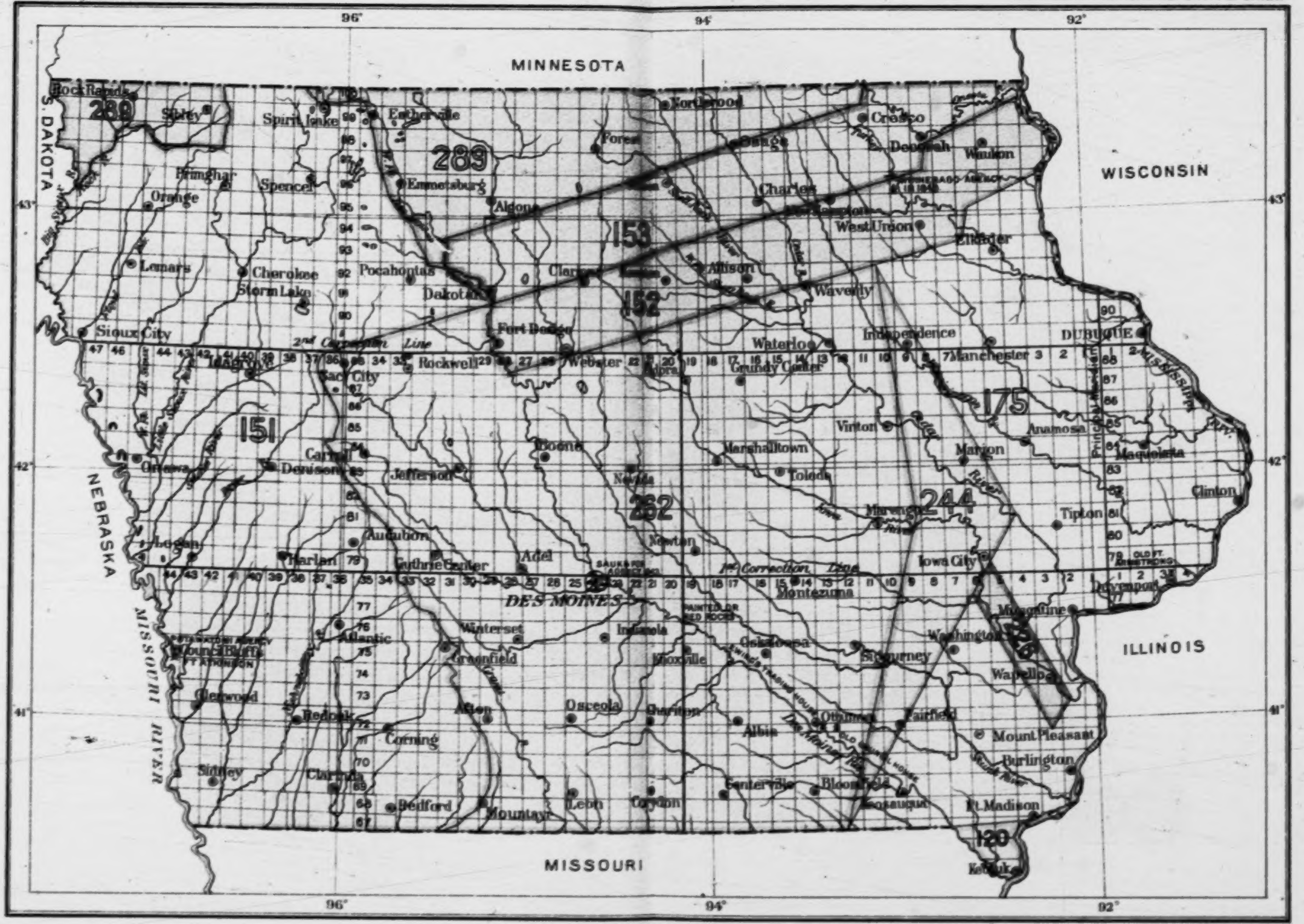
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



INDIAN TERRITORY AND OKLAHOMA 3

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

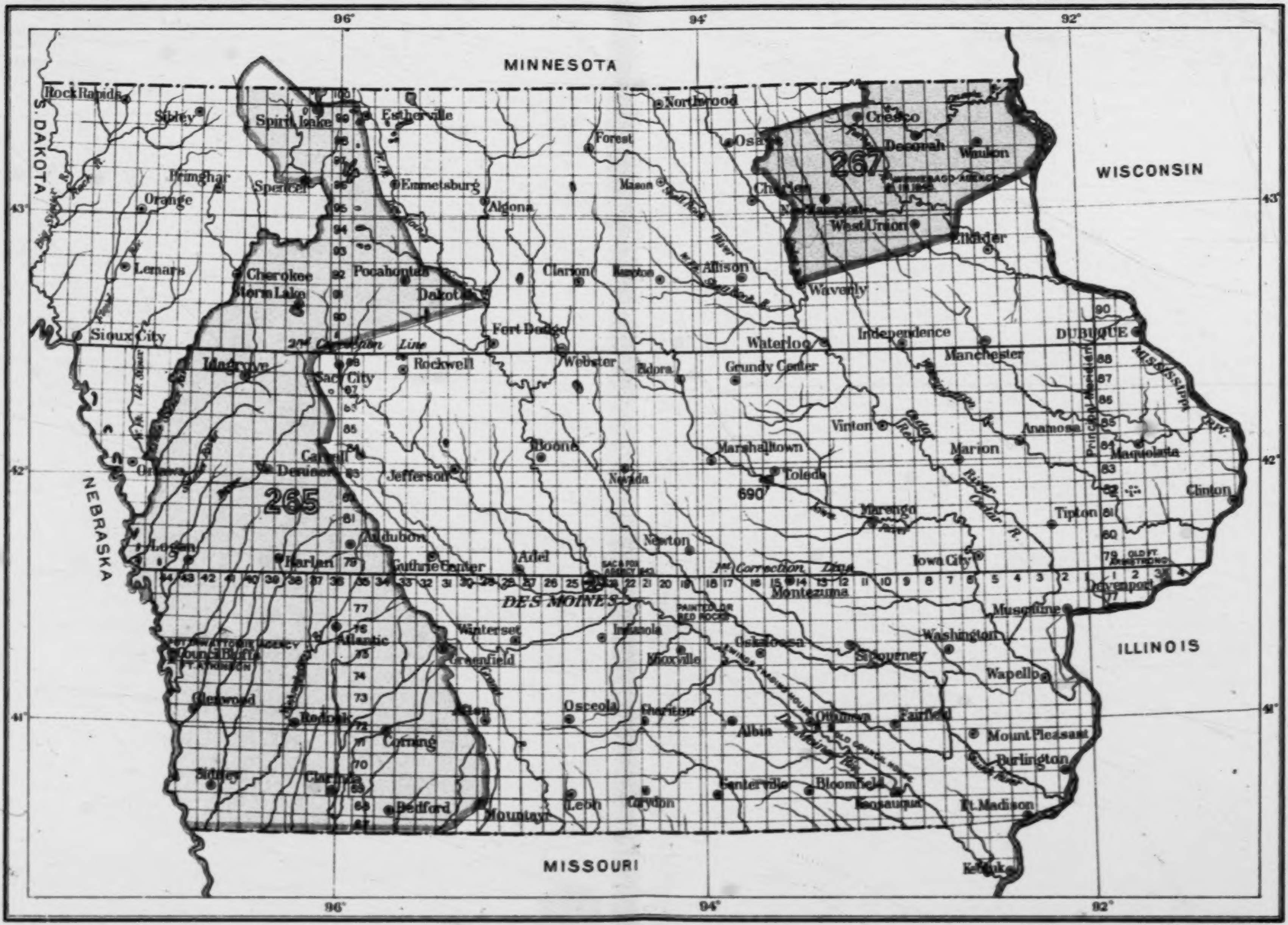
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



IOWA 1

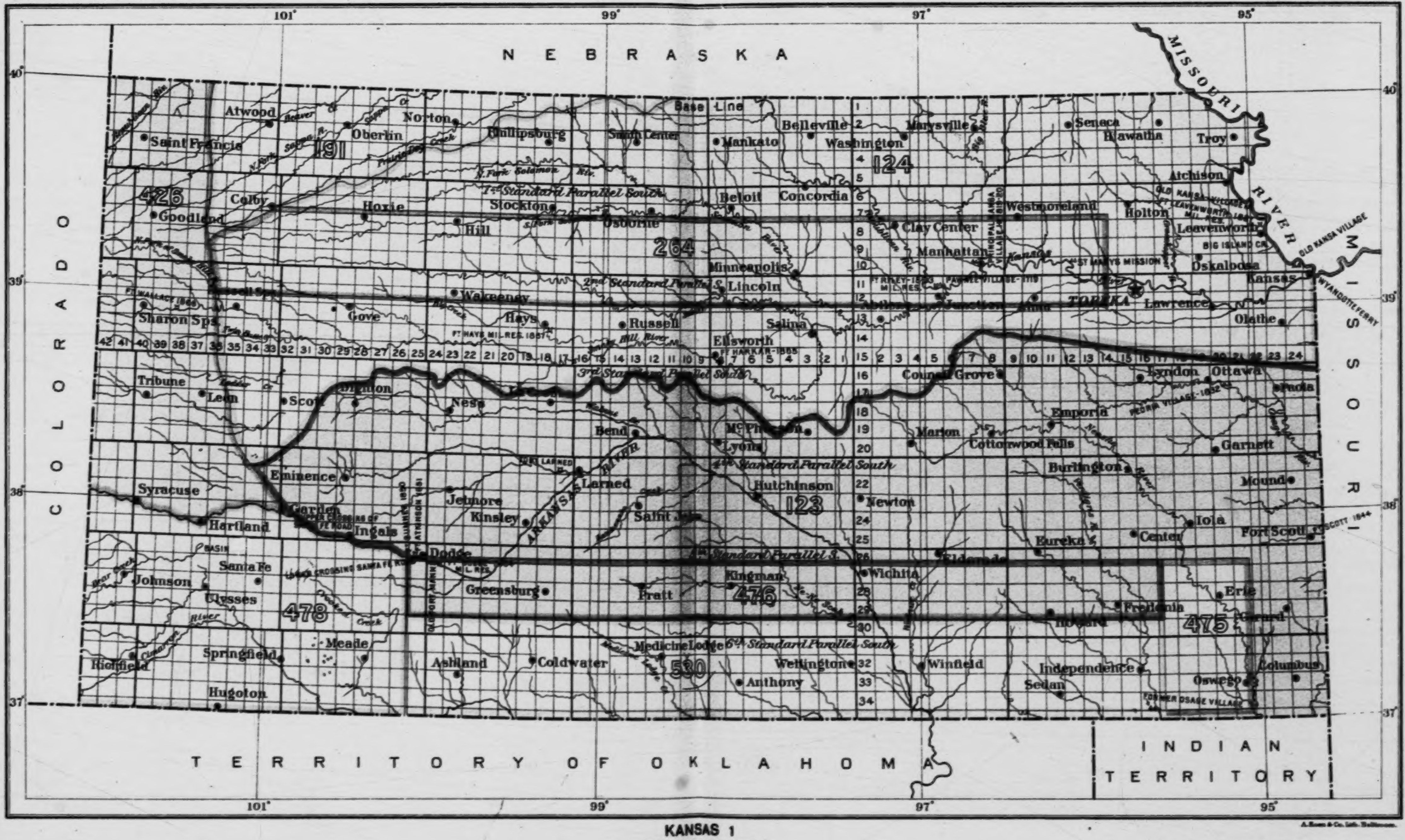
SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore



IOWA 2

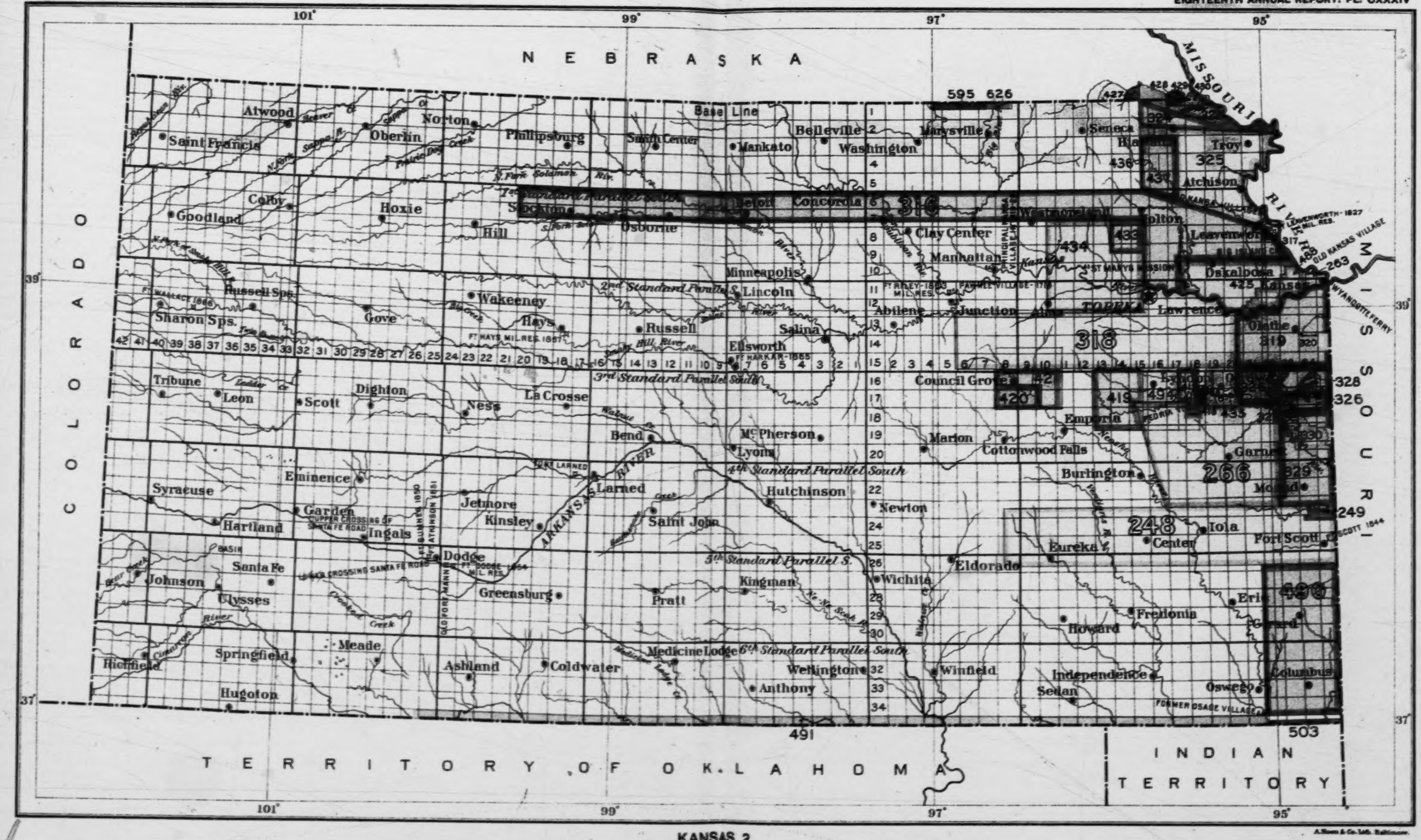
SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH



KANSAS 1

SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

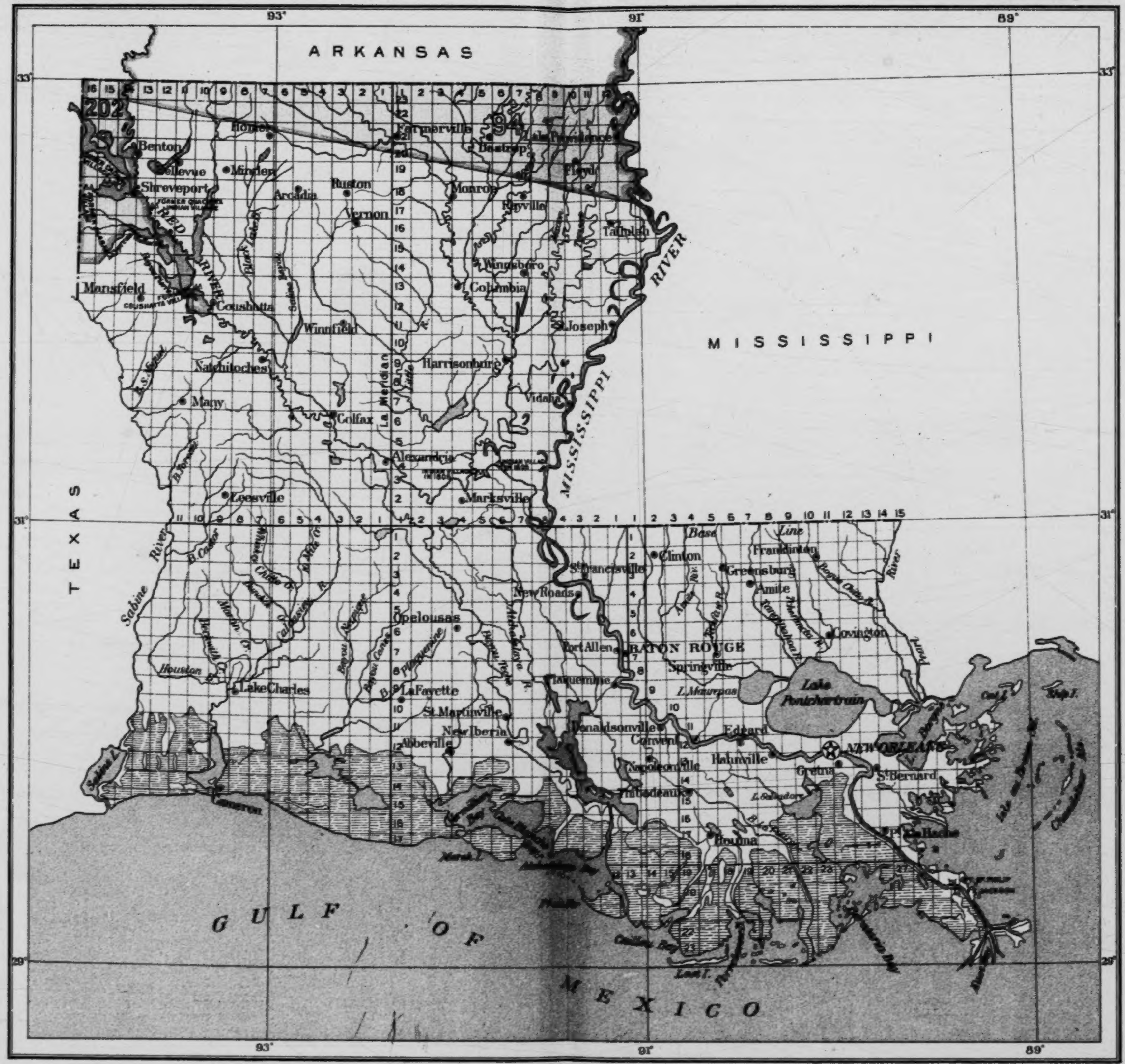
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



KANSAS 2

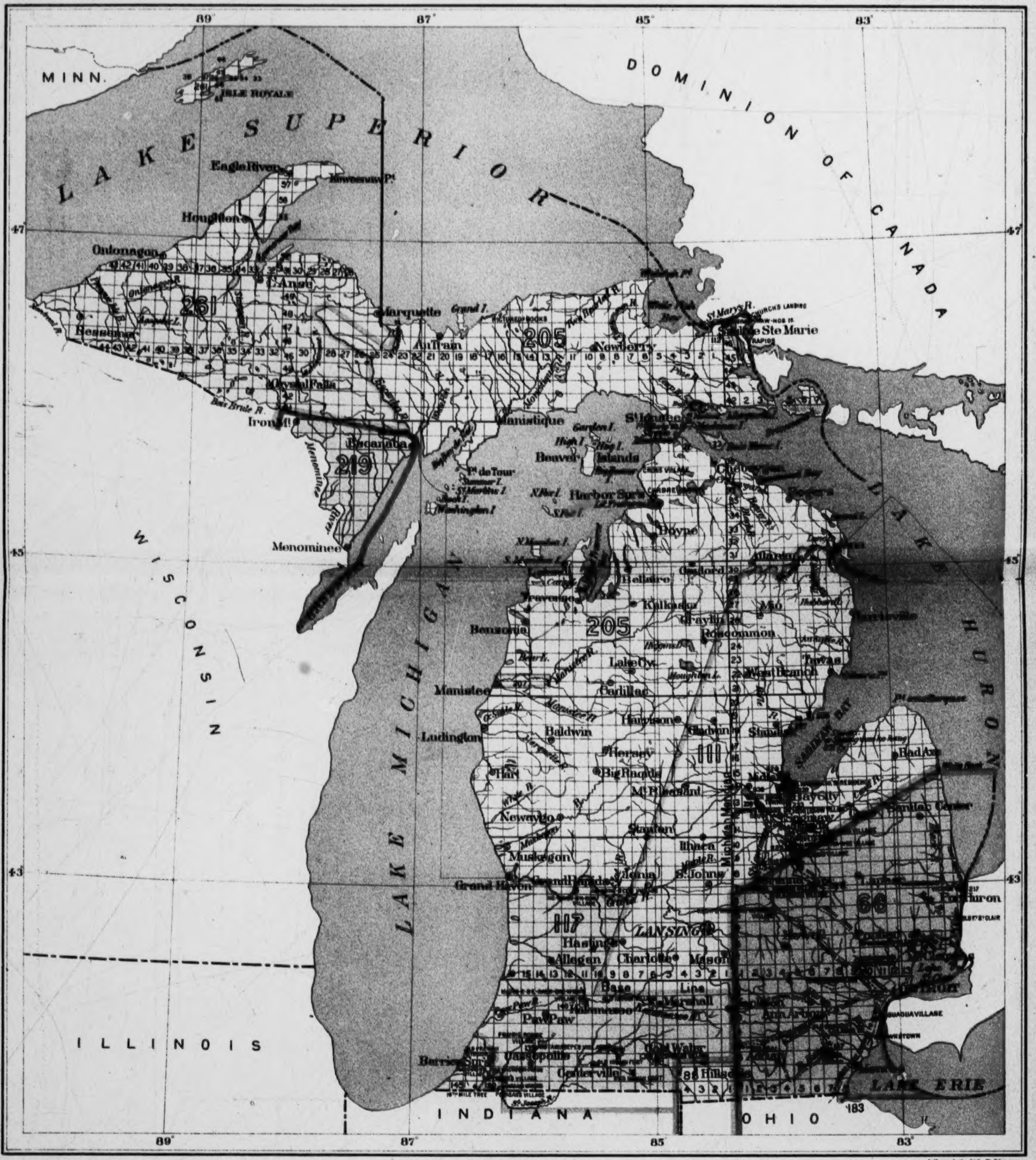
SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



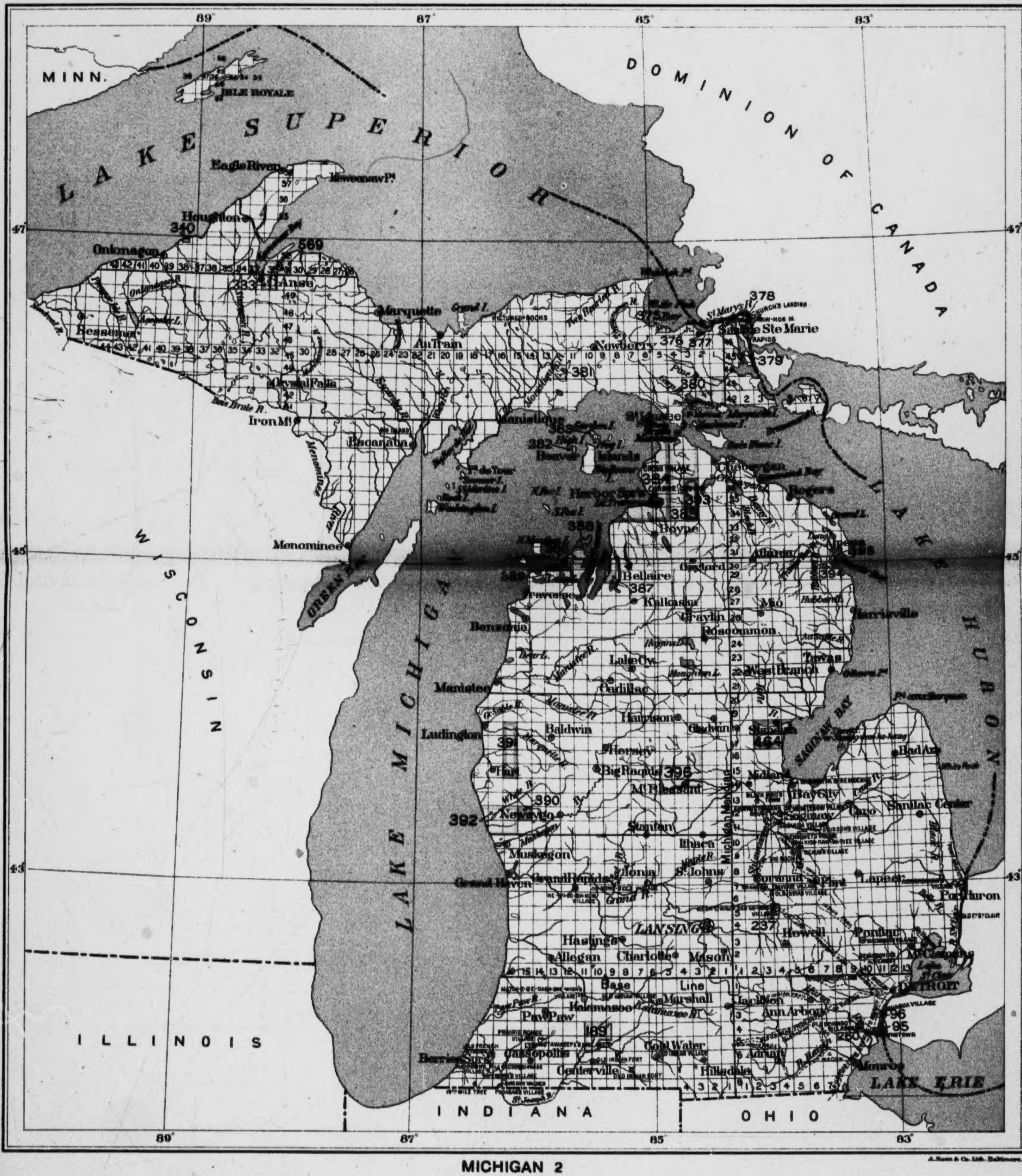
LOUISIANA
SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.

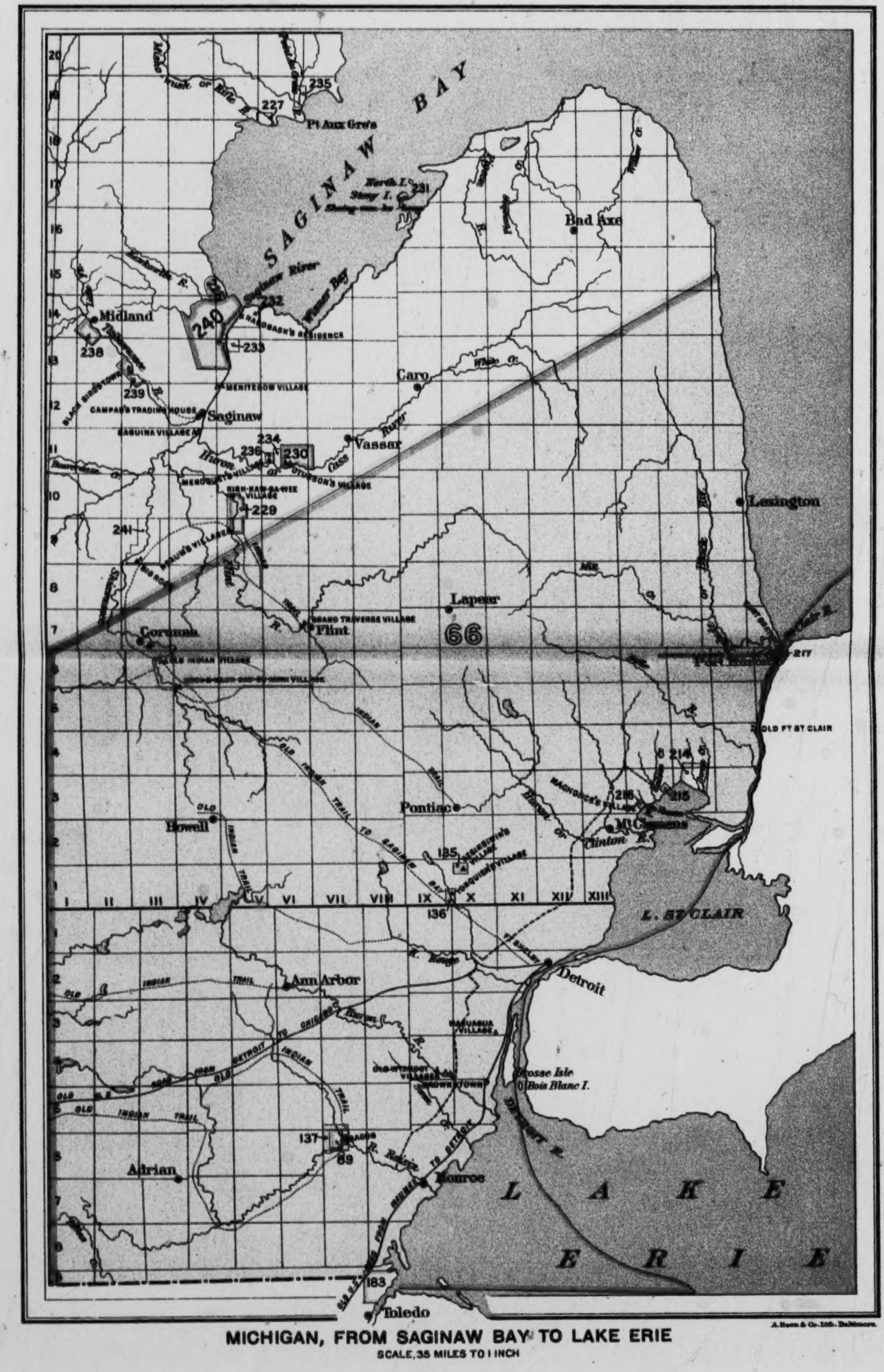


MICHIGAN 1
SCALE 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



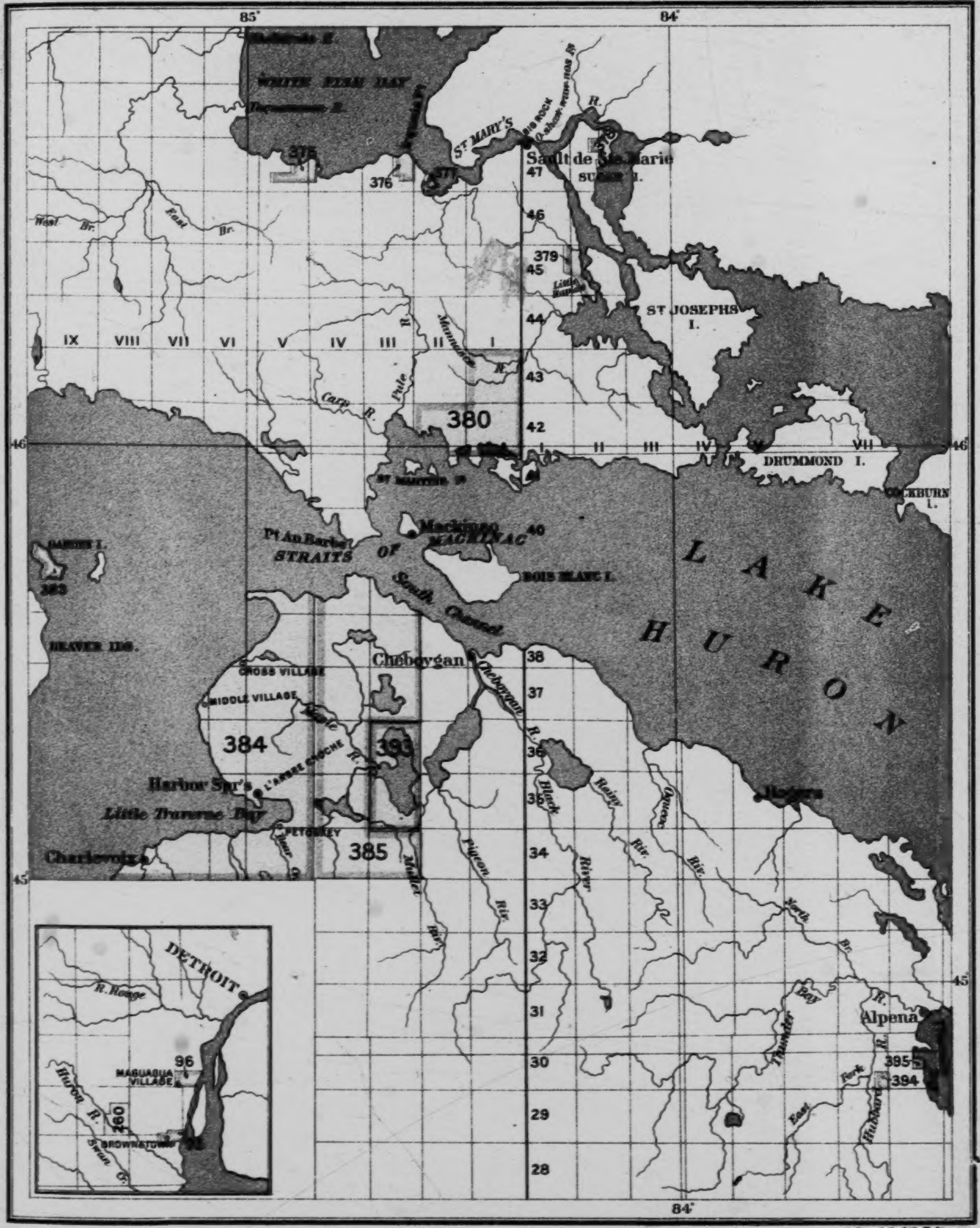
MICHIGAN 2
SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH



A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.

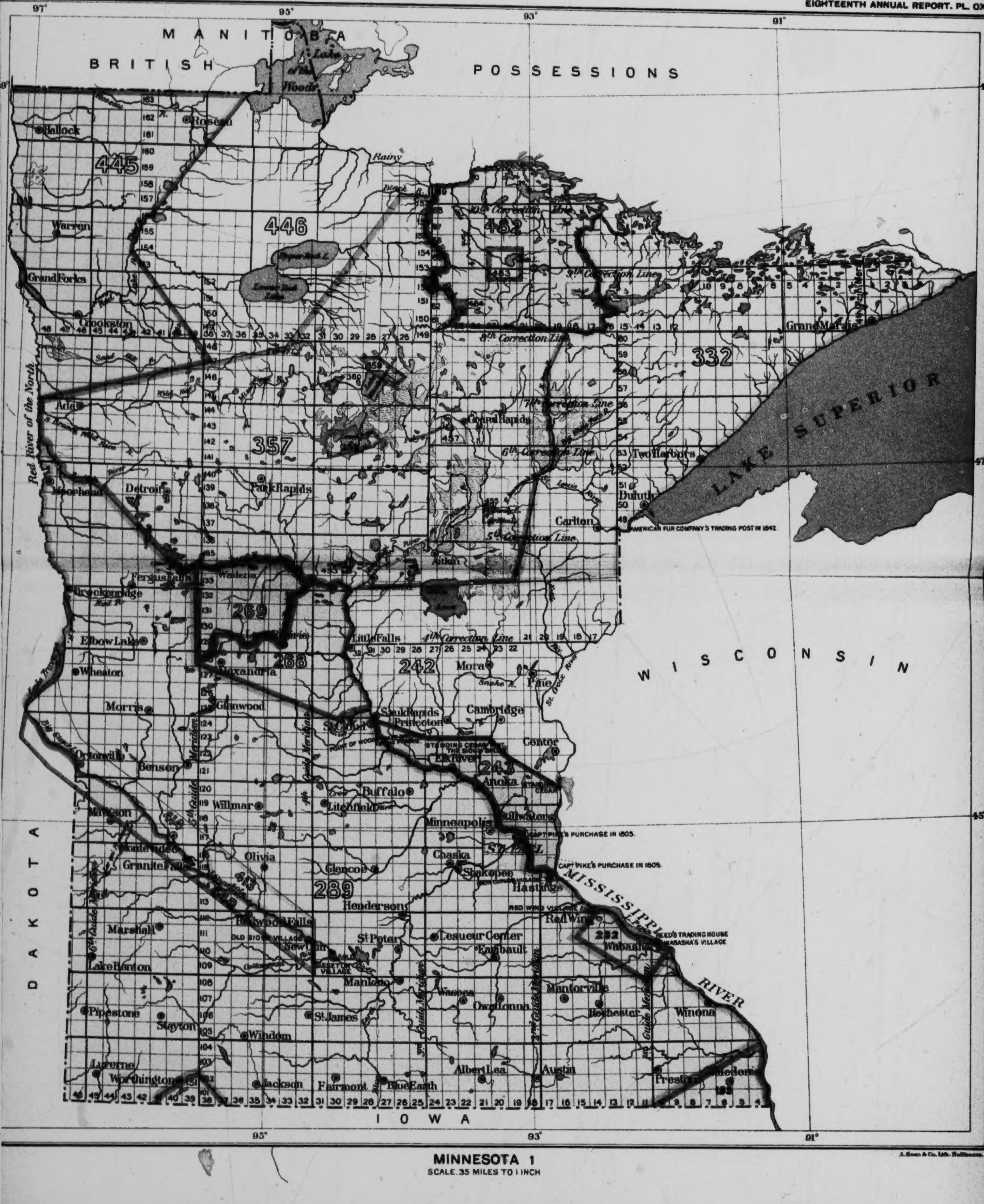
MICHIGAN, FROM SAGINAW BAY TO LAKE ERIE

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH



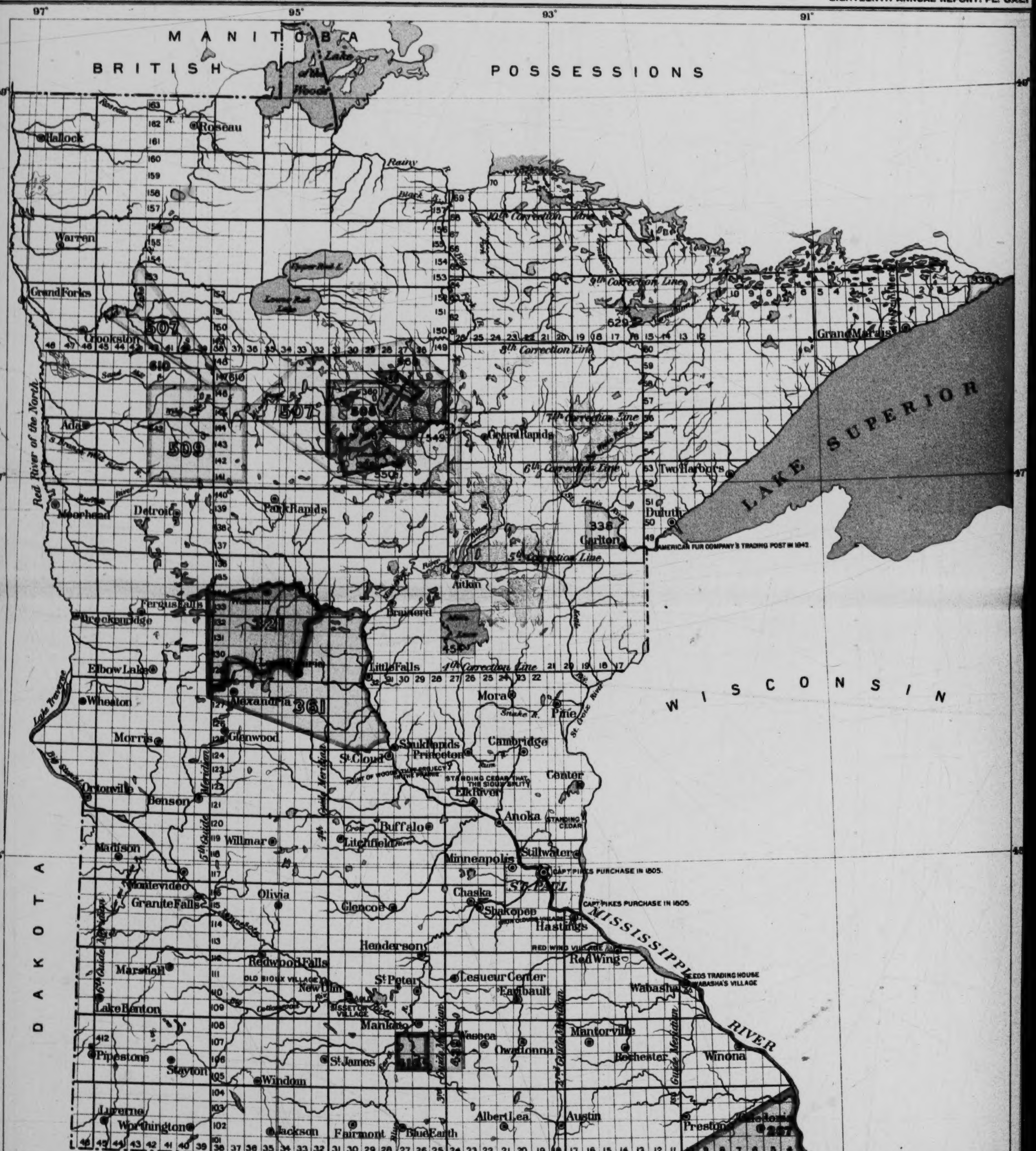
MICHIGAN, REGION ABOUT MACKINAC AND DETROIT

SCALE. 20 MILES TO 1 INCH



MINNESOTA 1
SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

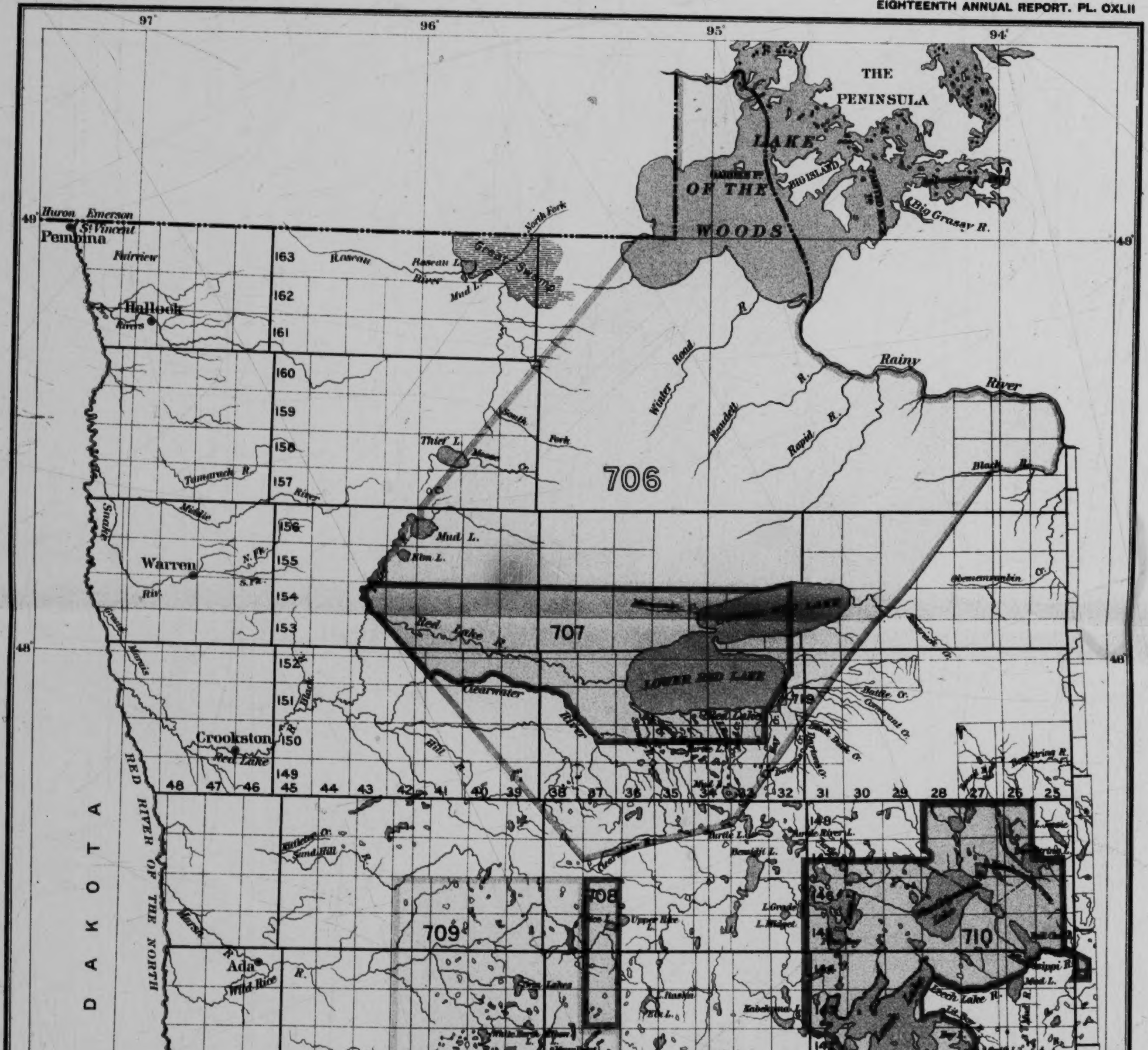
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



MINNESOTA 2

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

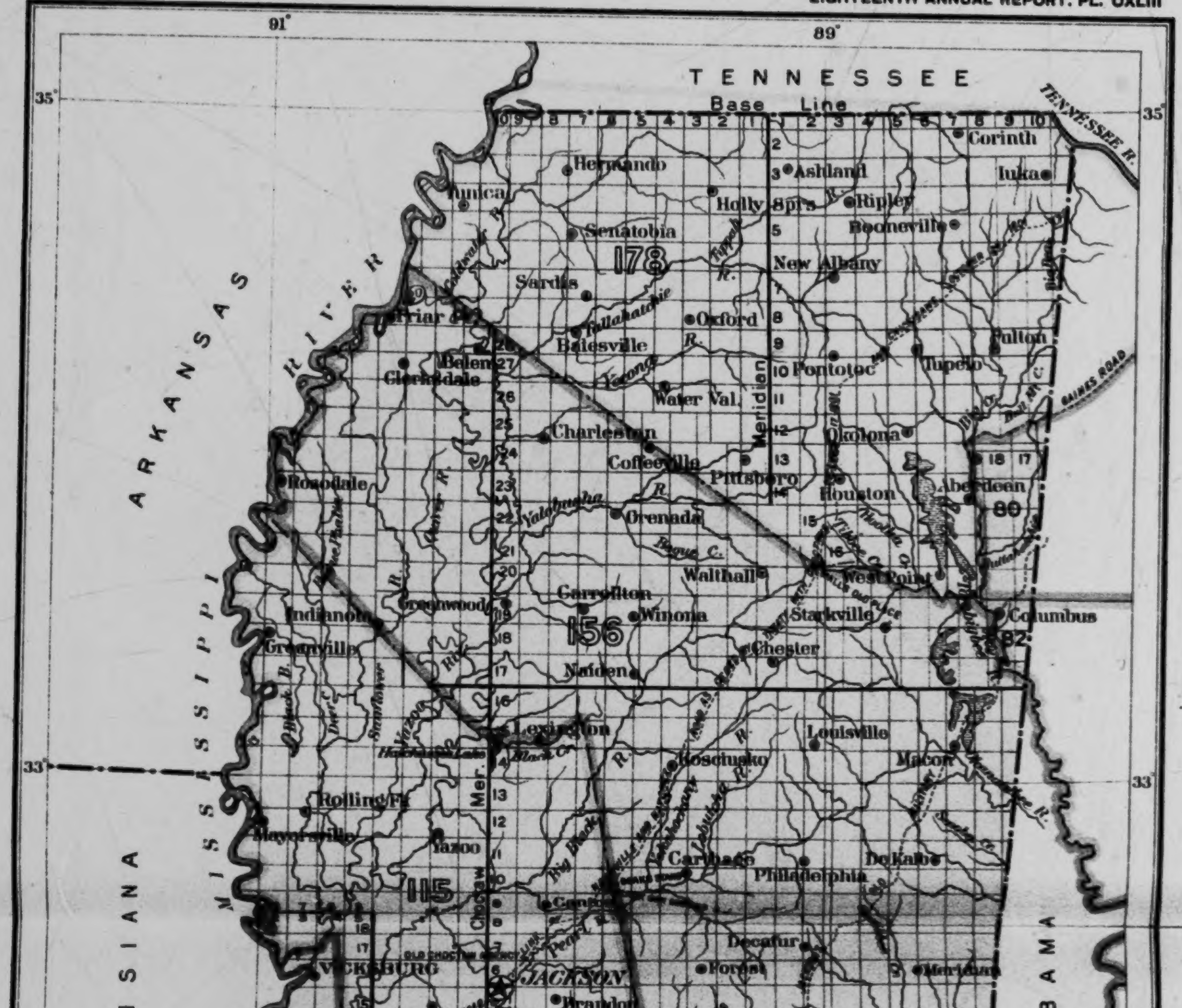
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore



A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.

MINNESOTA (NORTHERN PORTION)

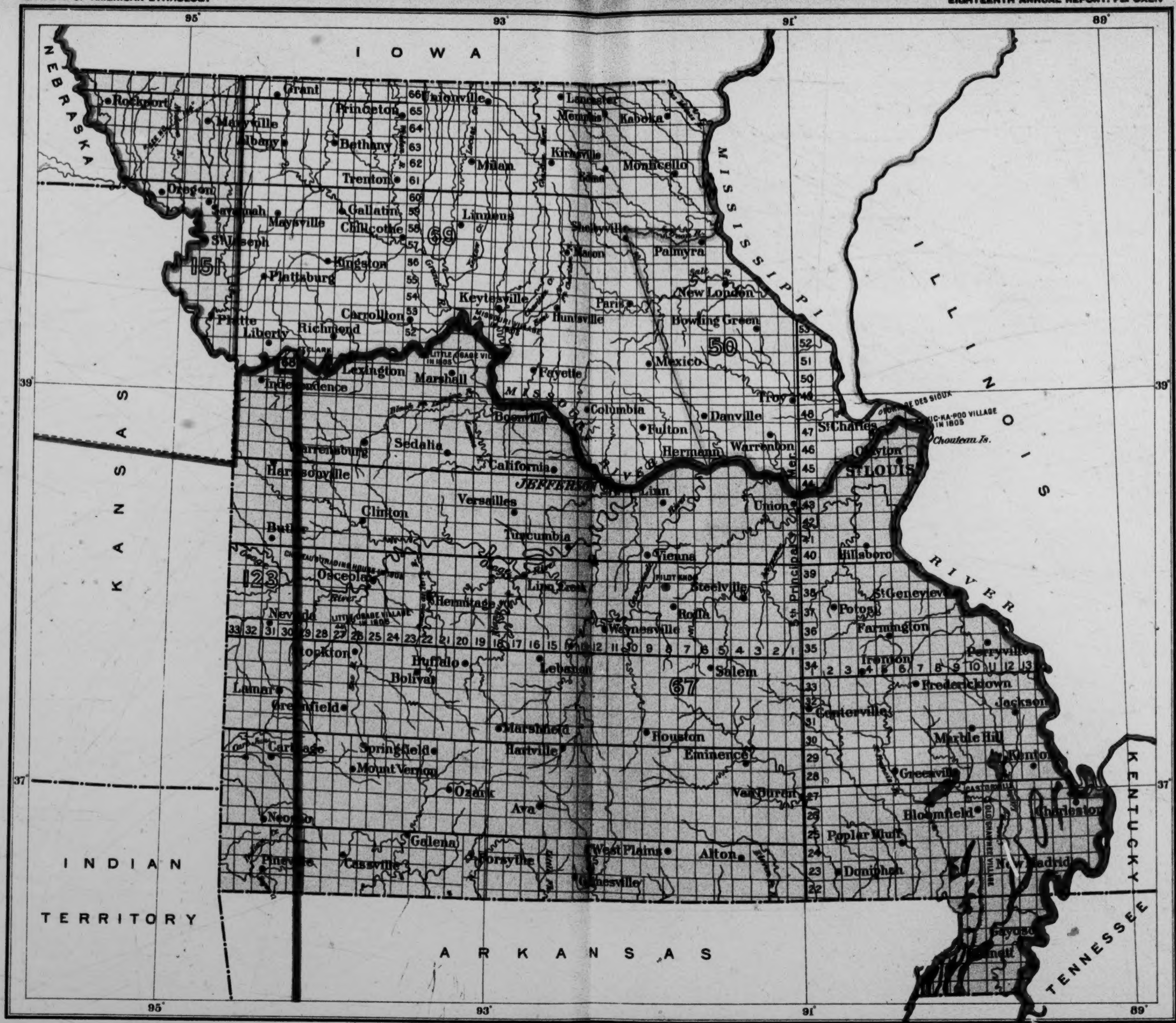
SCALE 20 MILES TO 1 INCH



A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.

MISSISSIPPI

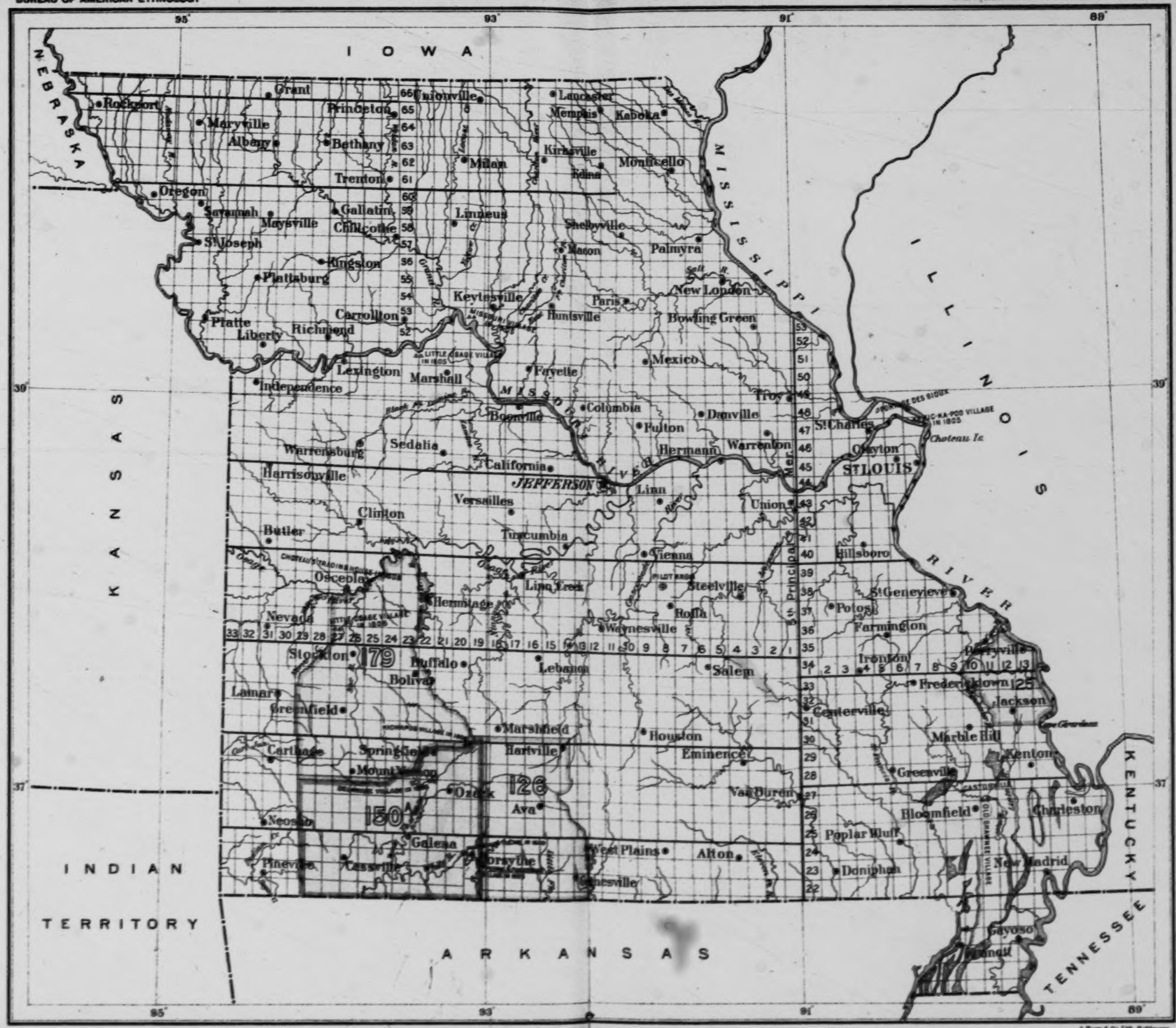
SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH



MISSOURI 1

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

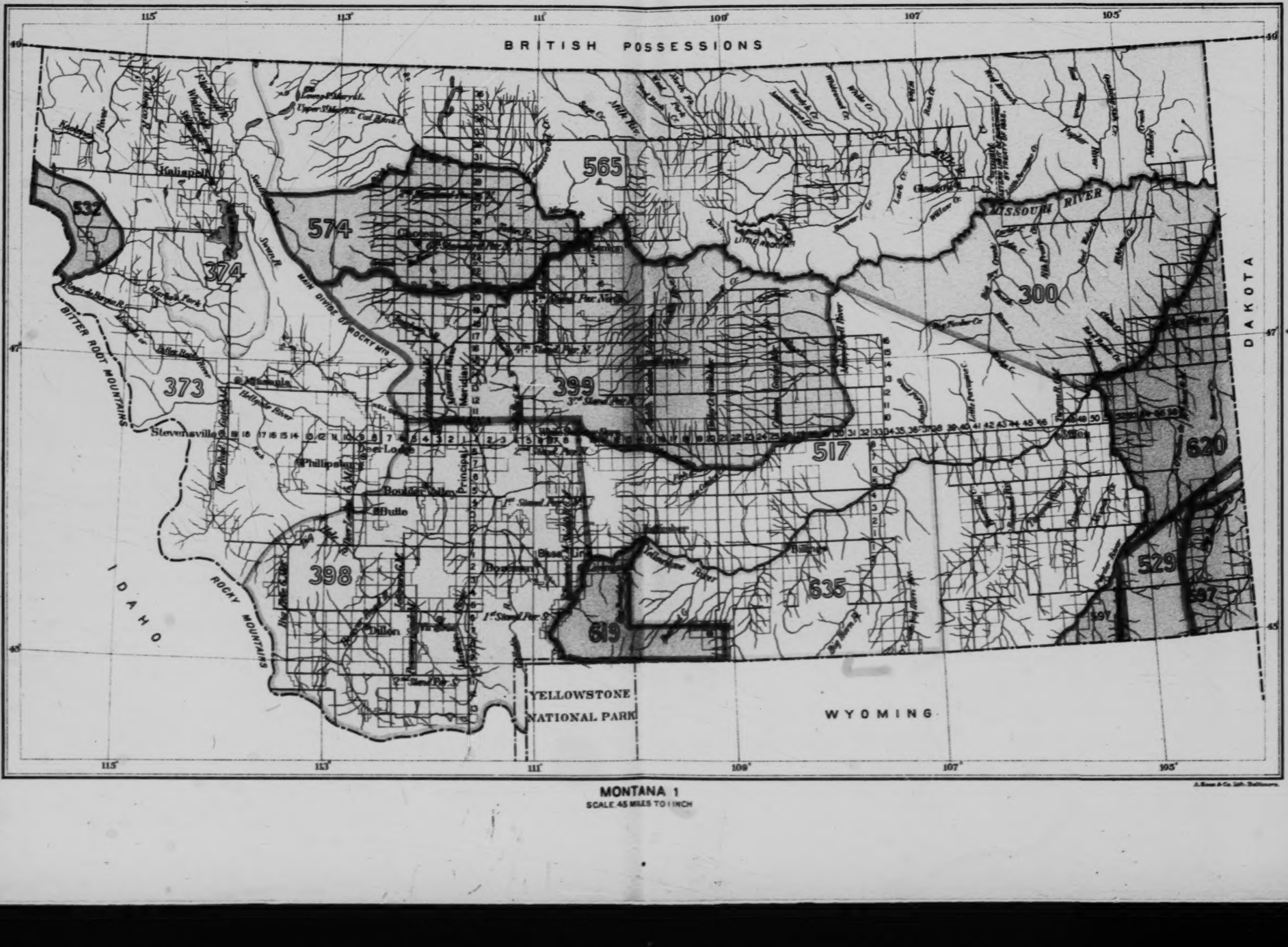
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



MISSOURI 2

SCALE 36 MILES TO 1 INCH

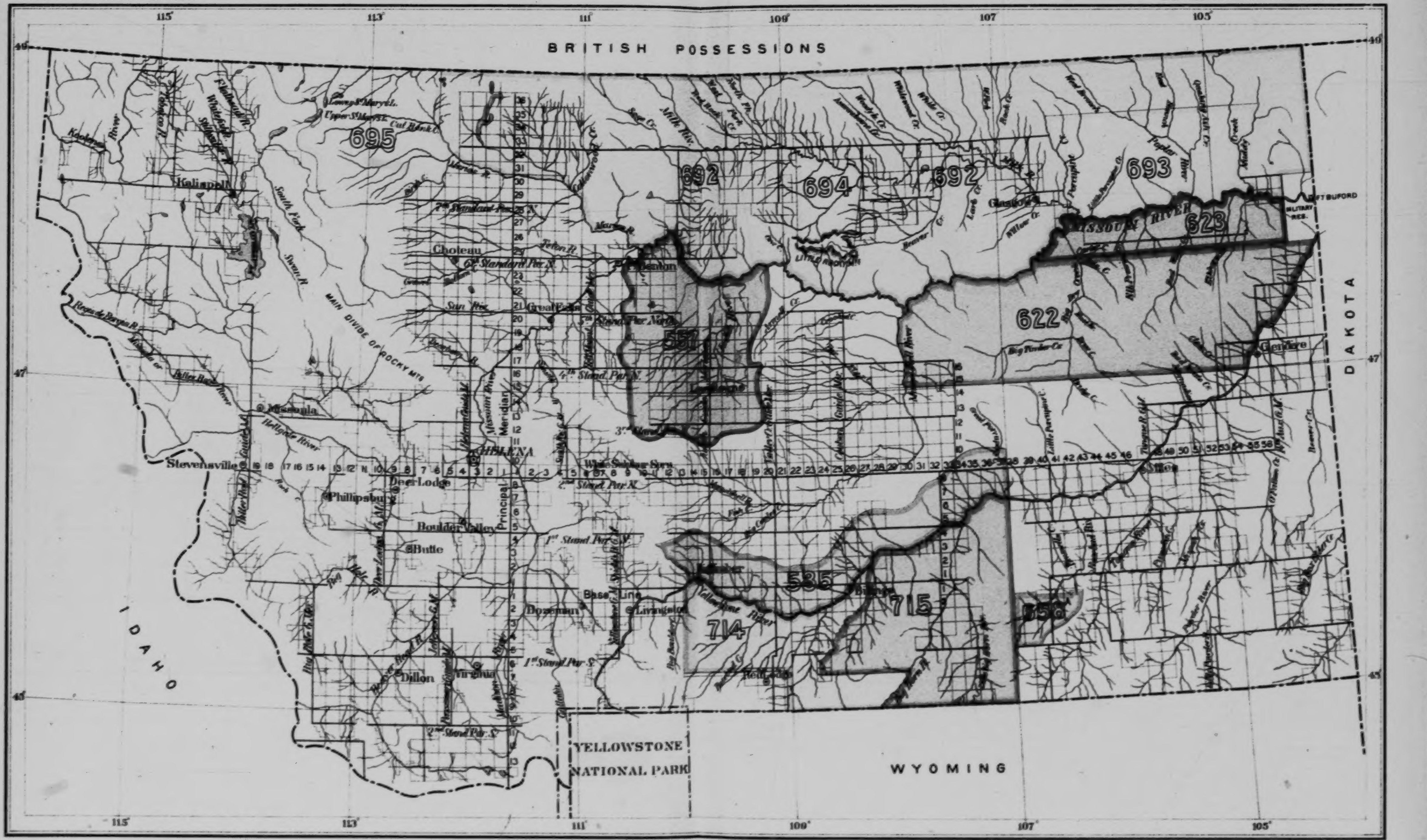
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



MONTANA 1

SCALE 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

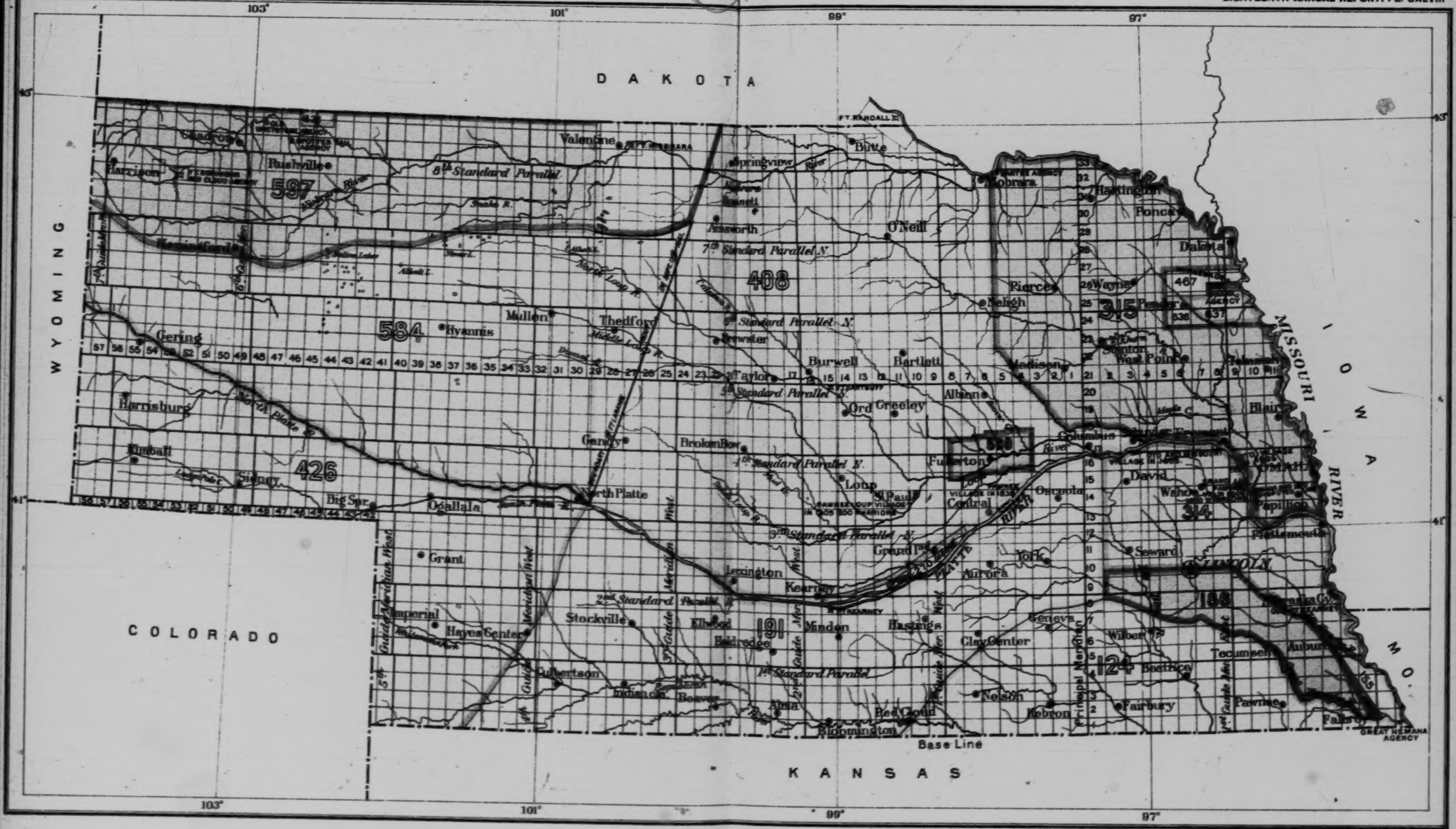
A. Hoen & Co. lith. Baltimore.



MONTANA 2

SCALE 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

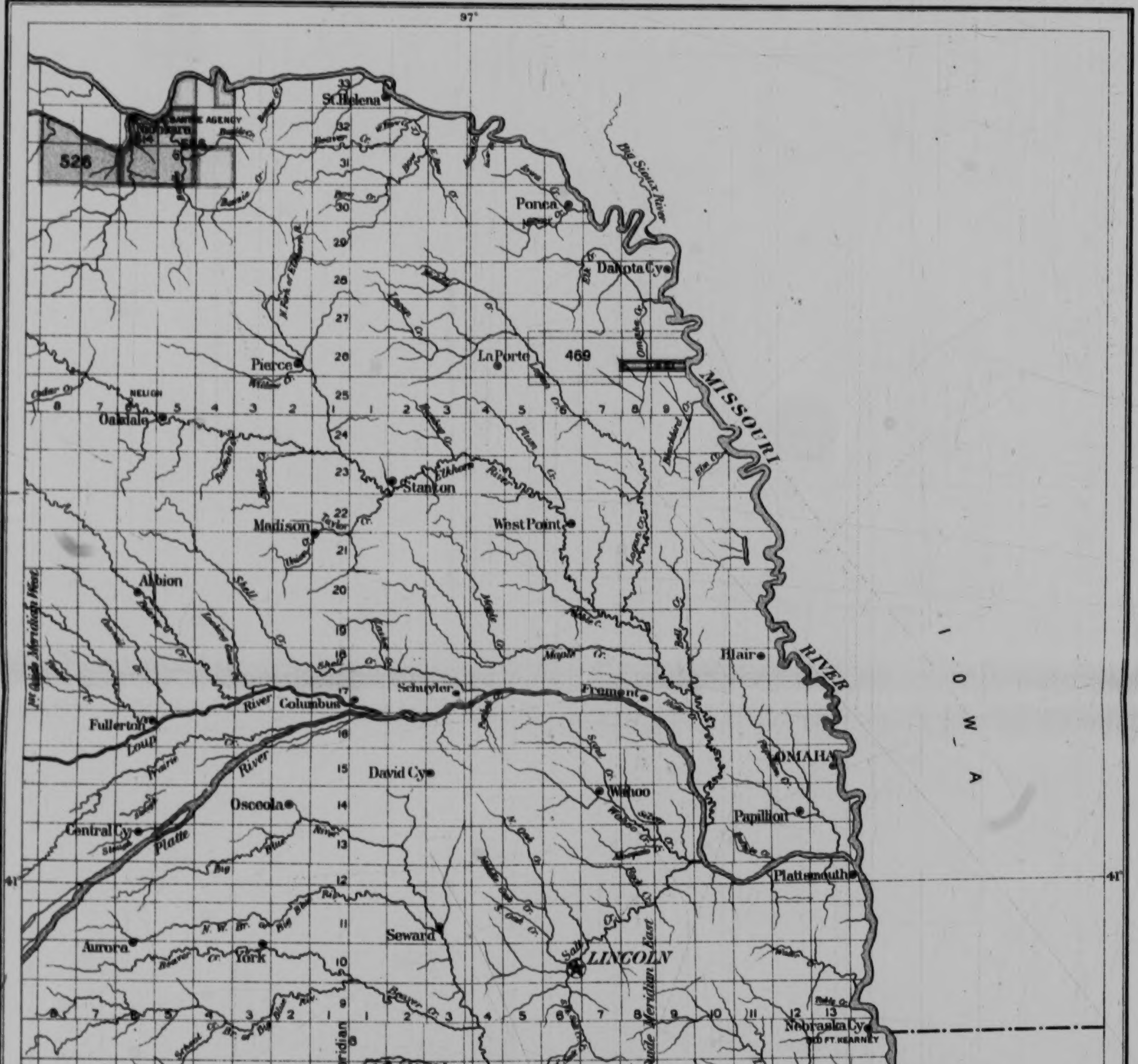
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore



NEBRASKA

SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

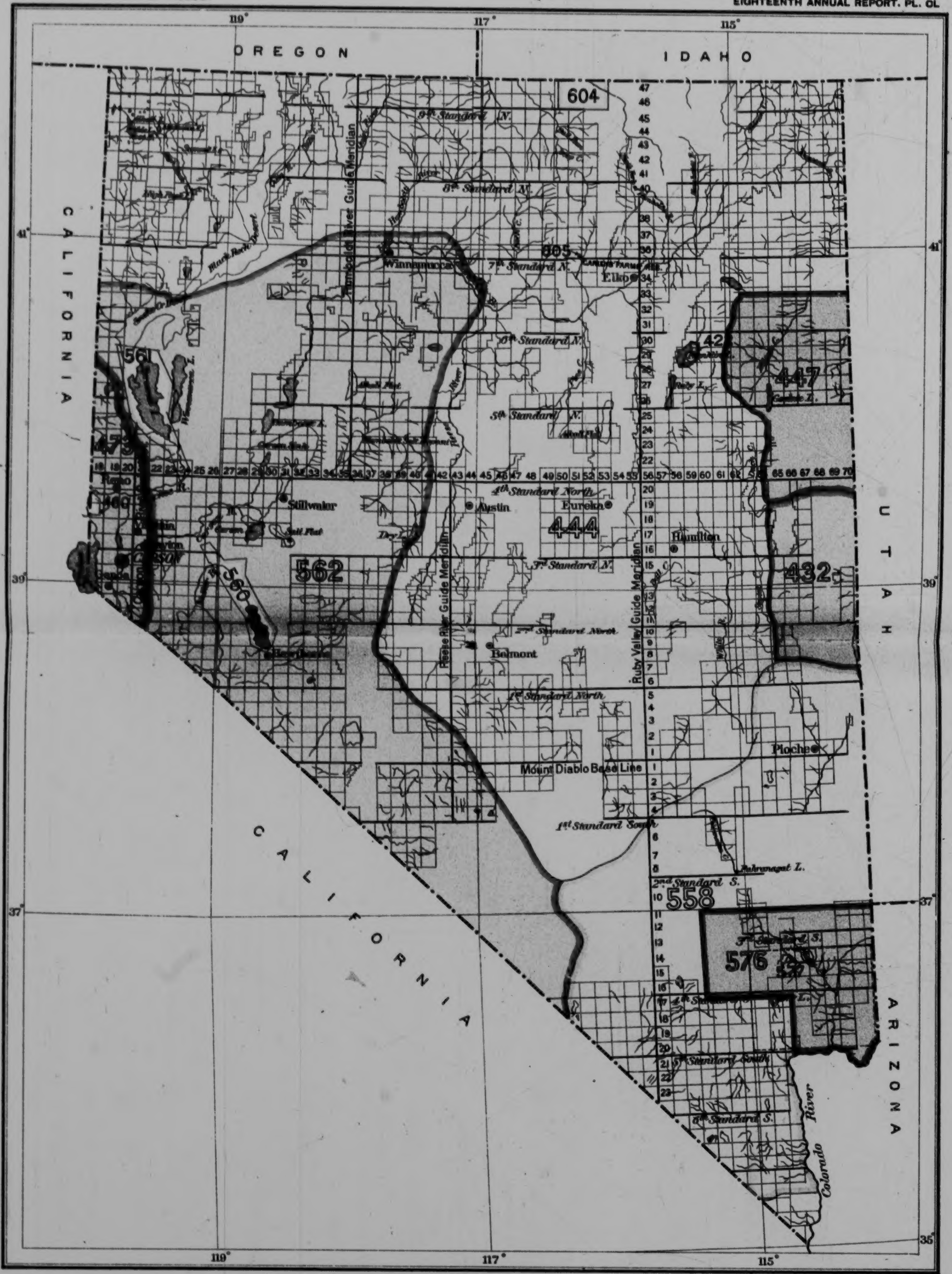
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



NEBRASKA (EASTERN PORTION)

SCALE 20 MILES TO 1 INCH

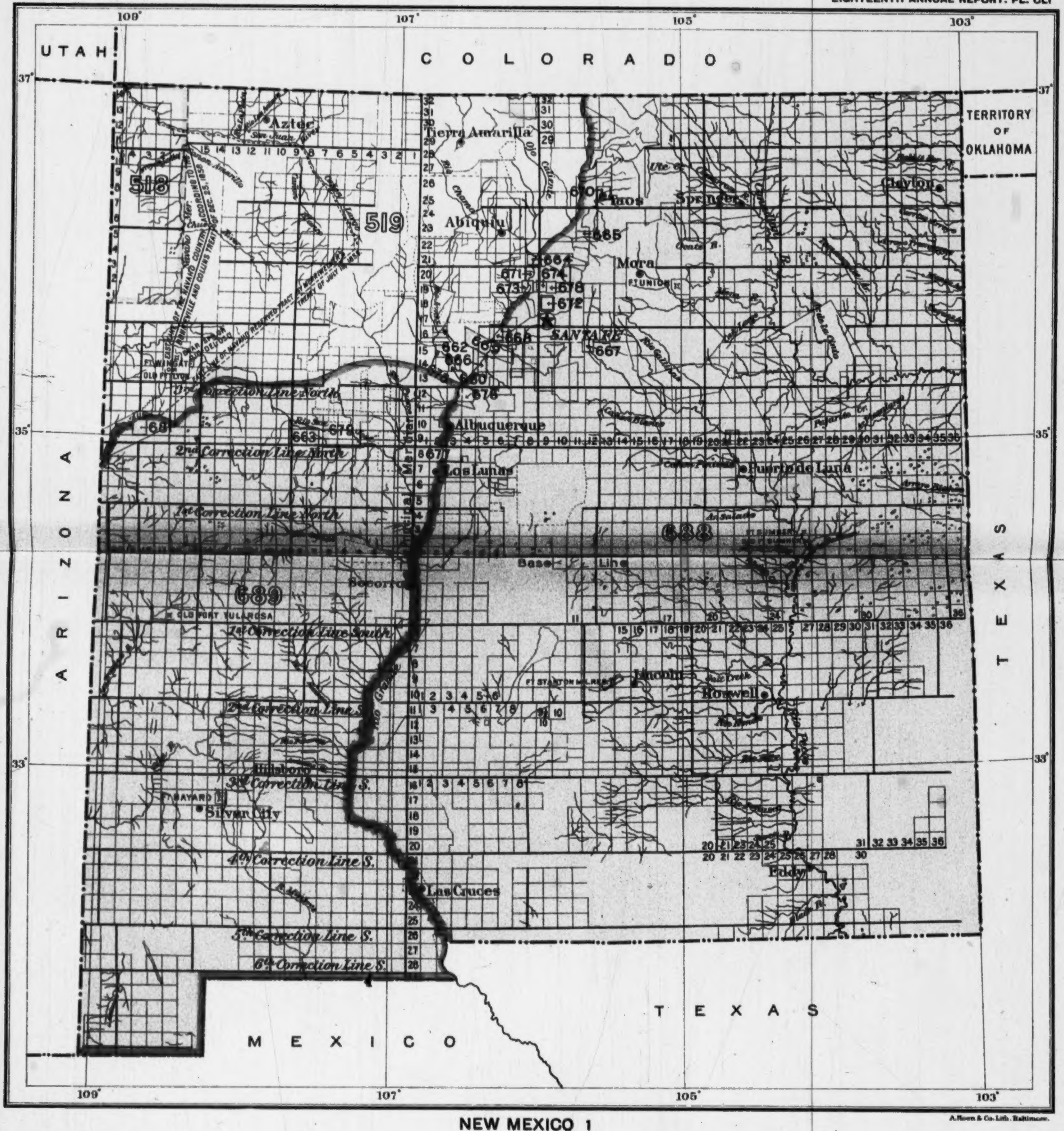
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



NEVADA

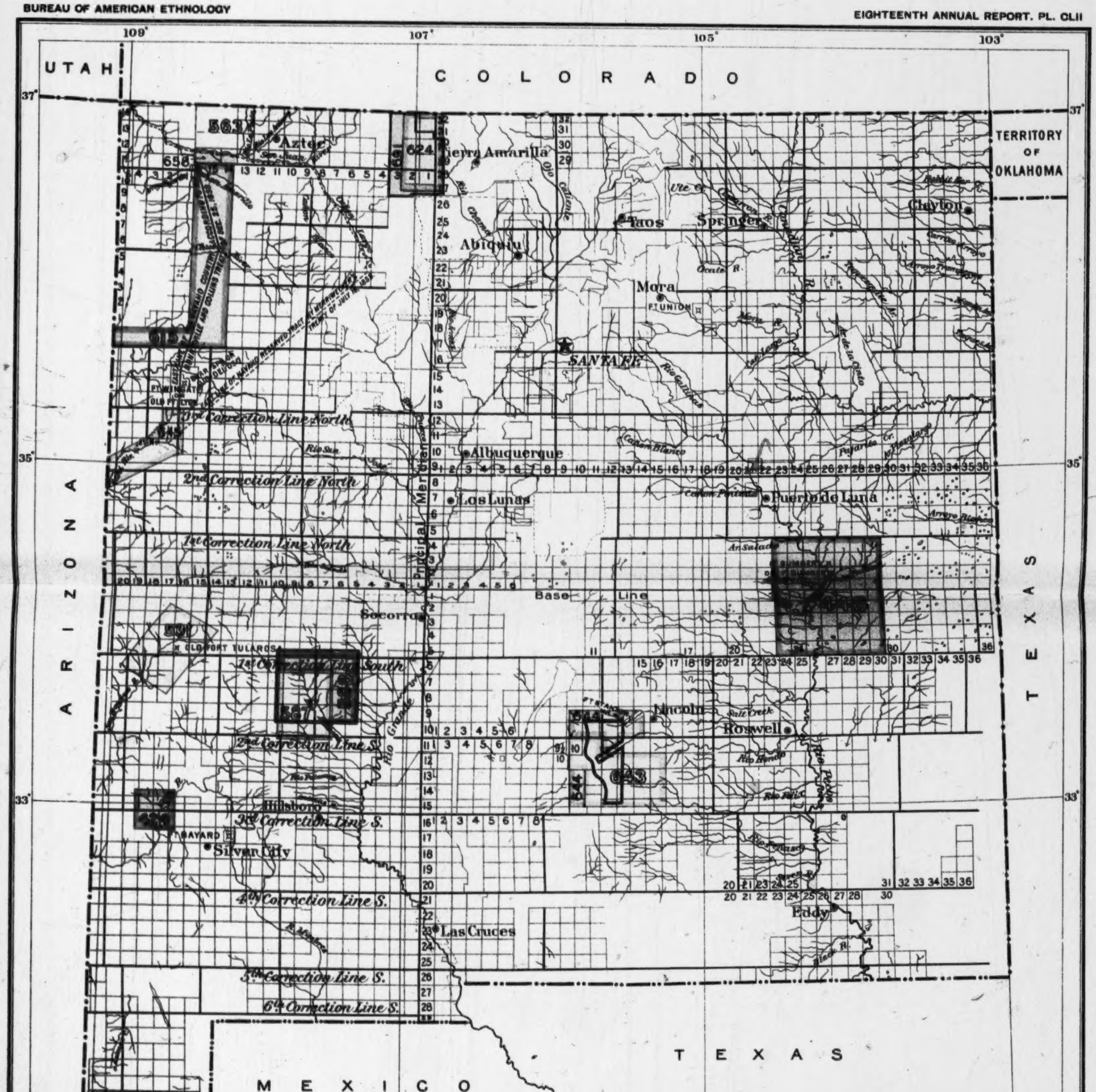
SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



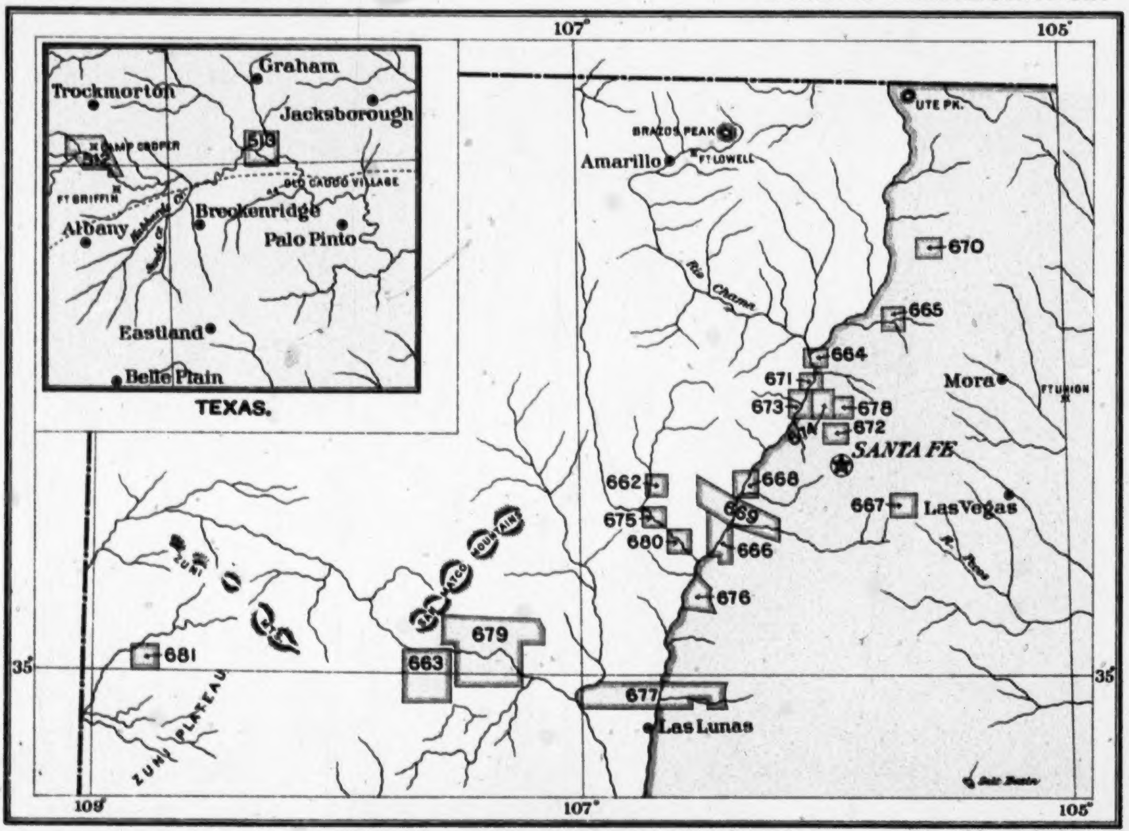
NEW MEXICO 1
SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

A.Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



NEW MEXICO 2
SCALE, 45 MILES TO 1 INCH

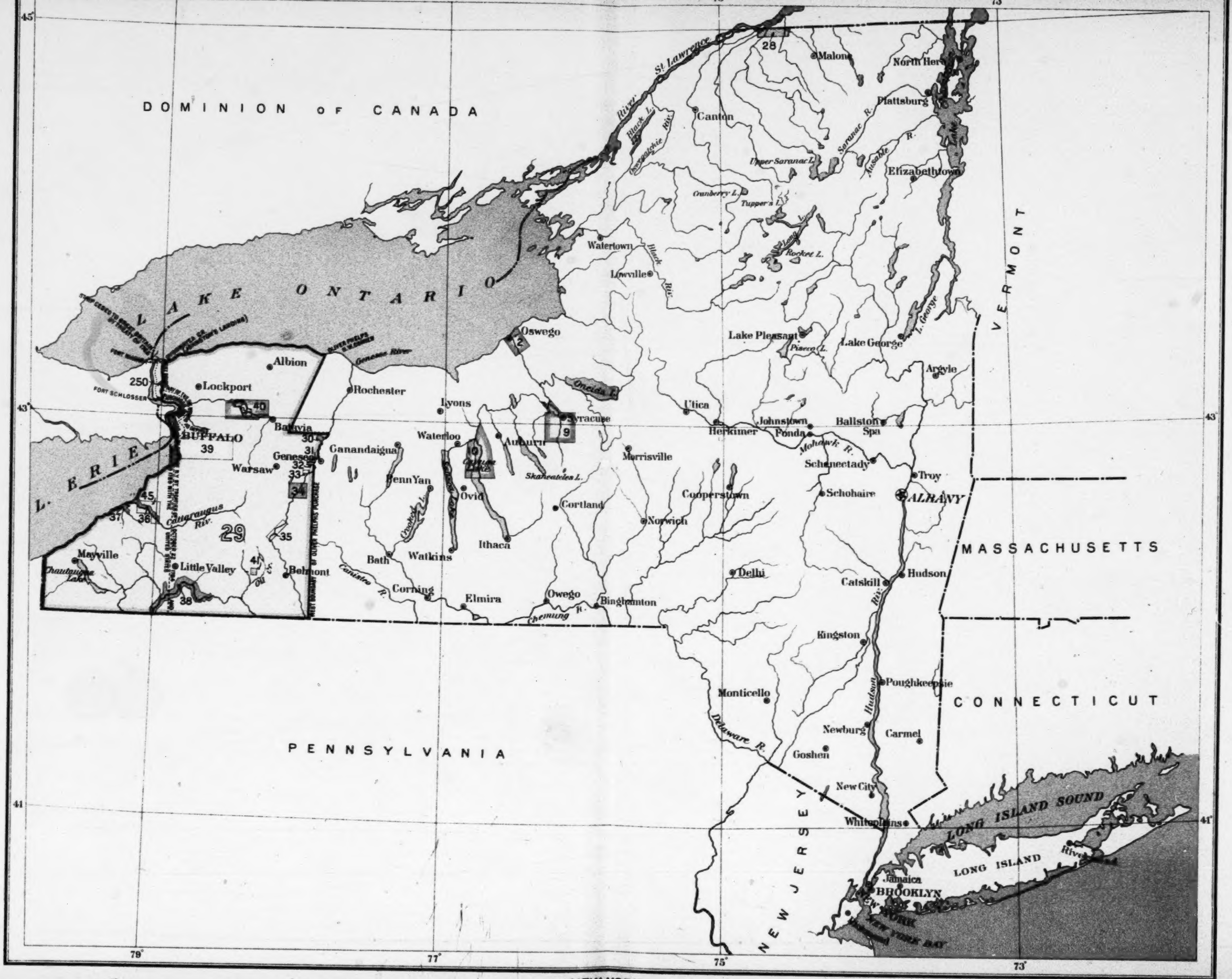
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS (DETAIL)

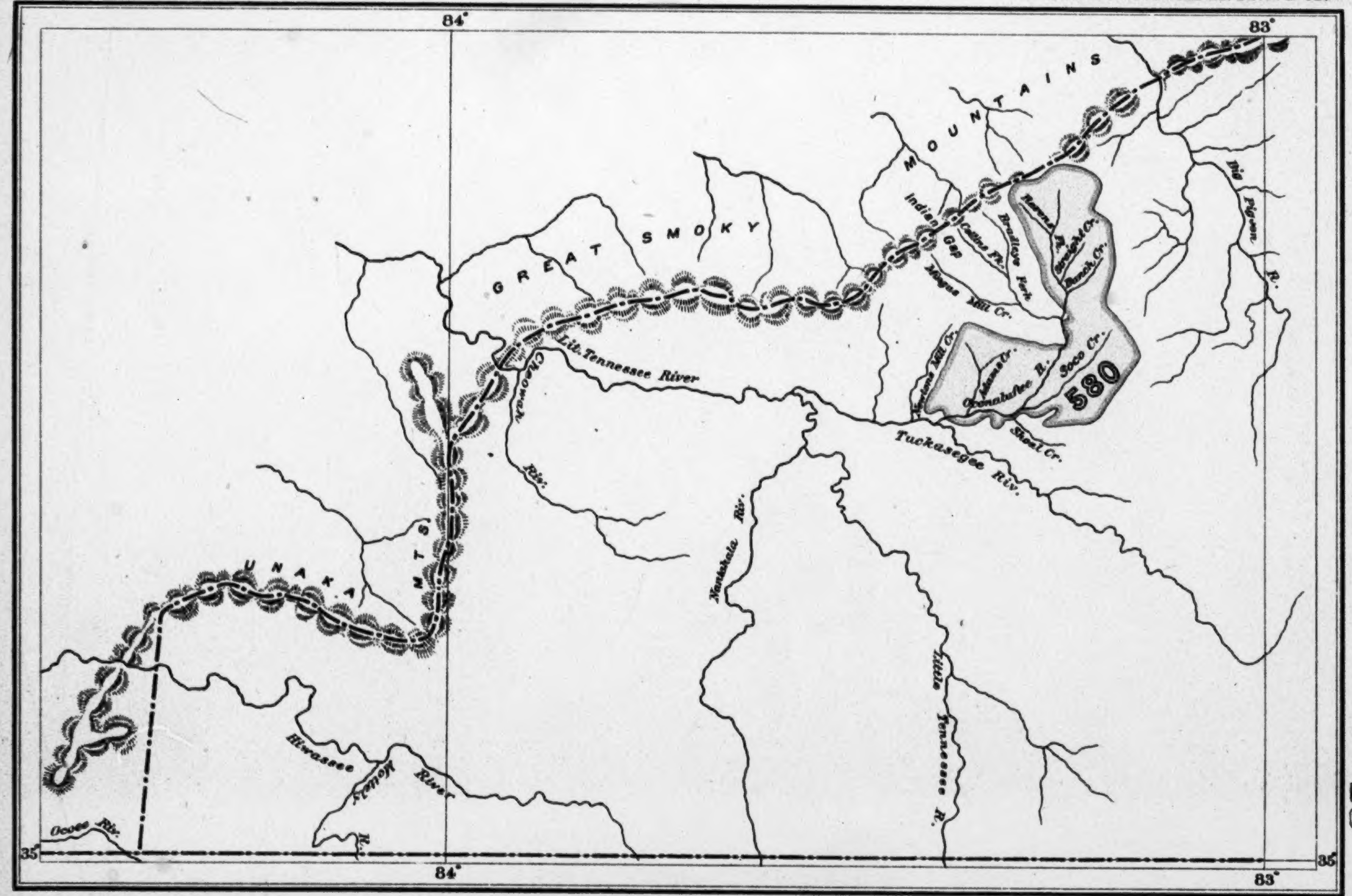
SCALE, 40 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



NEW YORK

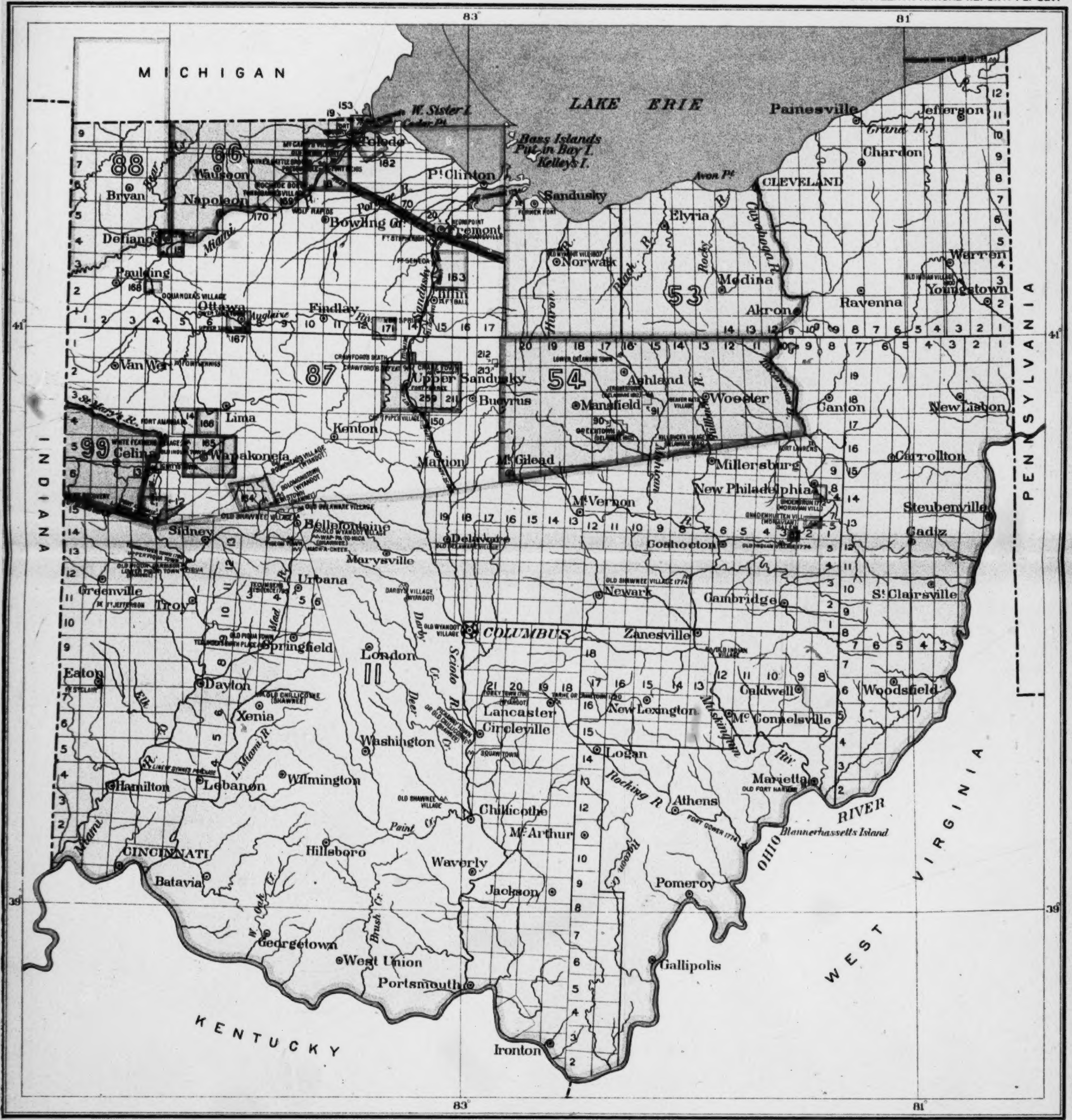
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



PORTION OF NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE, 10 MILES TO 1 INCH

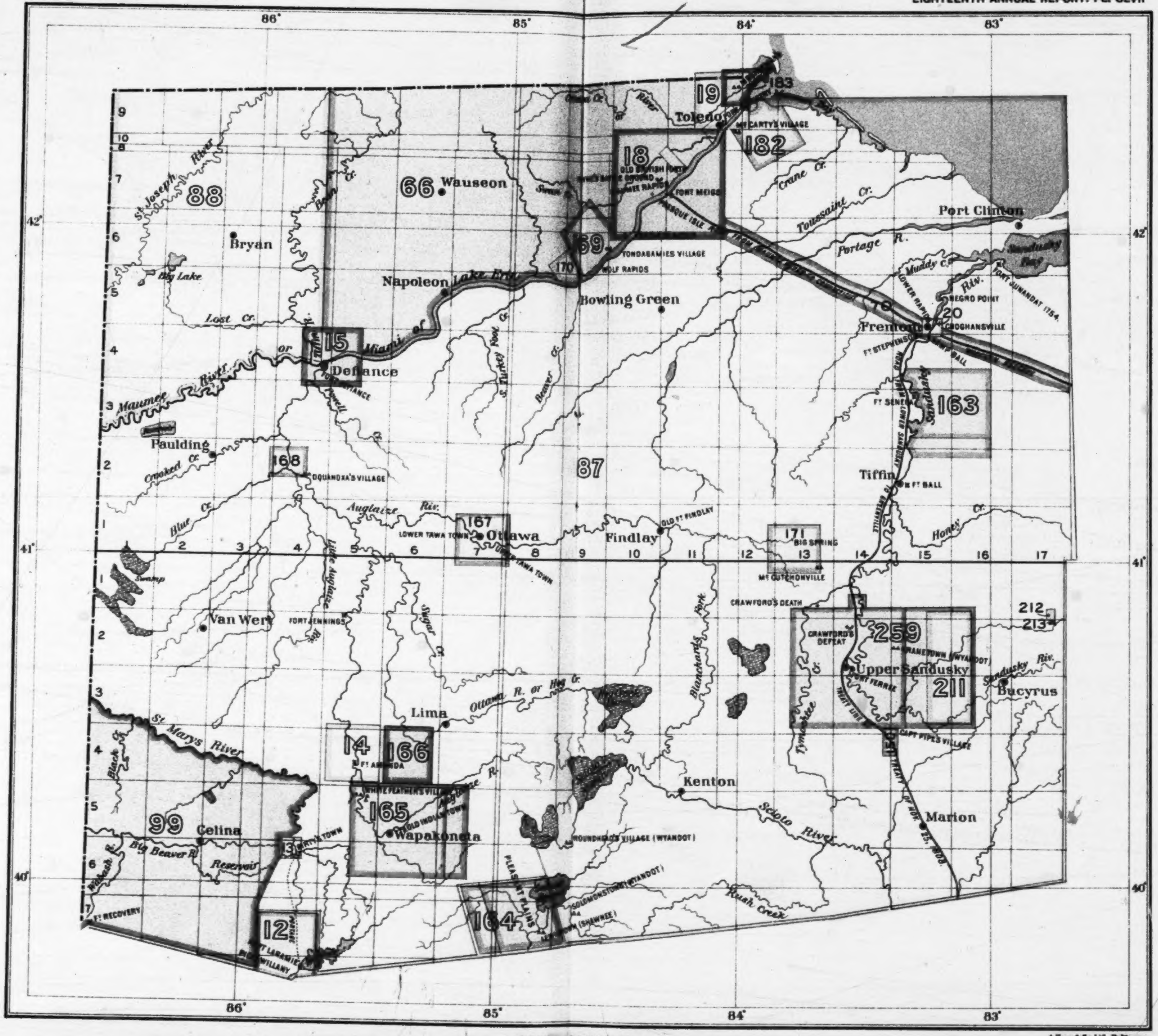
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



OHIO

SCALE, 25 MILES TO 1 INCH

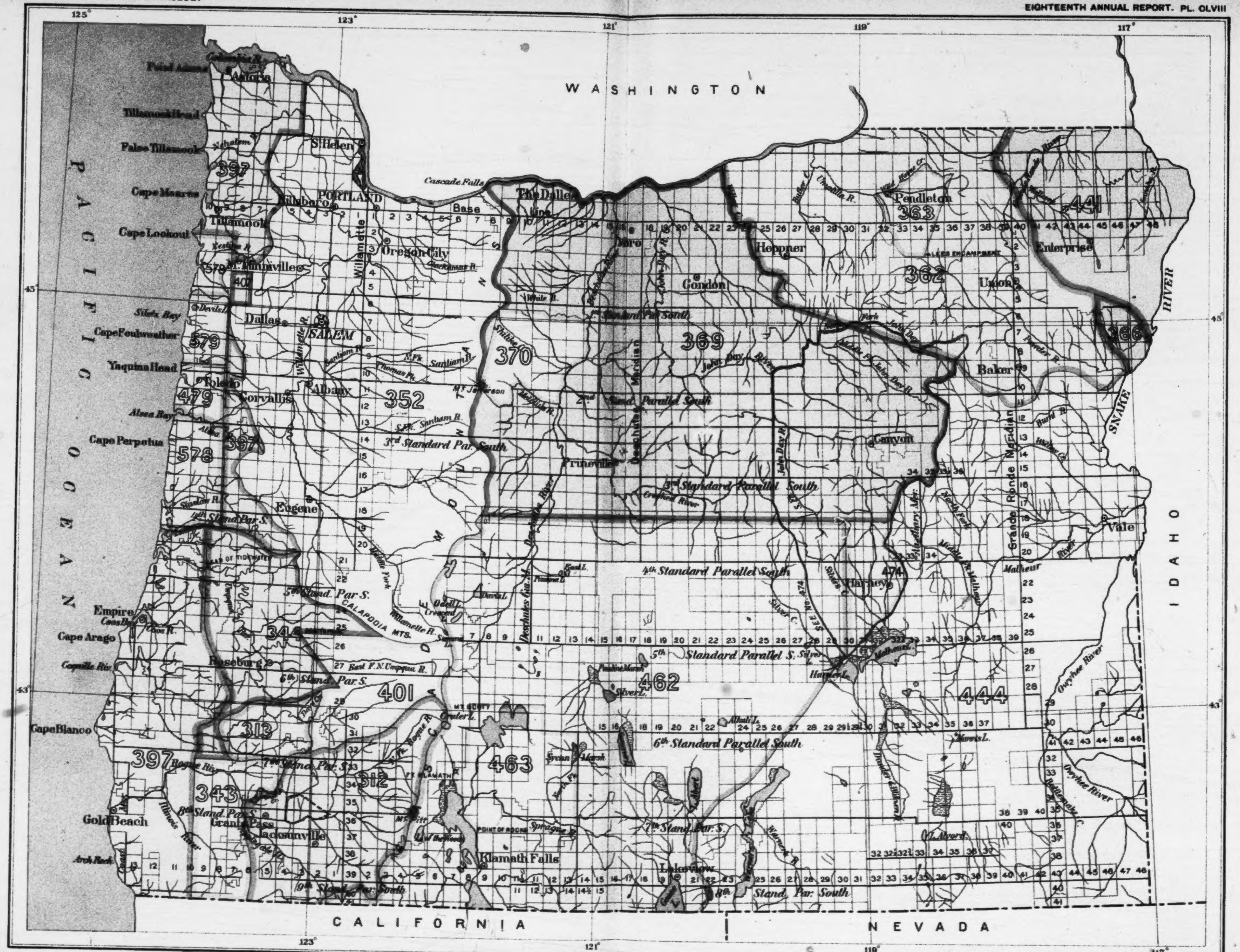
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



OHIO (DETAIL)

SCALE. 12 MILES TO 1 INCH

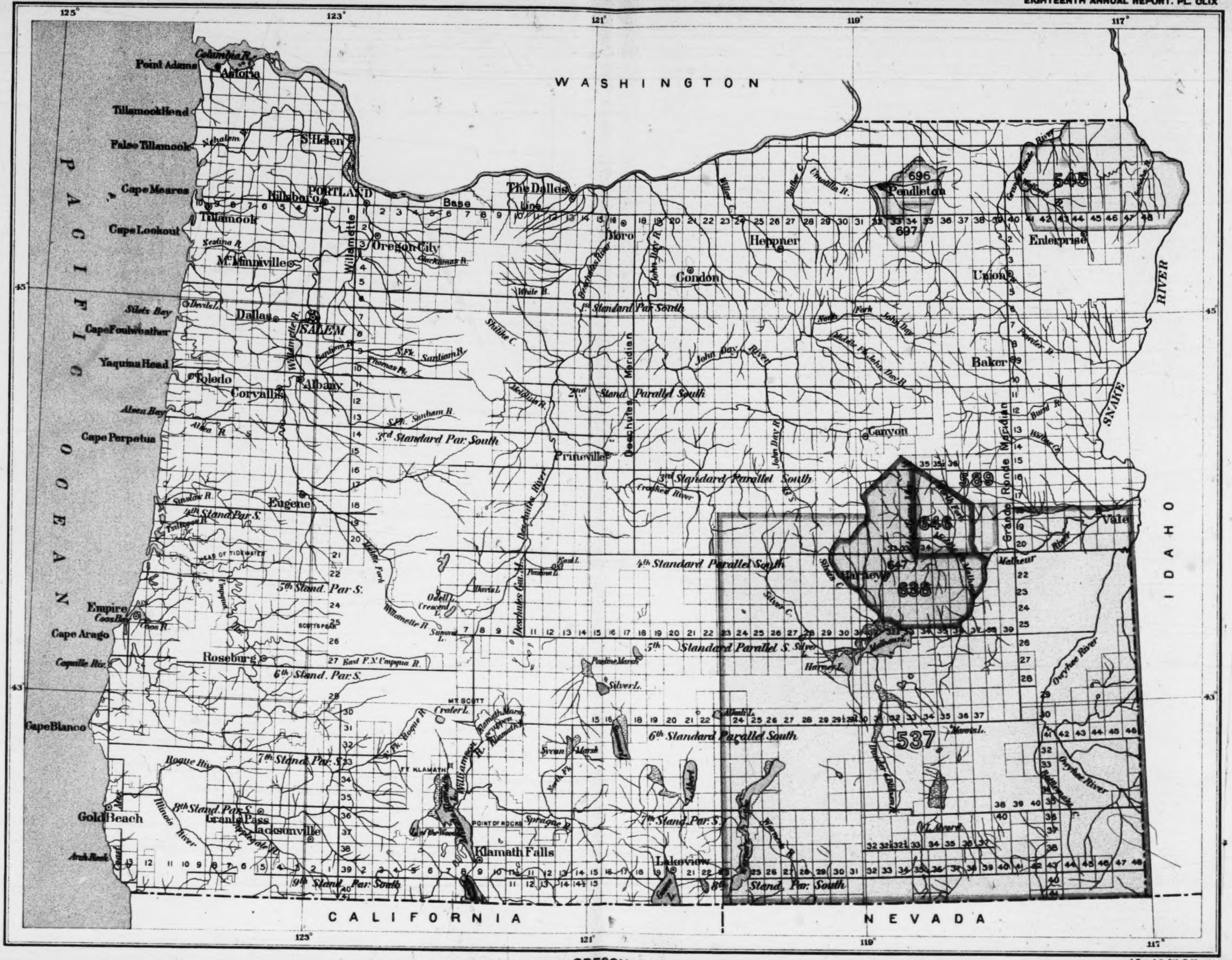
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



OREGON 1

SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

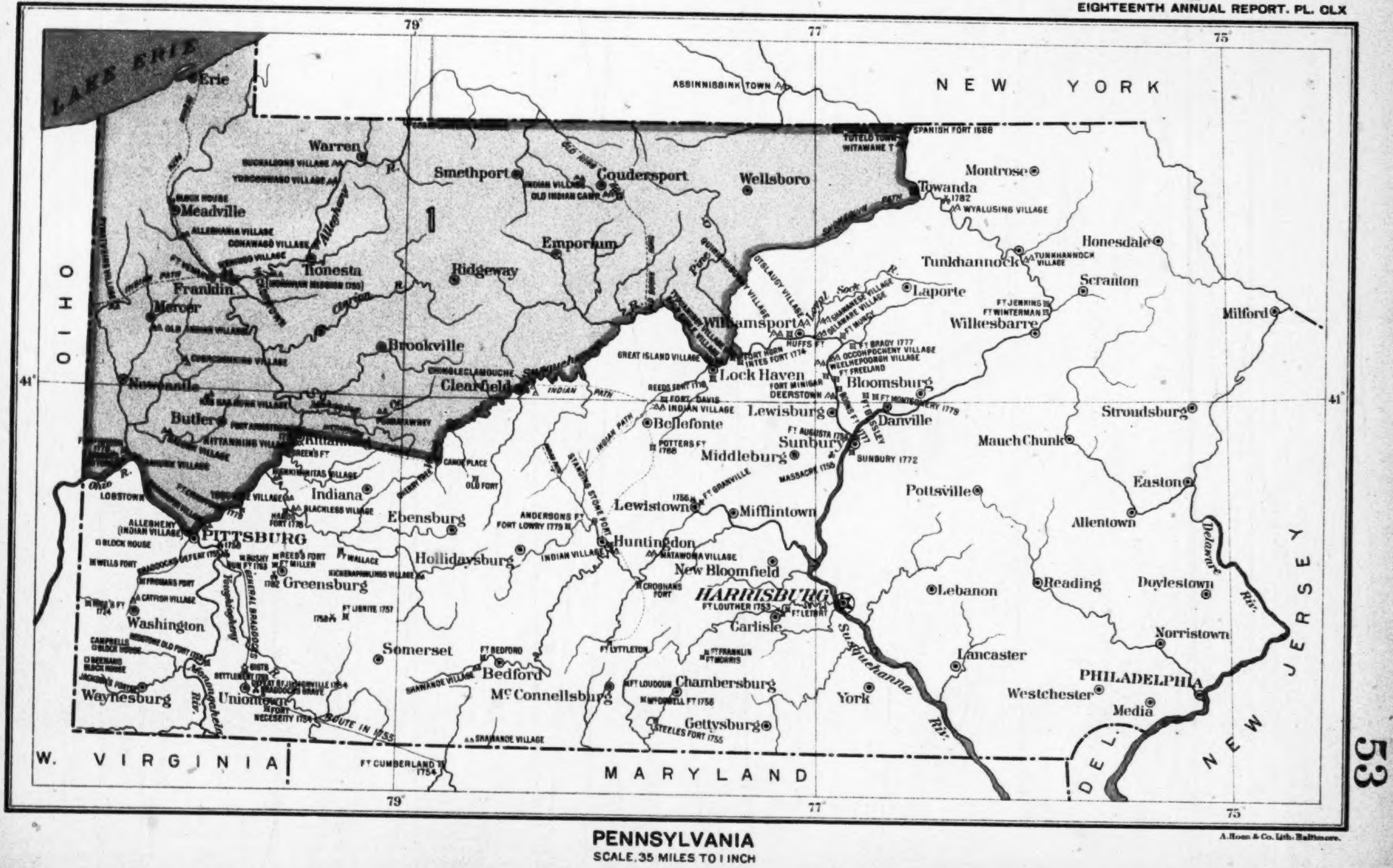
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



OREGON 2

SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

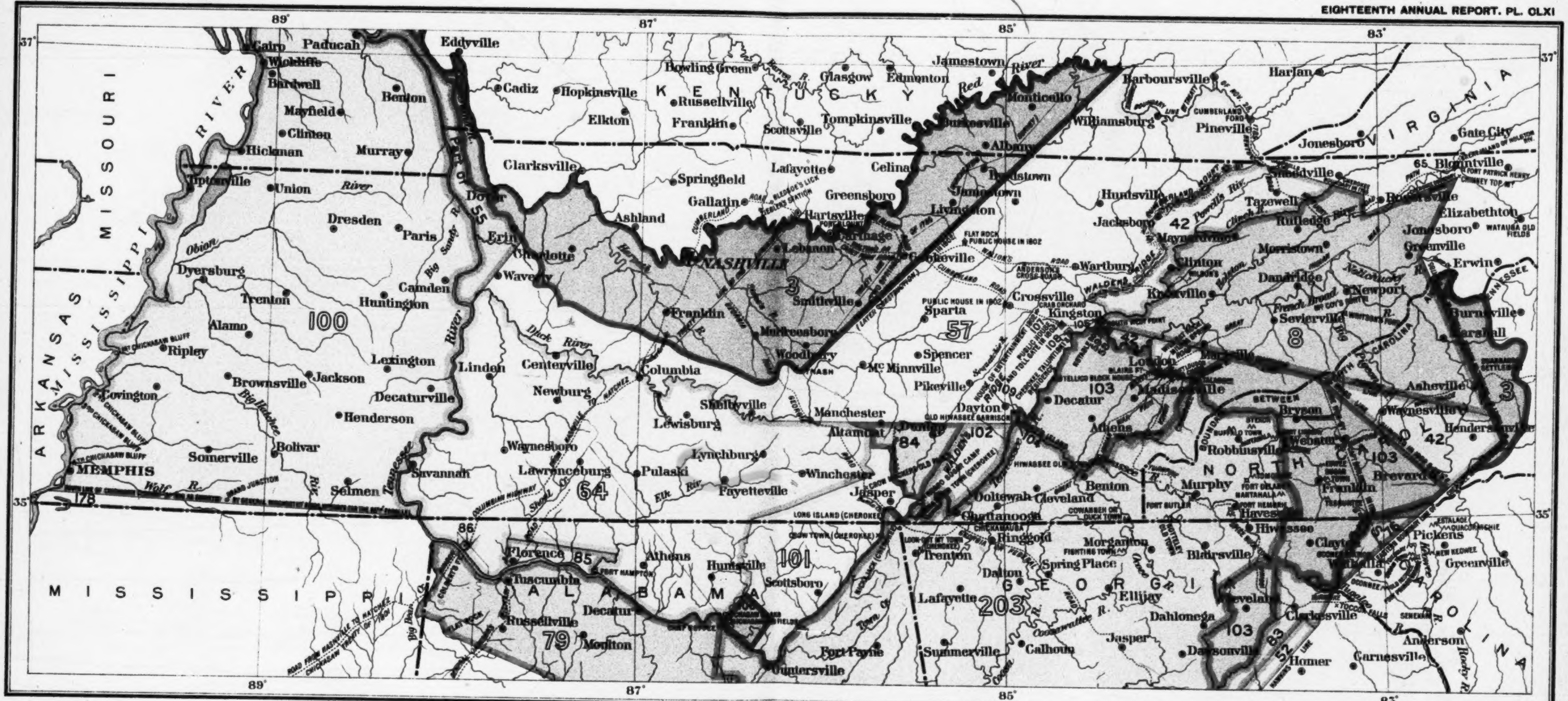
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



PENNSYLVANIA

SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

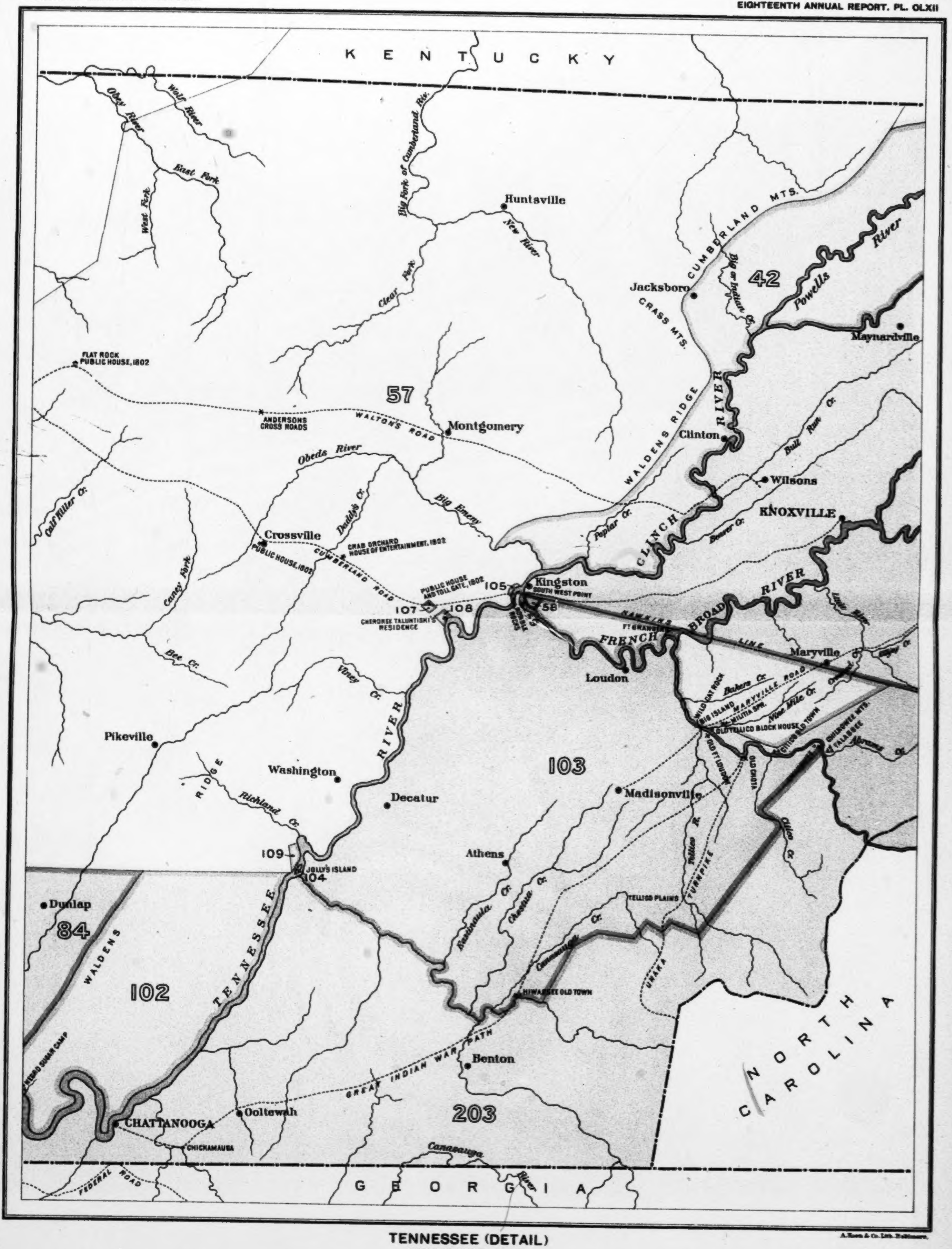
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



TENNESSEE AND PORTIONS OF BORDERING STATES

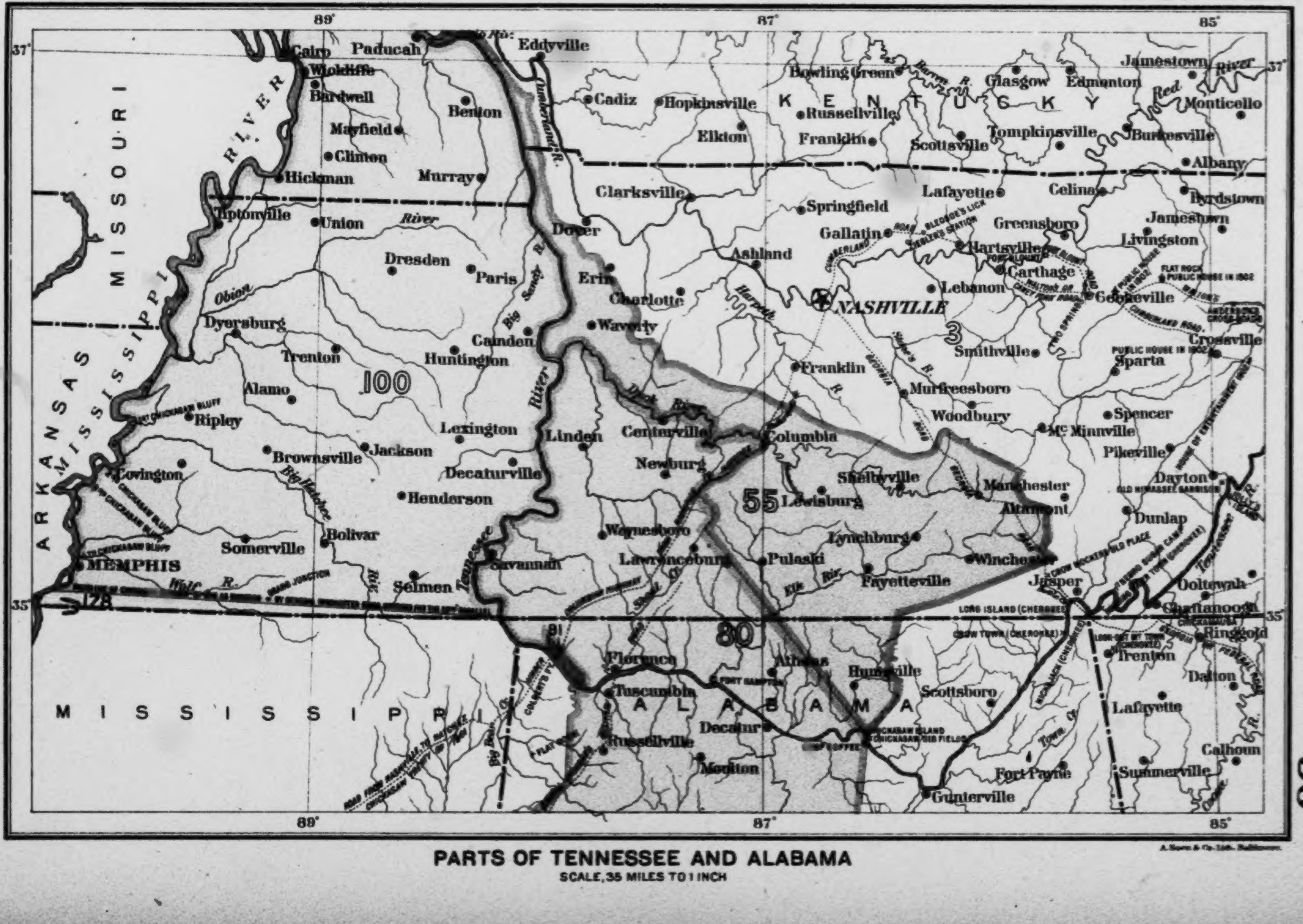
SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



TENNESSEE (DETAIL)
SCALE, 10 MILES TO 1 INCH

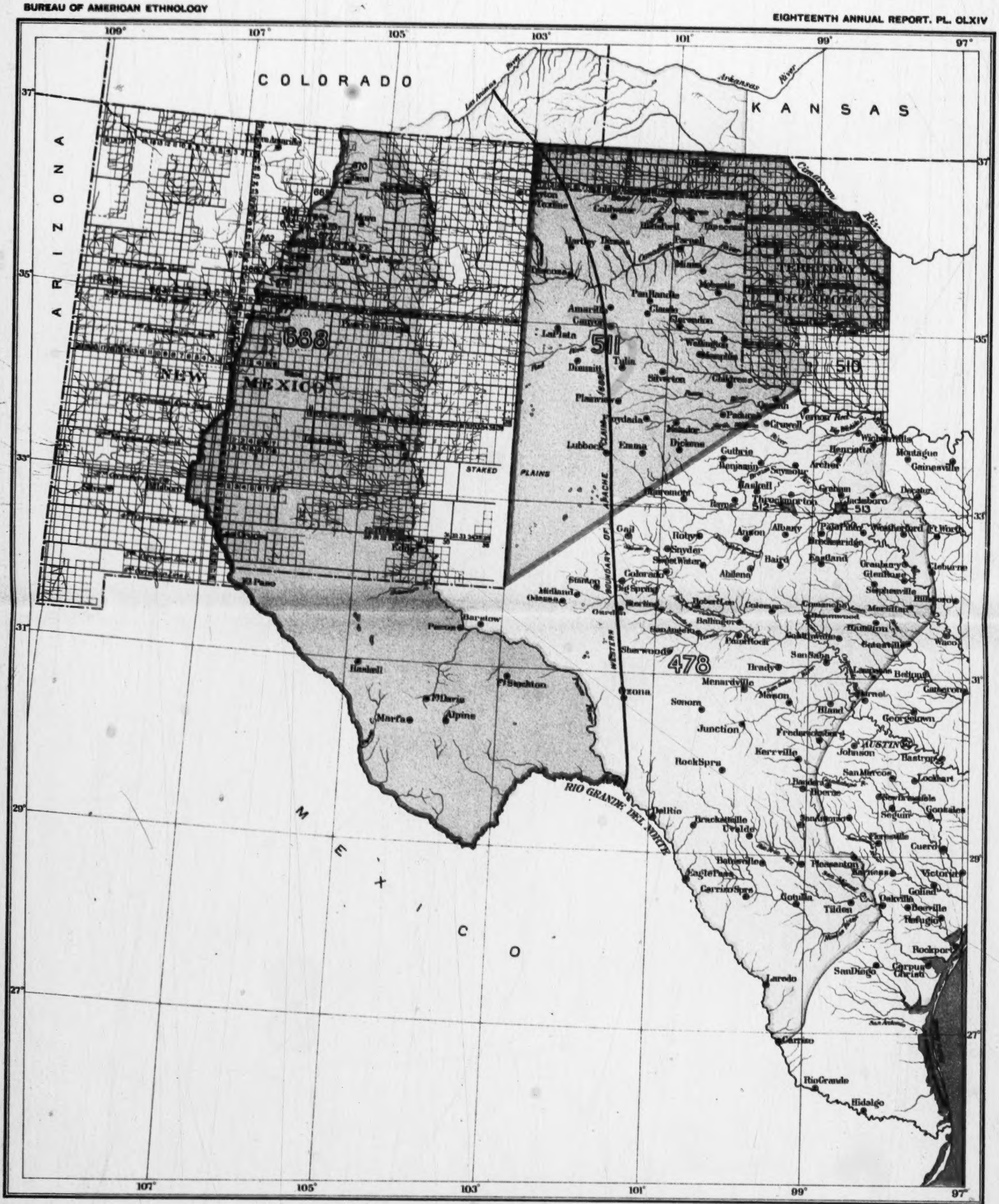
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



PARTS OF TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

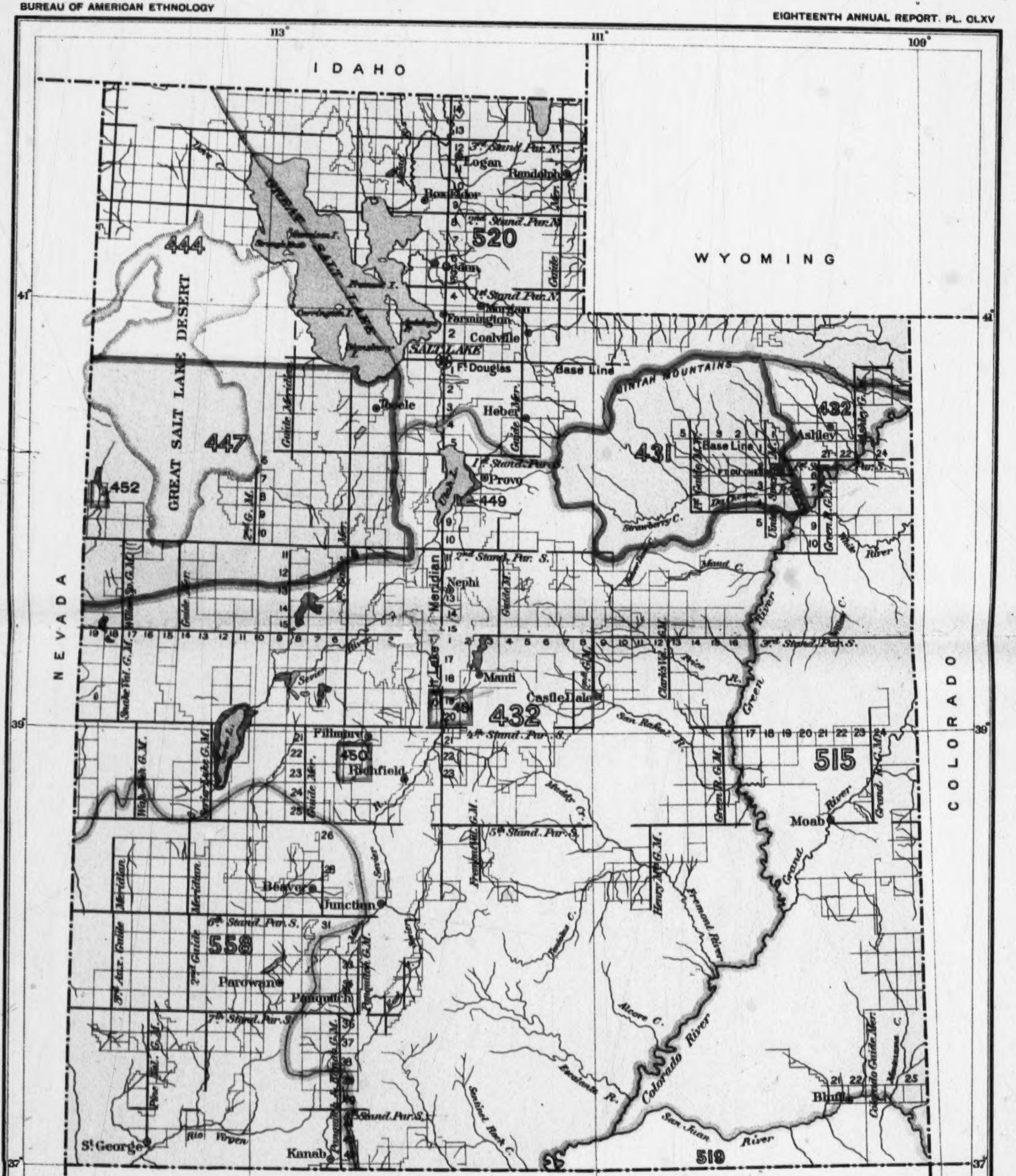
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



TEXAS AND PORTIONS OF ADJOINING STATES

SCALE 80 MILES TO 1 INCH

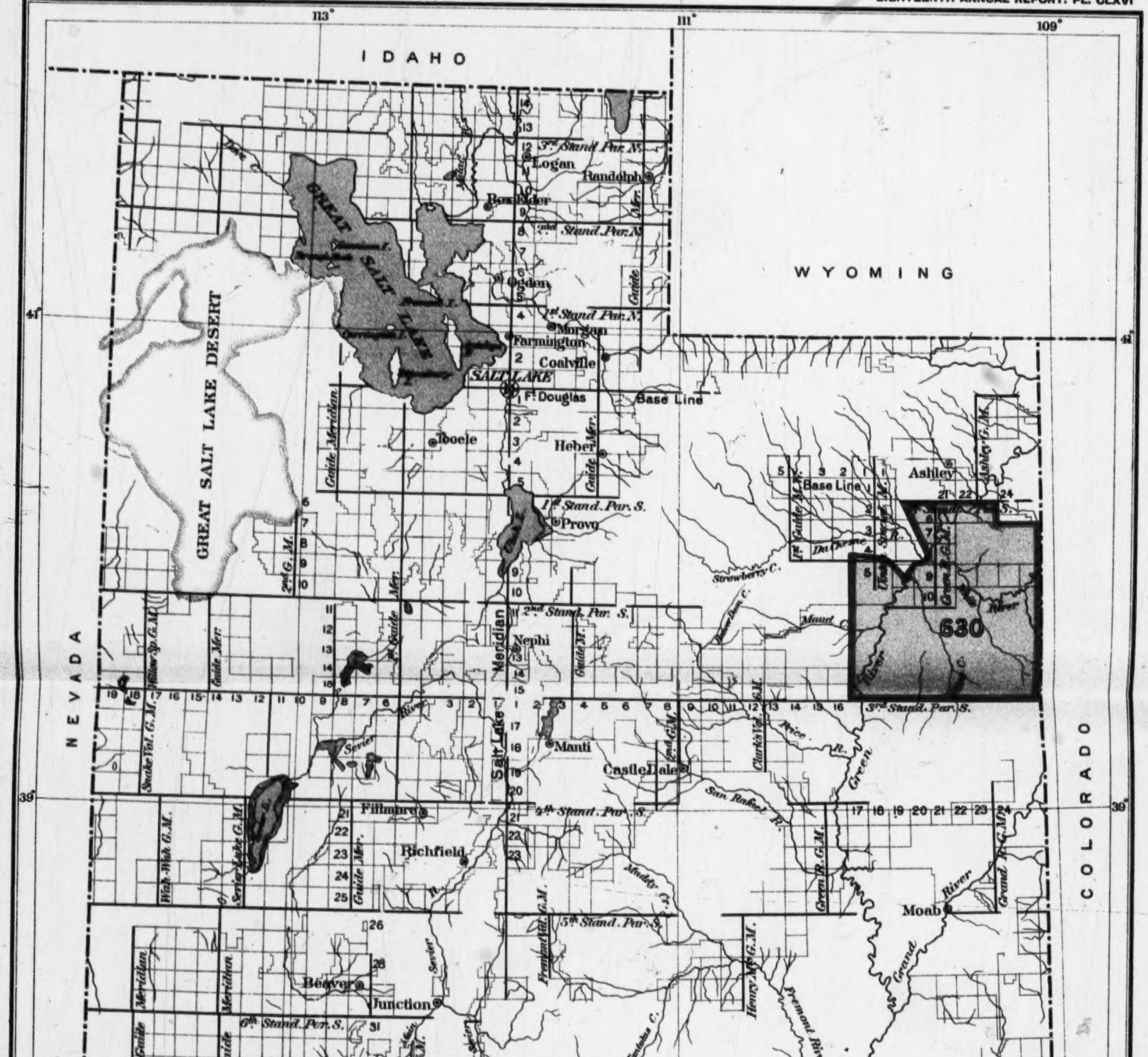
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



UTAH 1

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

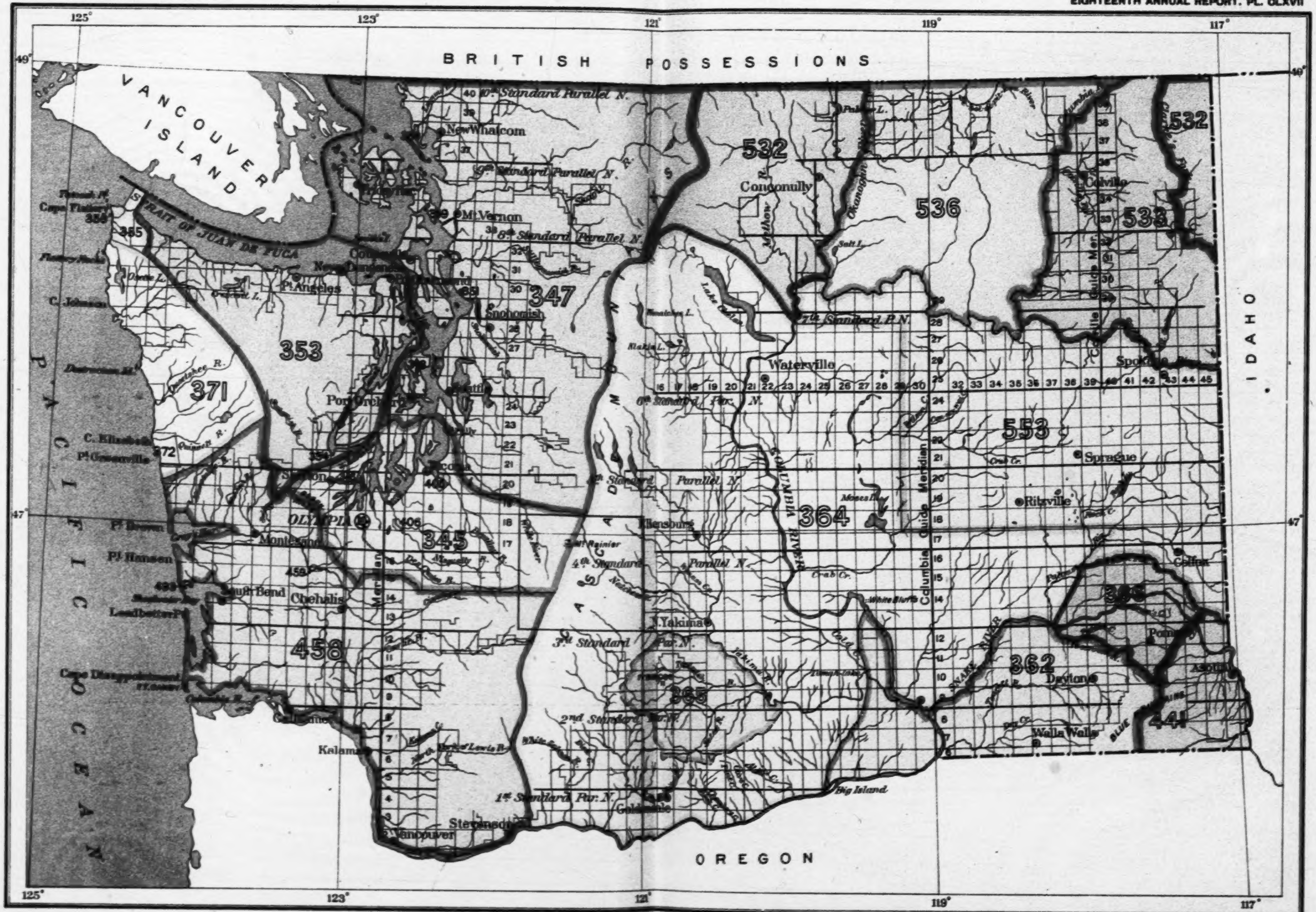
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



UTAH 2

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

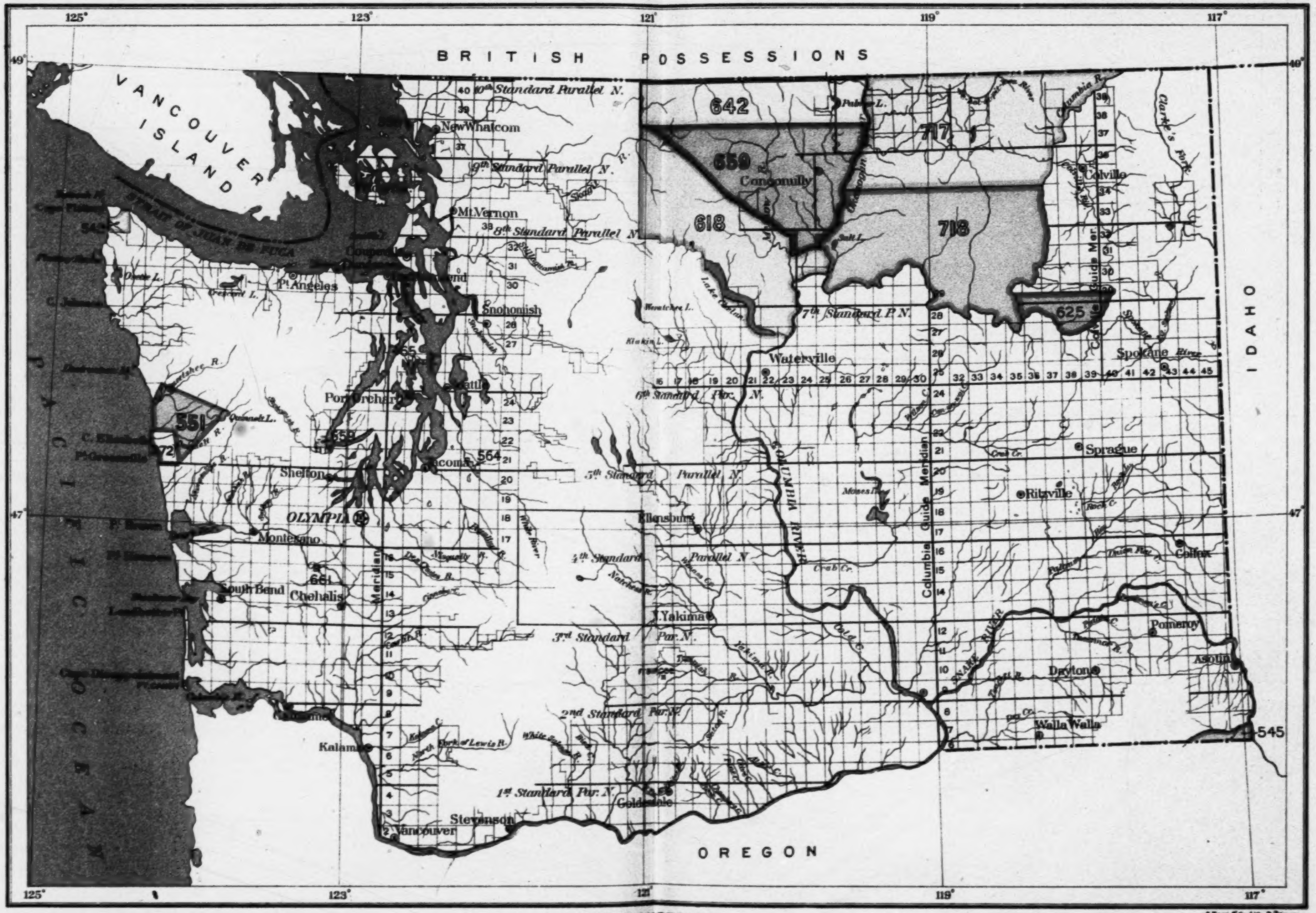
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



WASHINGTON 1

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

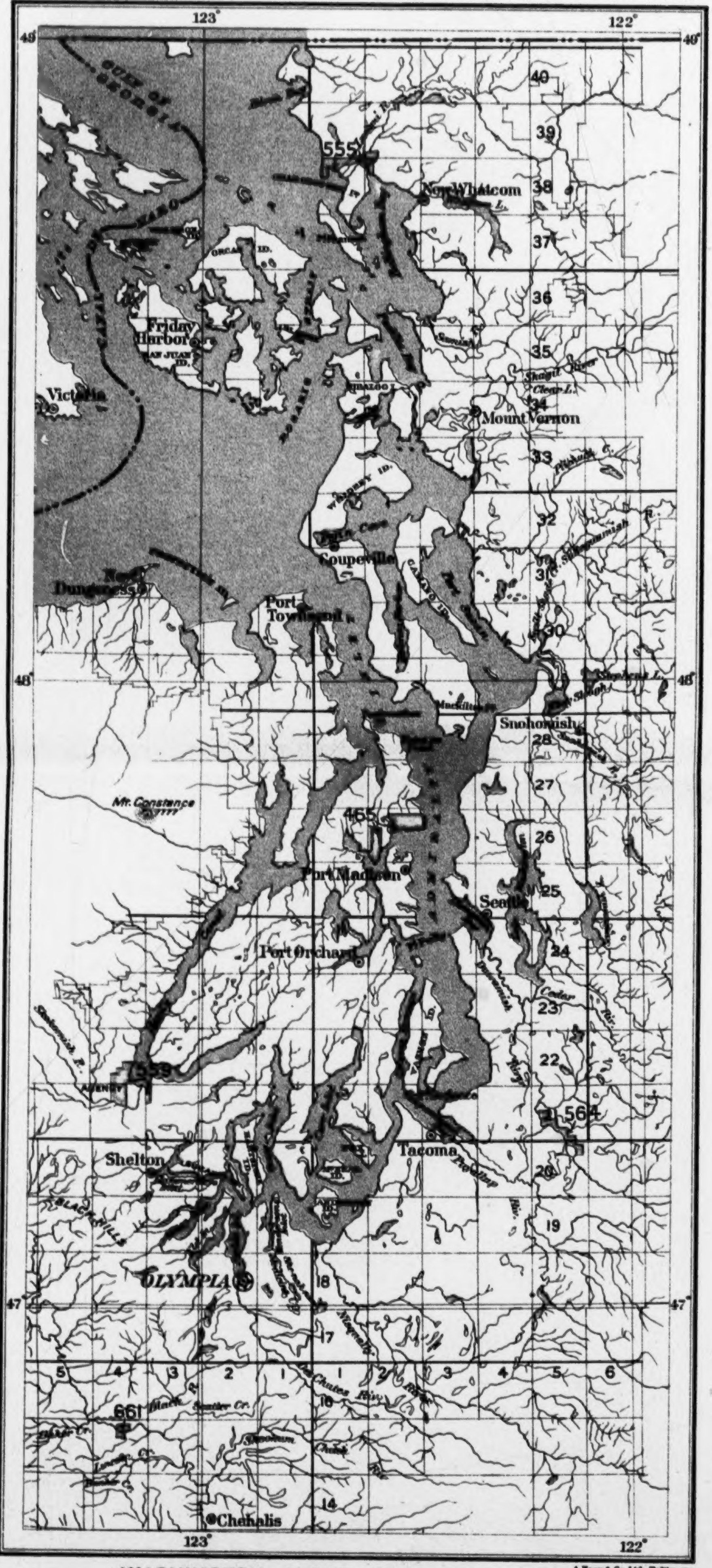
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



WASHINGTON 2

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

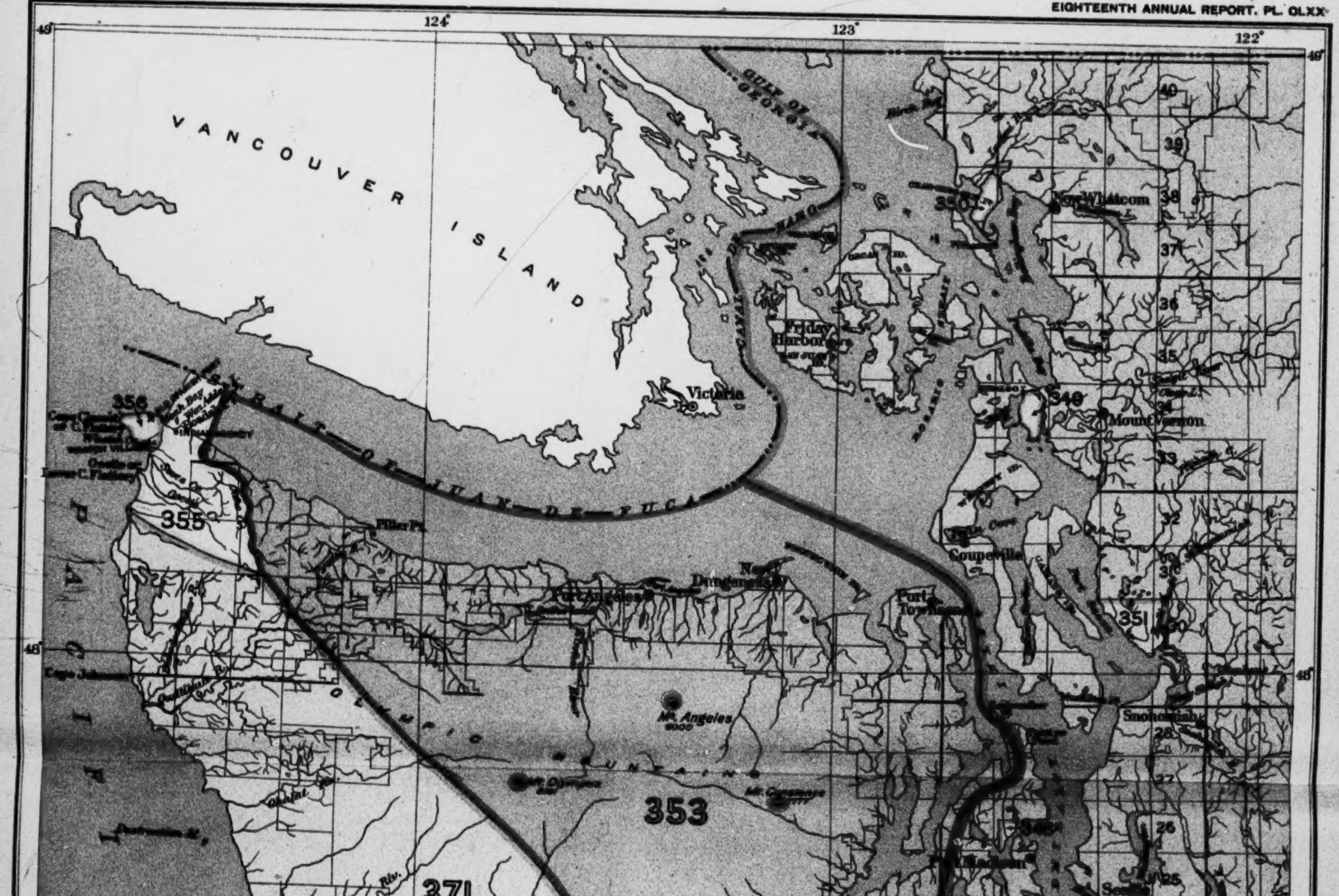
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



WASHINGTON ALONG ADMIRALTY INLET

SCALE, 15 MILES TO 1 INCH

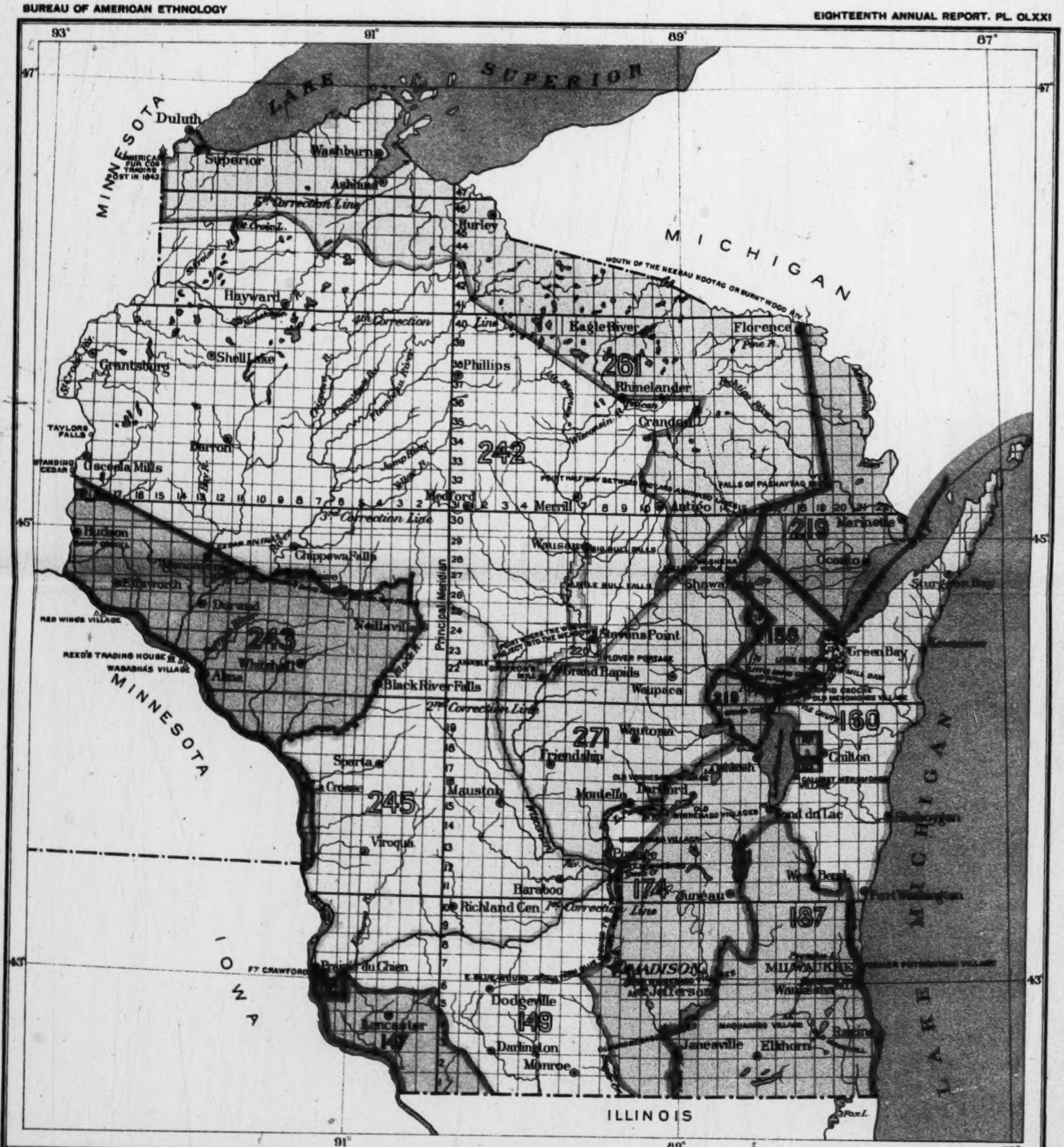
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



NORTHWESTERN WASHINGTON

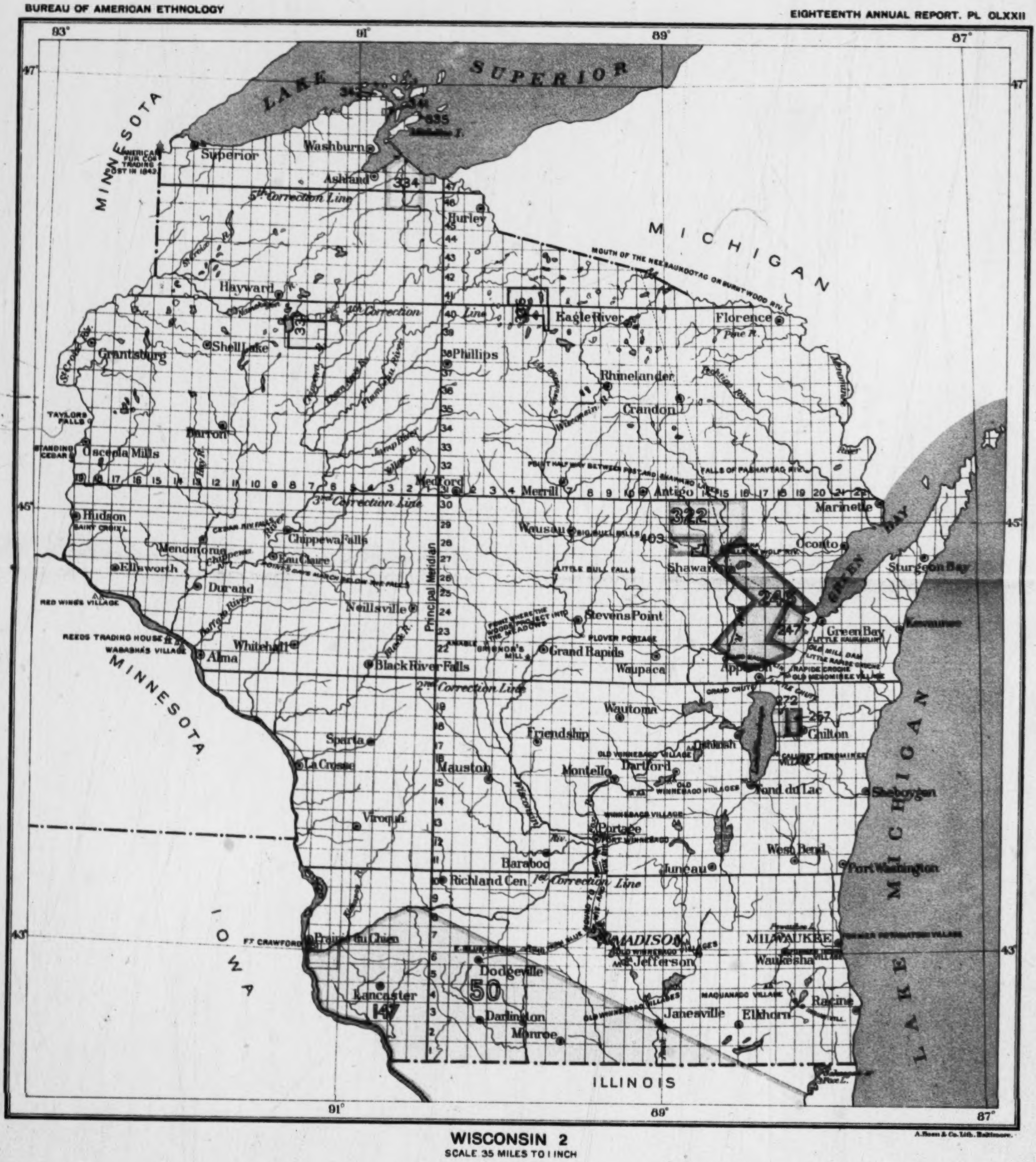
SCALE, 15 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



WISCONSIN 1
SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

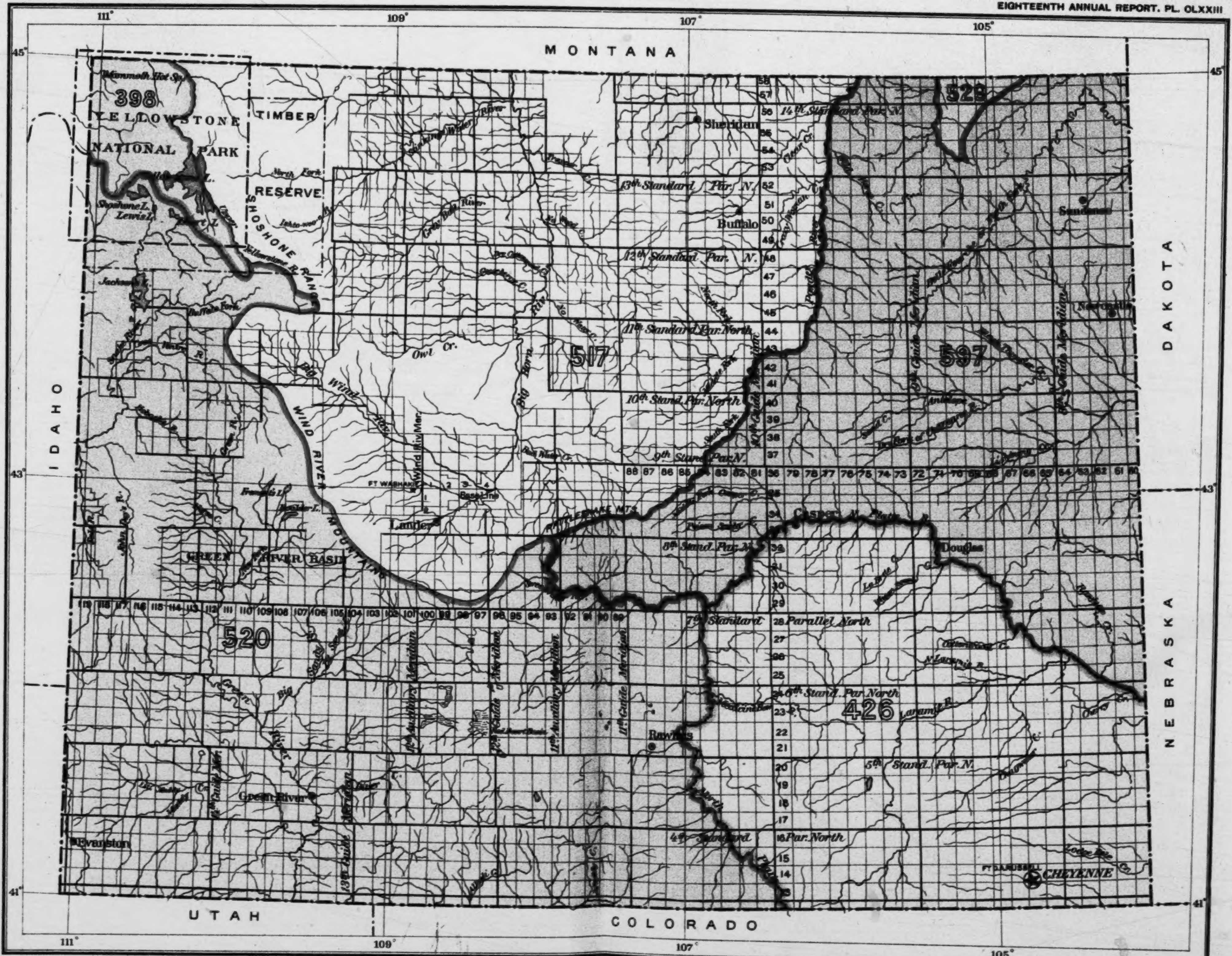
A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



WISCONSIN 2

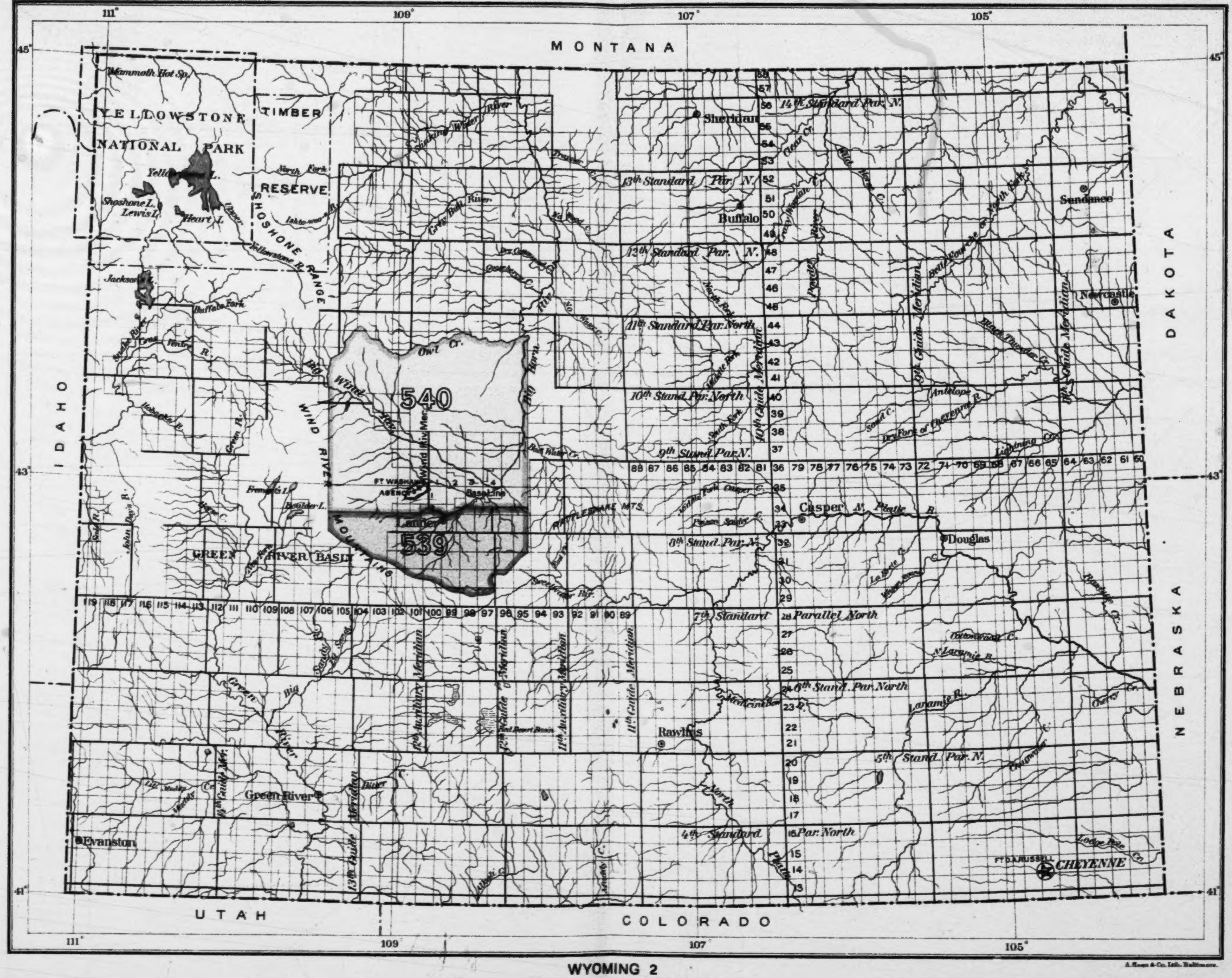
SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.



WYOMING 1

SCALE, 35 MILES TO 1 INCH



WYOMING 2

SCALE 35 MILES TO 1 INCH

A. Hoen & Co. lith. Baltimore.